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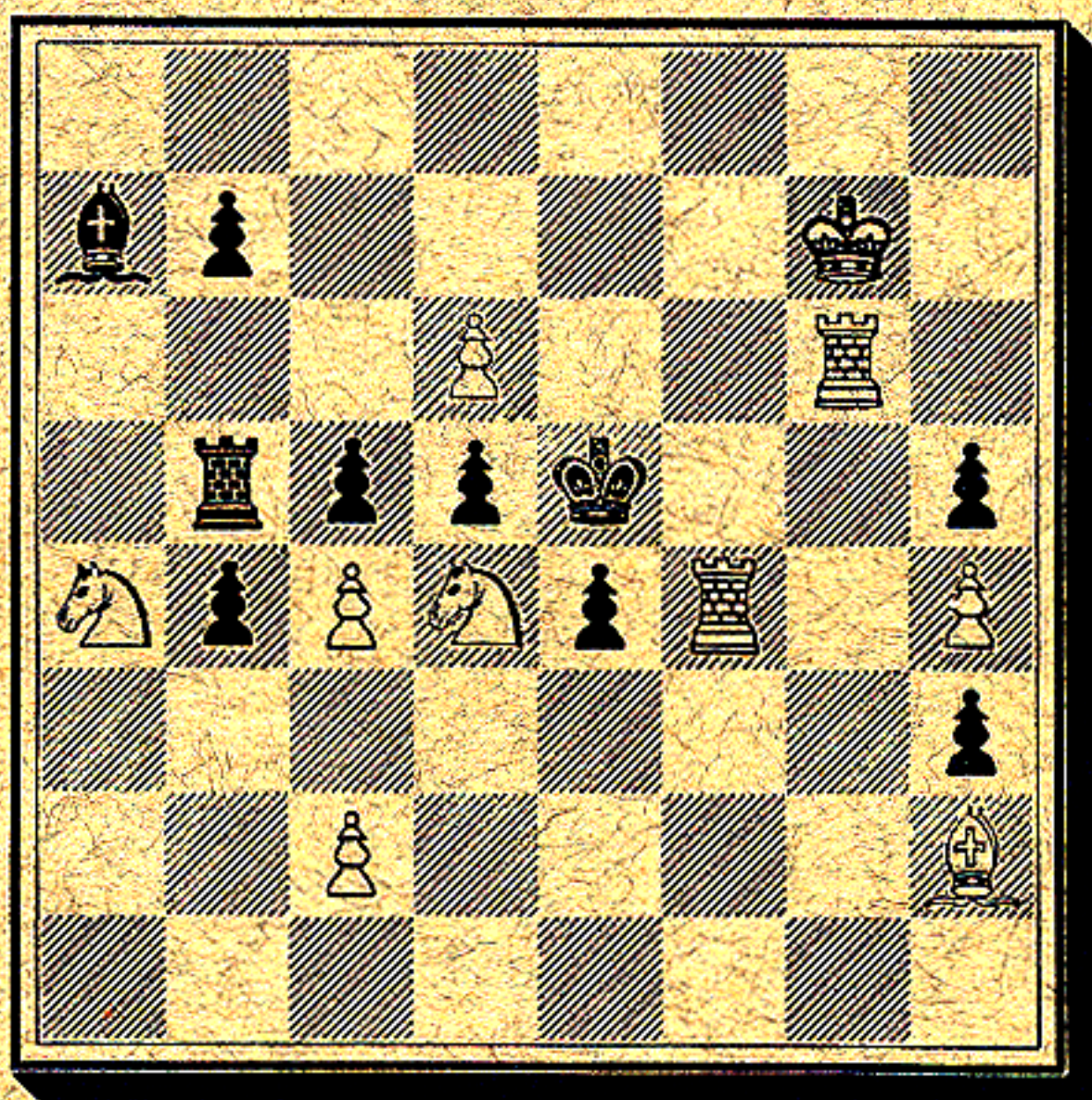
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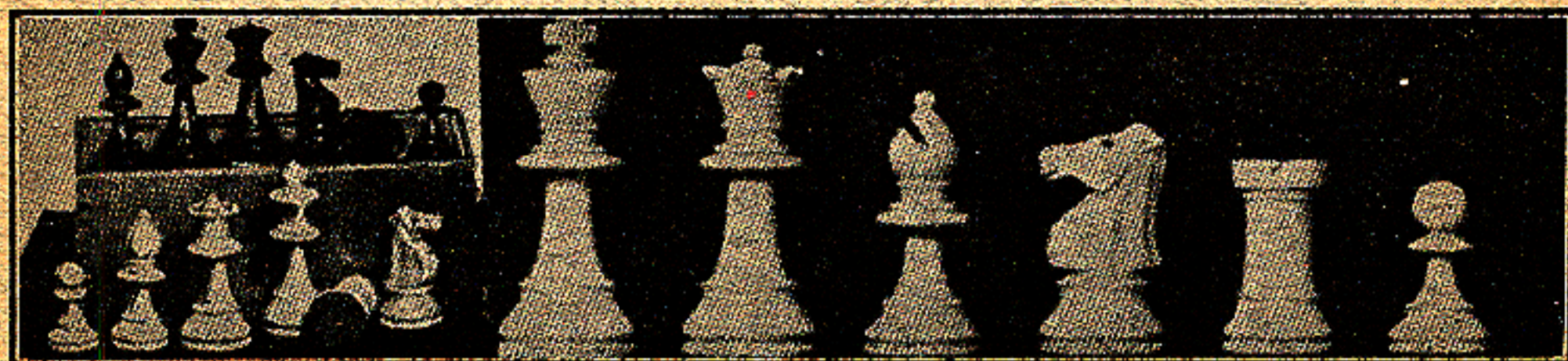
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TO THE CHESS PLAYERS OF AMERICA:

We are mailing to members the first American Chess Federation news bulletin, which will be issued to members periodically. This issue outlines the aims and objectives of the organization, the accomplishments to date, and the greatest single chess promotional feat in the chess history of the United States—the agreement entered into with the National Recreation Association, whereby that nationally famous organization will assist the American Chess Federation in the national promotion of chess. Get this bulletin and read it carefully, note the completed plans and proposed program, THEN ACT—FORWARD YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE OF \$1.00 IMMEDIATELY!

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Won't you risk a dollar and the effort to secure additional members for the American Chess Federation for the sake of chess, your game? Give this new organization a fighting chance to prove itself. The officers and many of the directors are working hard. Not one cent of compensation is given anyone. It is all for the love of the game. WON'T YOU LEND A HELPING HAND?

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The World Championship Match

By JAMES R. NEWMAN

By far the closest and most exciting match for the World's Championship has just been concluded. We have a new champion in Dr. Max Euwe of Holland. Whatever may be said here below with regard to the character of the individual match games and the general aspect of the match should not be construed as intending to detract from the gallant spirit and the well integrated play of the new champion. After the first nine games of the match had been played, the almost universal prophecy among those who are supposed to be in the know in the chess world, that Dr. Alekhine would sweep everything before him, seemed to be coming true. The latter led by a score of 6 to 3, an enormous advantage and an almost insurmountable obstacle, particularly in this day of closely fought positional games, leading most often to draws. But Dr. Euwe was not so easily discouraged. He took immediate advantage of the amazing reversal of form shown by Dr. Alekhine and his efforts reached a crescendo between the 9th and 15th games, when he scored four points out of five games played.

Albeit Dr. Alekhine had played an earlier match with Dr. Euwe in which the latter showed to great advantage, losing by only one point, and that Dr. Euwe had long been considered of world championship calibre, it cannot be denied that Dr. Alekhine's defeat was astounding. The subtle and underlying reasons for Dr. Alekhine's collapse are not forthcoming from authentic sources, but his defeat in large part was probably caused by his audacious and almost reckless handling of conventional positions. At his best Alekhine is brilliant, and incomparable in over the board surprises and finesses. In this match however, with the exception of a few games, he played largely without his inimitable sparkle, and as in the later games, not only missed obvious wins but made incredible mistakes. In vain does the painstaking annotator seek in Dr. Euwe's play a sign of the brilliance and ingenuity which Dr. Alekhine showed so often in the past or the kind of play which one might reasonably imagine would be necessary to win the World Championship. This writer at least is convinced that Dr. Alekhine has no one to blame but himself. Nor can it be said that Dr. Euwe always availed himself of his opportunities.



Dr. Max Euwe

Let us consider a few of the games in order. The 10th game, for example, was played with most amazing ineptitude by Dr. Alekhine. Dr. Euwe could have won much earlier than he did and with more elan. But sad to relate, Dr. Alekhine forced the win upon his opponent. In the 12th game again Dr. Alekhine gave up a pawn for absolutely no reason in a simple position in the opening, then sacrificed a piece for even less reason and soon resigned. But even in this game, Dr. Euwe overlooked the obvious win of a piece, though at that time the position was already won. This game was a sad exhibition indeed.

In the 14th game Dr. Alekhine made an obvious blunder, permitting Dr. Euwe to sacrifice a rook for a pawn. But the capture of the rook would have led to a decisive win and so that game was ignobly lost. In the 20th game Dr. Euwe won by a neatly planned combination which tied Dr. Alekhine into a knot. Dr. Alekhine missed an easy win after playing the 24th game in exemplary fashion, by careless play. To cite additional instances of inaccurate play seems unnecessary. For such play he paid dearly in the end.

World Championship Match Fifth Game

Just for the record. A game devoid of thrills.

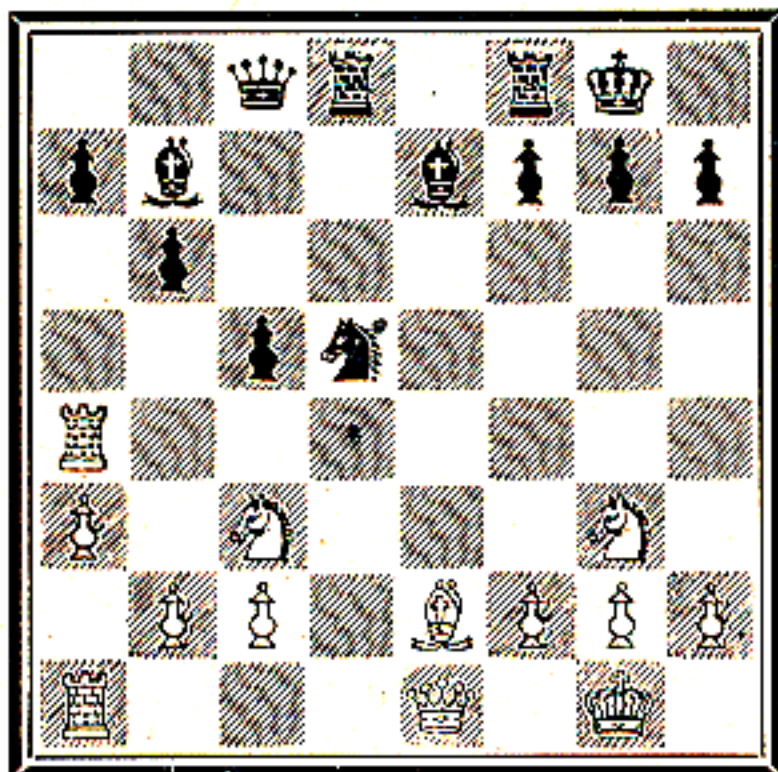
FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

Dr. M. Euwe
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	10 B-K2	B-Kt2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 O-O	Q-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	12 Q-Q2	QR-Q1
4 KKt-K2	PxP	13 KR-Q1	Q-B1
5 P-QR3	B-K2	14 Q-K1	P-K4
6 KtxP	Kt-QB3	15 P-Q5	Kt-Q5
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	16 BxKt	PxB
8 KKt-B3	O-O	17 RxP	P-QB4
9 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt3	18 R-QR4	KtxP

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

19 B-Kt4	Q-B2	28 QxQ	PxQ
20 RxP?	KtxKt	29 R-Kt1	RxP
21 PxKt?	R-R1??	30 Kt-K4	R-R3
22 RxB	QxR	31 K-B1	B-K2
23 B-B3	Q-Q2	32 K-K2	K-B2
24 BxR	RxB	33 K-K3	B-Q1
25 Q-K4	R-R5	34 R-Q1	K-K2
26 Q-K2	B-B1		
27 P-R3	Q-K3		

Drawn

World Championship Match Sixth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. M. Euwe
White

Dr. A. Alekhine
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	B-B4
5 PxP	KtxP

A novelty, most likely played with the idea that the comparatively youthful challenger can be outplayed on original lines. Theoretically, the extra center P should tell in White's favor.

6 B-B4

6 Q-Kt3 may be met by . . . Q-Kt3 tending to simplification.

"APPOINTMENT IN SAMARRA"

In discussing the Alekhine-Capablanca match of 1927, we stated that "a title-match is no rest cure for a chess champion, no matter who his opponent", and urged a speedy return engagement between the two principals of that contest.

This article, written a month before the Alekhine-Euwe match began, proved prophetic.

In fact, in seeking to avoid a battle with the logical contender, Dr. Alekhine has run afoul of a lesser master in heroic form. He has lost his crown, not in the grand manner, but as the unfortunate victim of a minor upset.

Not that we wish to detract from the performance of Dr. Max Euwe. His successive victories against the Franco-Russian indicate clearly that he will fill the role of champion with honor and dignity. We shall treat of his career in later issues.

But his past achievements suffer immeasurably by contrast with those of Capablanca. In fact, we feel that two—or possibly three—American masters would stand even chances against him.

Now that the matter of a return match no longer rests in the discretion of Dr. Alekhine, we again urge a contest between Alekhine and Capablanca for the role of challenger. In the meantime a match between Drs. Euwe and Lasker would provide a real treat for the chess world.—B. F. W.

6	P-K3
7 O-O	Kt-Q2
8 Q-K2	B-KKt5
9 P-KR3	B-R4
10 P-K4	Kt(Q4)-Kt3
11 B-Kt3	B-K2
12 P-QR4!	. . . . .

Already molesting the misplaced Kt, which results in a further cramping of Black's game. Technically the move is correct. Should Black attempt to parry with 12 . . . P-QR4, he must sacrifice the possibility of later freeing himself with the liberating move . . . P-QB4, for that in turn would create a base at his QKt4 for a White Kt.

12	O-O
13 P-R5	Kt-B1
14 P-R6!	. . . . .

Forcing definite Pawn weaknesses: 14 . . . P-QKt3 would further constrain Black's mobility.

14	Q-Kt3
15 PxP	QxKtP
16 B-R2	P-QB4

One move too soon! First . . . Kt-Q3 was indicated.

17 P-Q5	Kt-K4
---------	-------

Not 17 . . . P-K4; 18 P-Q6 followed by B-Q5.

18 P-KKt4

Not 18 PxP, KtxKtch; 19 PxKt, PxP; 20 BxPch, K-R1; 21 B-Q5, Q-Q2! effectively threatening the RP and the BP.

18	KtxKtch
19 QxKt	B-Kt3

20 Kt-B3

Kt-Kt3

Again not 20 . . . P-K4; 21 P-Q6 followed by 22 B-Q5!

21 Q-K2

.

But this is hardly understandable. Why not 21 PxP, PxP; 22 BxPch, K-R1; 23 Q-K2 with an overwhelming P advance in sight? Is it possible that in a World Championship Match such a line is discarded without testing its merits, and merely because it "looks dangerous"?

21

P-K4

22 B-K3

P-QR3

23 P-R4

.

23 P-B3 followed by 24 Q-KB2 and possibly 25 KR-B1, exerting pressure on the weak QBP, or 25 P-KR4, with a K side attack in view, is a safer plan of campaign.

23

BxRP

24 BxP

KR-QB1

25 B-K3

B-K2

26 KR-B1

B-Q3

27 Kt-Q1

QR-Kt1

Of course not 27 . . . BxP; 28 BxKt!

28 RxRch

.

Subsequently, White discloses that he intends to swing his B from R2 to Q3 to aim at Black's QRP. This idea is sound and should be put into effect immediately: 28 B-Kt1, RxR; 29 BxR, R-QB1; 30 B-Q3.

28

RxR

29 B-Kt1

Kt-B5

30 B-Q3

.

White can no longer retain two Bishops. Should he retreat 30 B-B1, Kt-R4!

The ensuing complications are fairly well calculated by both contestants.

30

KtxB

31 BxP

Q-R2

32 QxKt

.

Or better still 32 KtxB, if 32 . . . BxP? 33 Kt-B4.

32

B-QB4

33 Q-Q3

.

More precise is 33 Q-K2, which was played on the next move. It goes without saying that the loss of a tempo in positions that hang together by a hair is enough to swing the advantage the other way.

33

R-Kt1

34 Q-K2

Q-K2

Net result: White is a Pawn plus, but his K is somewhat exposed and Black has two Bishops.

35 R-B1

P-R4

36 R-B3

.

For defense on the rank. Not 36 PxP, Q-Kt4ch!

36

R-Kt5

Forcing interference on the rank, but without a definite purpose.

37 B-Q3

R-Kt1

38 B-Kt1

.

Perhaps after all 38 B-R6, playing for a draw was more discreet. Now Black's assault takes a definite form.

38

B-Q5

39 R-KR3

.

With White's Bishop at R6, he could have con-

tinued instead with R-B8ch exchanging the Rooks with a good position. Now his pieces become somewhat tangled in the defense.

39

Q-Kt4

40 K-Kt2

PxP

41 R-KKt3

B-R4

The tide has completely turned. Black for choice.

42 B-B2

.

Sacrificing a P to get some counterplay. But Black is in no hurry to accept.

43

R-Kt3

43 Kt-K3

RxP

44 Q-B4

BxKt

45 RxB

R-Kt3

46 Q-B8ch

K-R2

47 Q-B5ch

.

Forcing the exchange of Q's. Otherwise Black plays . . . Q-B5 with terrific pressure on the KBP. The ending is still difficult.

47

QxQ

48 PxQ

P-B3

49 R-Q3

R-Q3

50 R-Q1

.

More accurate would be 50 K-Kt3, K-R3; 51 K-R4.

50

K-R3

51 K-Kt3

K-Kt4

52 B-K4

P-Kt3!

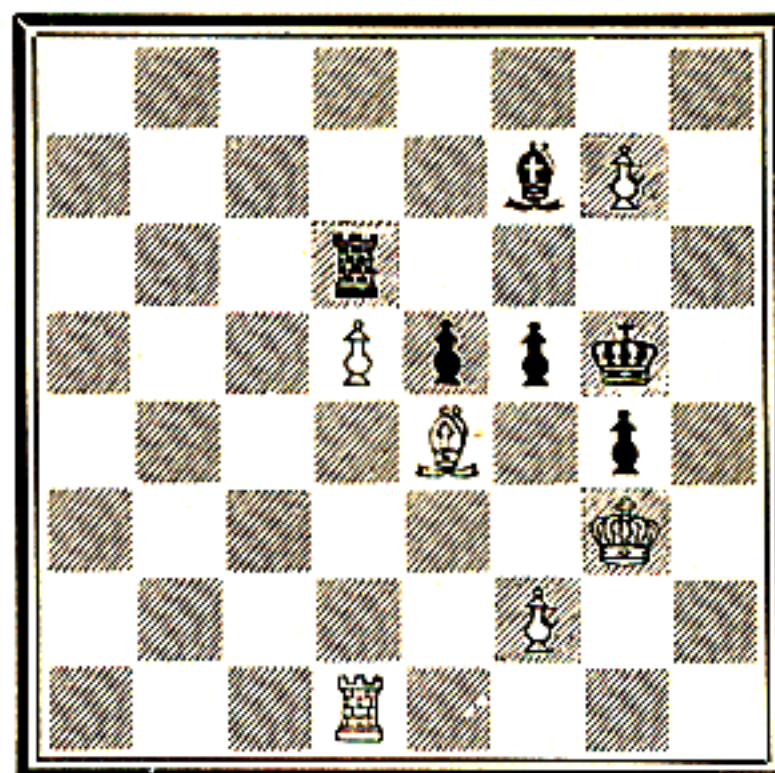
53 PxP

P-B4

54 P-Kt7

B-B2

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

55 R-KR1?

.

After this move White is definitely lost. 55 R-QB1, R-KKt3; 56 R-B7, RxP; 57 P-Q6, K-B3; 58 B-Q5, P-B5ch; 59 K-R2, R-R2ch; 60 K-Kt1 threatening 61 BxB and P advances, was the line indicated. Or in this variation: 55 R-QB1, R-Q1; 56 R-B7, B-KKt1 (if 56 . . . P-B5ch; 57 K-KR2, K-B3; 58 B-KB5! draws); 57 B-QB2, BxP; 58 R-QB5 draws.

55

PxB?

Instead 56 . . . R-KKt3 and Black captures all the stray Pawns. After the text the ending is drawn with careful play.

56 R-R8

R-KKt3

57 P-Q6

RxQP

58 P-Kt8(Q)ch

BxQ

59 RxBch

K-B3

60 R-B8ch

If 60 RxP, K-B4 would still permit winning chances.

60	.....	K-K3
61	KxP	R-Q6
62	R-K8ch	K-B3
63	P-B4	PxP ep
64	R-B8ch	K-K3
65	RxP	R-Q7
66	R-B8	R-Q6
67	R-B3	R-Q8
68	K-Kt3	P-K5
69	R-B8	R-Q7
70	R-K8ch	K-B4
71	R-K7	R-QR7
72	R-K8	R-Kt7
73	R-K7	Drawn

A game rich in thrills and full of vicissitudes.

World Championship Match Seventh Game

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. A. Alekhine	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Kt-K2	PxP
5 P-QR3	B-K2

Several notable attempts to hold the P have been tried and found wanting. White gets an overwhelming attack against 5 . . . BxKtch; 6 KtxB, P-KB4; 7 P-KB3, P-QB4; 8 B-K3, PxBP; 9 QxP, PxP; 10 O-O-O.

6 KtxP	Kt-QB3
7 P-KKt4	.....

This move typifies the reckless abandon of the World Champion throughout the match.

Not satisfied with the tame result of the fifth game after 7 B-K3, the first player aims to force the issue. Yet the text is not completely without merit. Its objects are threefold: first, a fianchetto development for the B, second, a possible pawn assault, and third, a grip on the center which in turn restrains Black's mobility.

The question is, however, is the move correct technically? Can it not be refuted before it becomes effective? 7 . . . P-K4; 8 P-Q5, Kt-Q5!; 9 Kt(K2)-Kt3, (KtxKt, QxP!), QxP; 10 P-B3, BxKtP!; 11 QxB, Kt-B7ch; 12 K-K2, KtxR; 13 QxP, O-O-O! But perhaps better for White in this variation is after 7 . . . P-K4; 8 P-Q5, Kt-Q5, to continue with 9 Kt(K2)-B3.

7	P-QKt3
---	-------	--------

Indifferent. Black does not seize the moment for counterplay.

8 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
9 P-QB3	Kt-B3
10 Kt(K2)-Kt3	O-O

Rather risky as White is already poised for attack on that wing. 10 . . . Q-Q2 followed by . . . O-O-O is safer.

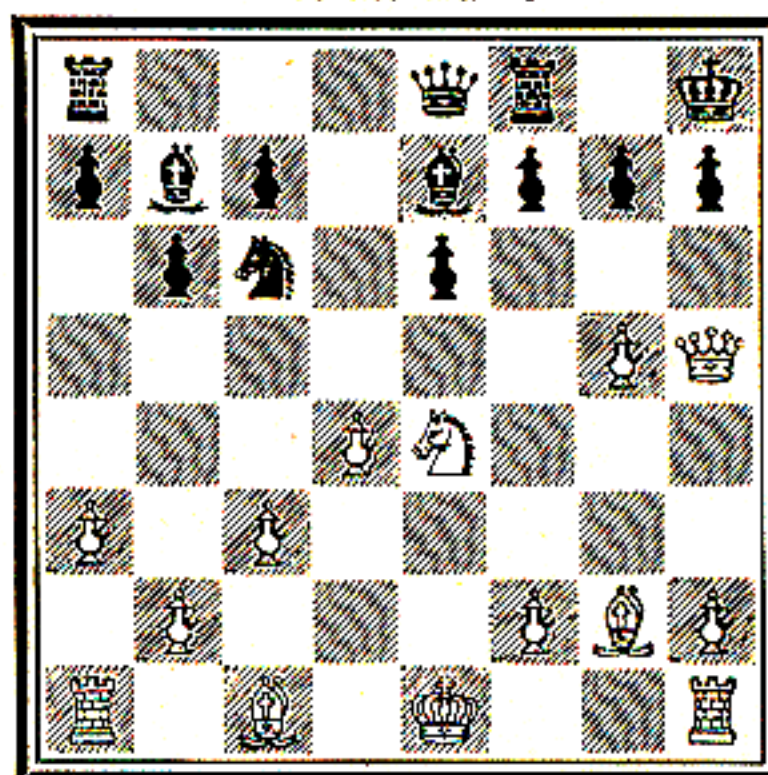
11 P-Kt5	KtxKt
12 KtxKt	K-R1

13 Q-R5

Q-K1

Intending . . . P-B4 forcing the exchange of Queens.

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

14 Kt-B6!

A sockdolager! Black's Pawn formation is thus demolished and his King exposed. True, it results in a temporary loss of material but that does not matter. From this point on the champion plays like one inspired.

14	BxKt
----	-------	------

14 . . . PxKt; 15 PxP, threatening 16 B-K4.

15	PxB	PxP
16	Q-R4	Q-Q1
17	B-B4	P-K4

What else? 17 . . . Kt-R4; 18 BxP!, Q-K2 (. . . QxB; 19 QxBPch!); 19 B-K5!, or 17 . . . R-KKt1; 18 B-K4, P-B4; 19 QxQ, followed by 20 B-K5ch!

It is difficult to find an adequate defense.

18 B-Kt3

Best! If 18 B-K4, P-B4; 19 B-Kt5, P-B3; 20 BxP (B5), Q-K2!

18	P-B4
----	-------	------

If 18 . . . PxP; 19 O-O-O with an overwhelming attack. Black is desperate.

19	PxP	R-KKt1
20	B-B3	Q-Q6
21	B-K2	Q-K5
22	QxQ	.....

The exchange affords Black only temporary relief. White has too much of a bind on the position.

22	.....	PxQ
23	B-R4	P-KR3
24	O-O-O	QR-K1
25	B-B6ch	K-R2
26	P-KB4	.....

Effectively protecting the KP, and threatening R-Q7 and also B-R5.

26	PxP ep
----	-------	--------

26 . . . Kt-Kt1; 27 B-R5, QR-B1; 28 B-K7, R-K1; 29 BxP, RxB; 30 BxRch, KxB; 31 R-Q8ch!

27 BxP

27 B-Q3ch wins the exchange but permits greater resistance.

27 Kt-R4
 28 BxB KtxB
 29 R-Q7 Kt-B4
 30 RxBch K-Kt3
 31 RxB Kt-Q6ch
 32 K-Kt1 K-B4

32 . . . KtXP?; 33 BxKt, RxB; 34 R-Kt1ch. The ending is easily won.

33 R-Q1 KtXP
 34 R-B1ch K-K5
 35 RxB Kt-B5
 36 R-Q7 K-K6
 37 R-K1ch K-B6
 38 RxB RxR
 39 R-Q4 Kt-K6
 40 R-KR4 Kt-B4
 Resigns

Black abandoned the game after adjournment.

36 R-B2 R-Q3 53 R-B6ch K-Kt1
 37 P-B4 P-B4 54 R-KKt6 B-B2
 38 R-B8 R-Q1 55 B-Kt7 K-R2
 39 R-B7ch R-Q2 56 R-Kt5 B-Q1
 40 R-B3 R-Q3 57 RxB BxB
 41 R-B7ch R-Q2 58 RxB K-Kt3
 42 R-B3 R-Q3 59 R-Kt5ch K-B2
 43 P-R4 P-Kt3 60 R-Kt3! R-R4
 44 R-B2 P-R4 61 K-Q4 B-B7ch
 45 R-B3 R-Kt3? 62 K-K4 K-Q3
 46 R-B7ch K-Q3 63 R-Q3ch K-K3
 47 R-Kt7 R-Kt7ch 64 B-B8ch K-K2
 48 K-Q3 R-R7 65 R-Q5! R-R5ch
 49 RxB R-R6ch 66 K-B5 B-Kt6
 50 K-B4 BxB 67 R-Q7ch K-B1
 51 B-Q5! BxB 68 P-R7 B-B7
 52 RxBch K-B2 69 B-R6 Resigns

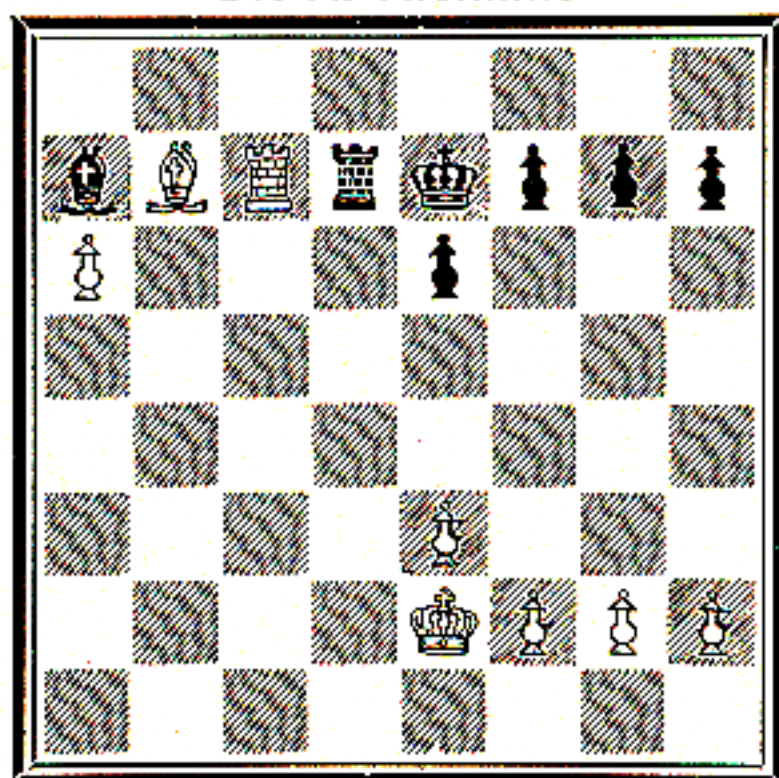
World Championship Match Eighth Game

Dr. Euwe exploits the advantage of an outside passed pawn to the utmost. To win however, he needed and secured the help of his adversary, who should have been content with passive resistance—and wasn't.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 R-QKt1	Kt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 BxQRP	K-K2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 R-Kt3	B-Q3
4 P-K3	P-K3	22 B-Kt7	P-QB4
5 Kt-B3	P-QR3	23 P-QR4	B-Kt1
6 P-B5	P-QKt3	24 R-Kt5	B-R2
7 PxP	QKt-Q2	25 PxP	KtXP
8 Kt-QR4	KtXP	26 B-Kt4	K-Q3
9 B-Q2!	KtXKt	27 P-R5	K-B2
10 QxKt	Q-Kt3	28 BxKt	BxB
11 R-B1	B-Q2	29 BxB	K-Q3
12 Kt-K5!	QxKtP	30 B-Kt7	B-R2
13 KtXB	KtXKt	31 P-R6	R-Q1
14 B-Q3	R-QKt1	32 R-Kt2	R-Q2
15 K-K2	R-Kt3	33 R-Q2ch	K-K2
16 R-QKt1	Q-R6	34 R-B2	R-Q3
17 QxQ	BxQ	35 R-B7ch	R-Q2
18 RxR	KtXR		

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

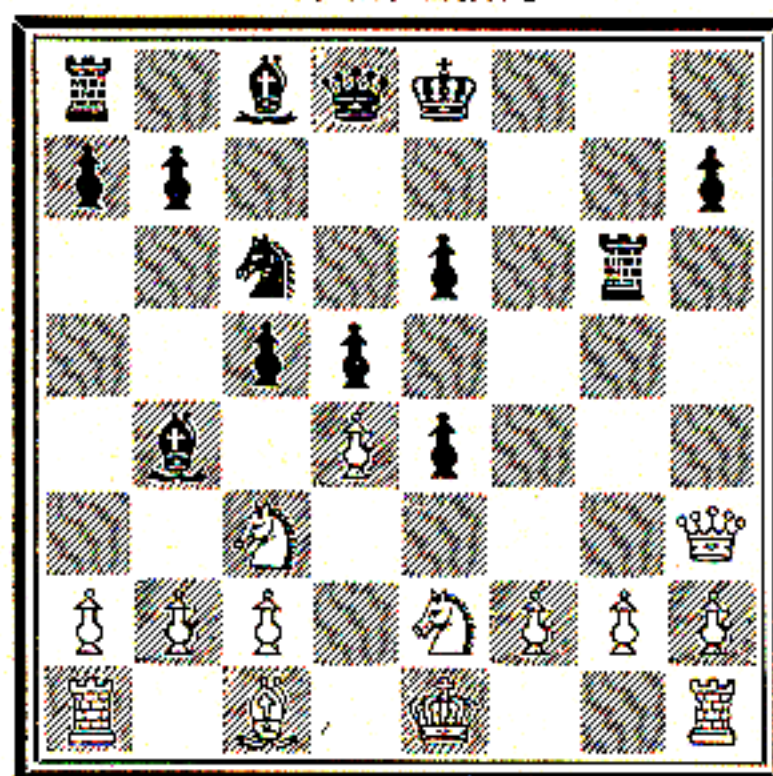
World Championship Match Ninth Game

A "run of the mine" game in which Black plays indifferently and White simply walks all over him.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	7 Q-K3	KtXP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 B-Q3	P-KB4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	9 Kt-K2	P-B4
4 Q-Kt4!	Kt-KB3!	10 BxKt	BPxB
5 QxP	R-Kt1	11 Q-R3	Kt-B3?
6 Q-R6	R-Kt3		

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

12 QxP	Q-B3	27 RxB	B-B4
13 Kt-B4!	PxP	28 RxB	R-QB1
14 KtXR	PxKt	29 R-B3	R-B1
15 P-QKt3	Kt-K2	30 B-B6	B-K5
16 KtXKt	BxKt	31 R-Kt3ch	K-B2
17 P-KR4!	Q-B2	32 P-R5	R-B1
18 Q-R8ch	Q-B1	33 R-Kt7ch	K-K3
19 QxQch	KxQ	34 P-R6	P-Q5
20 B-Kt5	P-K4	35 P-R7	R-B8ch
21 P-B3	PxP	36 K-B2	R-B7ch
22 PxP	B-QR6	37 K-Kt3	BxB
23 P-B4	B-KB4	38 RxB	RxB
24 PxP	BxB	39 K-B4	P-Kt4
25 O-Och	K-Kt1	40 K-K4	R-K7ch
26 QR-B1!	BxR	41 KxP	Resigns

World Championship Match
Tenth Game
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. M. Euwe	Dr. A. Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 Kt-B3	P-QR3

Confronted with a choice of continuing with the thoroughly analyzed Meran defense (5 . . . QKt-Q2; 6 B-Q3, etc.) which, according to the experts, gives White a lasting pressure, Alekhine decides again to revive this novelty. But this turns out to be the greater of the two evils.

6 P-B5
Recommended by Alekhine.
6 QKt-Q2

Previously 6 . . . P-QKt3 was played, but the unsatisfactory result obtained determines the text. It seems, however, that this variation leaves White with too favorable a position, and from this point Black is fighting an uphill battle.

7 P-QKt4
The indicated wing attack. Incidentally, it prepares for the possible Black counter stroke . . . P-K4.

7 P-QR4
If 7 . . . Q-B2; 8 B-Kt2, P-K4; 9 PxP, KtxKP; 10 Kt-Q4 with prospects in favor of White, or simpler even after 7 . . . Q-B2; 8 B-Kt2, P-K4; 9 B-K2! and if 9 . . . P-K5; 10 Kt-Q2 followed by 11 P-KB3!

8 P-Kt5 Kt-K5
If now 8 . . . P-K4; 9 B-K2 etc. Black's position will still remain constrained.

9 KtxKt PxKt
10 Kt-Q2 P-B4
11 P-B3! Q-R5ch
12 P-Kt3 Q-R3

The defense practically condemns itself, when it becomes necessary to rely on technicalities in the early stages of play.

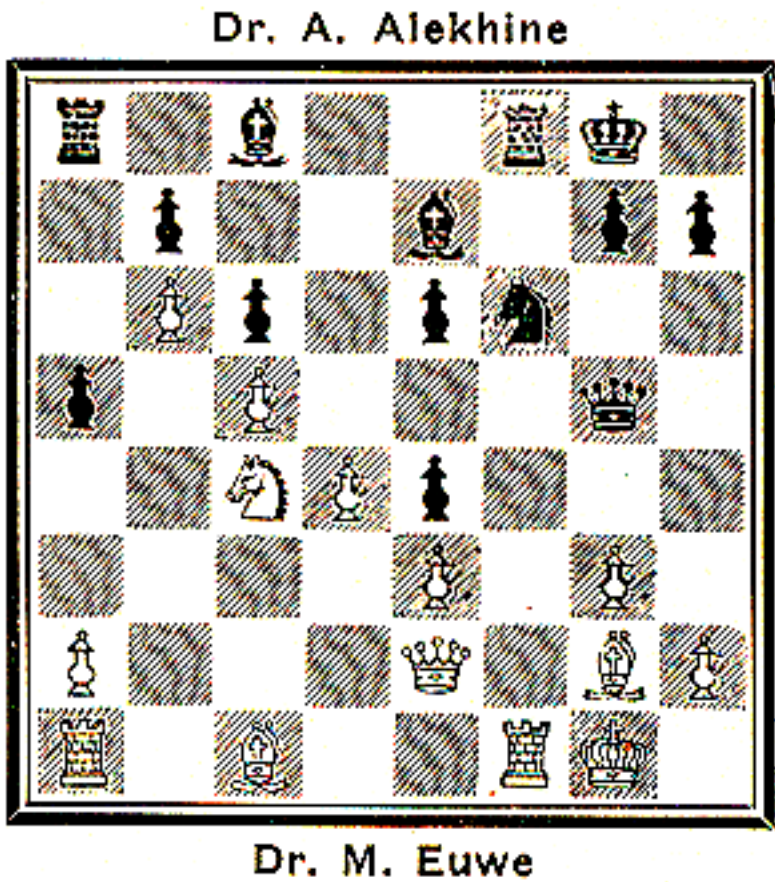
13 Q-K2
If 13 Q-Kt3, P-R5; 14 Q-R3 (or B3), Kt-B3 and White's Q is somewhat misplaced.

13 B-K2
A P sacrifice, which might be explained by Alekhine's HOPE for counterplay.

14 B-KKt2?
But this is more difficult to explain. Why not 14 PxP, PxP; 15 KtxP? If then 15 . . . O-O; 16 B-Kt2, P-K4; 17 Kt-B2 with an overwhelming game. At this point of the match it seems the challenger was still inspired with a wholesome awe for the mighty Alekhine—which even included some of his less mighty moves.

14 O-O
15 O-O
Again, why not win the P?
15 Kt-B3
16 Kt-B4

Now if 16 PxP, Kt-Kt5; 17 P-KR3, QxPch; 18 QxQ, KtxQ; 19 R-B2, Kt-B7, followed by KtxQP!
16 B-Q1
If 16 . . . PxKtP; 17 Kt-Kt6, R-R2 (or Kt1); 18 QxP and Black will be at a loss for a good continuation. The idea of the text seems to be to swing the B to the diagonal QKt1-KR7.
17 PxKP PxKP
18 Kt-Q6 Q-Kt3
19 P-Kt6 B-K2
20 Kt-B4 Q-Kt4
Subtle! If 21 Kt-K5, BxP!



21 B-Q2 P-K4
This smacks of desperation. Better chances might be gained by the preparatory move . . . K-R1.
22 KtxKP B-K3
Obviously not 22 . . . BxP; 23 Q-B4ch.
23 R-B4 Q-R3
If instead 23 . . . BxP; 24 P-KR4, QxKtP; 25 B-K1 and the Q is trapped.
24 P-QR3
To free the QR from guarding the RP.
24 P-Kt4
Attack at all cost! Otherwise the game gradually disintegrates.
25 R-B2 Q-Kt2
26 QR-KB1 P-R4
27 K-R1 Q-R2
28 B-QB3 P-KR5
Marking time with 28 . . . P-QR5 offered better chances. The game now opens to Black's further disadvantage.

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29 P x P

Q x P

If 29 . . . P x P; 30 R-KKt1 with a slew of threats.

30 Kt-Kt6

Q-R2

31 KtxR

RxKt

32 P-Q5

. . . .

Curtains.

32

KtxP

33 RxRch

BxR

34 B-Q4

B-K2

35 Q-KB2

Q-R5

36 QxQ

PxQ

37 BxP

B-Q1

38 B-B5

BxB

39 RxB

Kt-K2

40 R-B6

Kt-B1

41 RxP

. . . .

The "coup de grace".

41

Resigns

World Championship Match Eleventh Game

Careful maneuvering by both sides evolves a position without prospects for either.

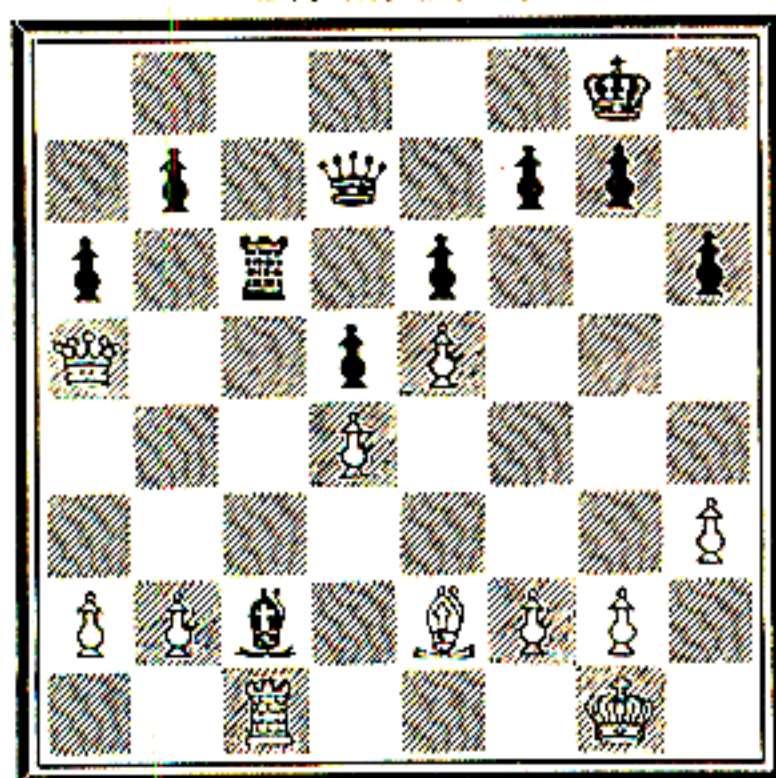
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

Dr. M. Euwe
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 PxKt	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	13 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 O-O	P-QR3
4 P-K3	B-B4	15 Kt-Q4	KtxKt
5 PxP	PxP	16 PxKt	QR-B1
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	17 B-Kt4	BxB
7 Kt-K5	KKt-Q2	18 QxB	R-B7
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B1	19 RxR	BxR
9 B-Q2	Kt-QB3	20 R-B1	R-B1
10 R-B1	B-K2	21 P-KR3	R-B3
11 B-K2	KKtxKt	22 Q-R5	P-R3

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

23 P-QKt4	B-R5	28 B-Q3ch	P-Kt3
24 RxR	QxR	29 K-R2	K-Kt2
25 Q-Q8ch	Q-K1	30 Q-Q8	B-B7
26 Q-B7	Q-B3		
27 Q-Kt8ch	K-R2		

Drawn

World Championship Match Twelfth Game

After Black's incomprehensible 8th move, he has to go in for "despairing combinations", all of which White skillfully parries, leading to the inevitable conclusion.

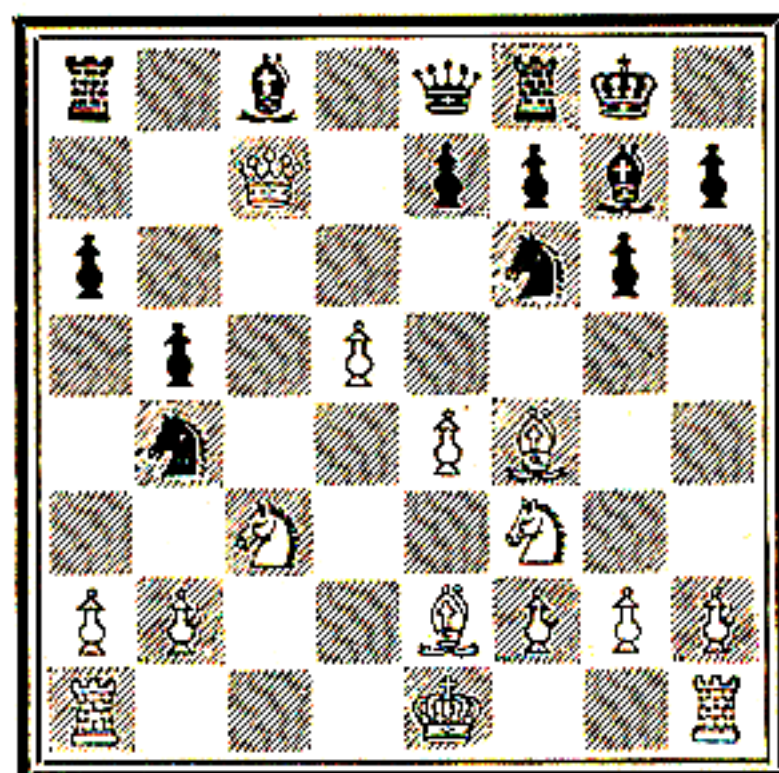
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe
White

Dr. A. Alekhine
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 Kt-B3	P-QR3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	8 B-B4	P-QKt4?
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	9 QxBP	Q-K1
4 Q-Kt3	PxP	10 B-K2	Kt-B3
5 QxBP	B-Kt2	11 P-Q5	Kt-QKt5
6 P-K4	O-O		

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

12 O-O	KtxKP	24 B-B4ch	PxB
13 KtxKt	KtxQP	25 QxBPch	K-Kt2
14 Q-B1	B-B4	26 QxB(B2)	Q-R4
15 Kt-Kt3	R-B1	27 Q-K2	P-K4
16 Q-Q2	KtxB	28 P-QR3	B-K2
17 QxKt	B-B7	29 Kt-Q4!	RxR
18 Q-QKt4	Q-Q1	30 RxR	K-R1
19 Kt-K1	B-R5	31 Kt-B6	Q-B2
20 R-Kt1	B-Q5	32 QxRP	R-B1
21 Kt-B3	B-B4	33 Kt-B1	R-QKt1
22 Q-R4	B-B7	34 KtxB!	QxKt
23 QR-B1	P-B3	35 R-B8ch	Resigns

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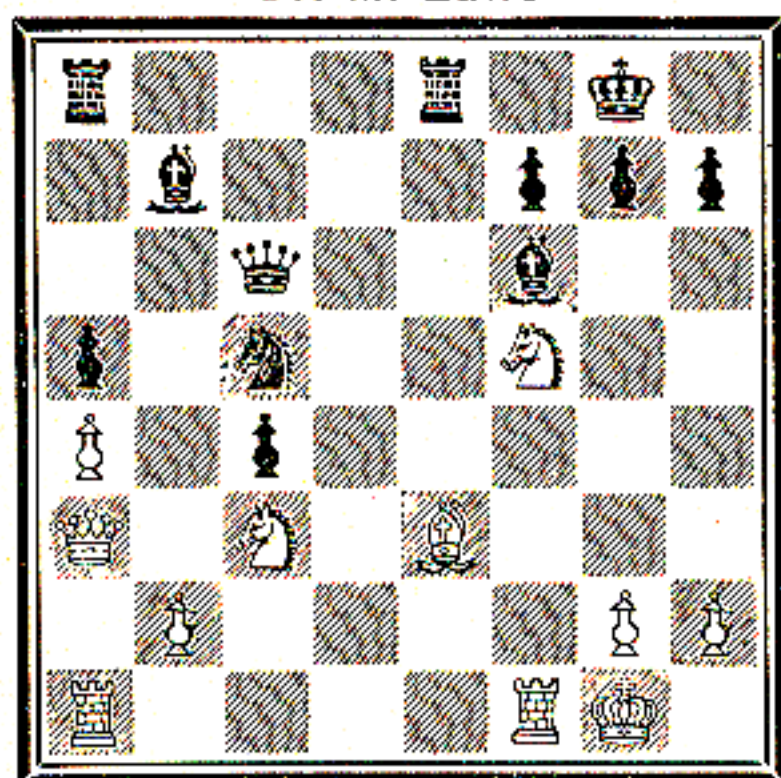
World Championship Match Thirteenth Game

A hard fought game creditable to both sides. Combinations and counter combinations were met and parried—a draw was the logical outcome.

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. A. Alekhine White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 P-B5	B-QB1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Q-K1	B-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	15 PxP	P-B4!
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	16 P-B6!	BxP
5 O-O	KtxP	17 Kt-B5	O-O
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	18 PxP	R-K1
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	19 Q-Kt4	Q-B1
8 PxP	B-K3	20 BxKt	P-QR4!
9 P-B3	B-K2	21 Q-R3	PxB
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5	22 Kt-B3	KtxP
11 Kt-Q4	KtxKP	23 B-K3	Q-B3
12 P-KB4	Kt-B5		

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

24 R-B3	Kt-Q6	42 Kt-Kt5	K-Kt2
25 QR-KB1	RxB	43 K-K1	R-B4
26 KtxR	B-Q5	44 R-Q6	B-B3
27 Q-K7	Kt-K4	45 P-R6	BxKt
28 K-R1	KtxR	46 P-R7	B-B3
29 RxKt	R-KB1	47 RxB	R-QR4
30 P-R3	BxKt	48 R-B7	RxP(R5)
31 QxB(K3)	Q-K3	49 K-Q2	P-Kt4
32 R-Kt3	R-K1	50 K-B3	P-R4
33 Q-Kt5	Q-K4	51 K-Kt3	R-R8
34 QxQ	RxQ	52 K-B4	P-Kt5
35 R-Kt4	R-K6	53 PxP	PxP
36 K-Kt1	R-Q6	54 K-Q4	K-Kt3
37 RxP	R-Q7	55 K-K5	P-B3ch
38 P-QKt4	RxPch	56 K-B4	R-R5ch
39 K-B1	R-Kt7	57 K-Kt3	P-B4
40 R-Q4	P-Kt3	58 K-R4	K-B3
41 PxP	R-B7	59 R-QKt7	Drawn

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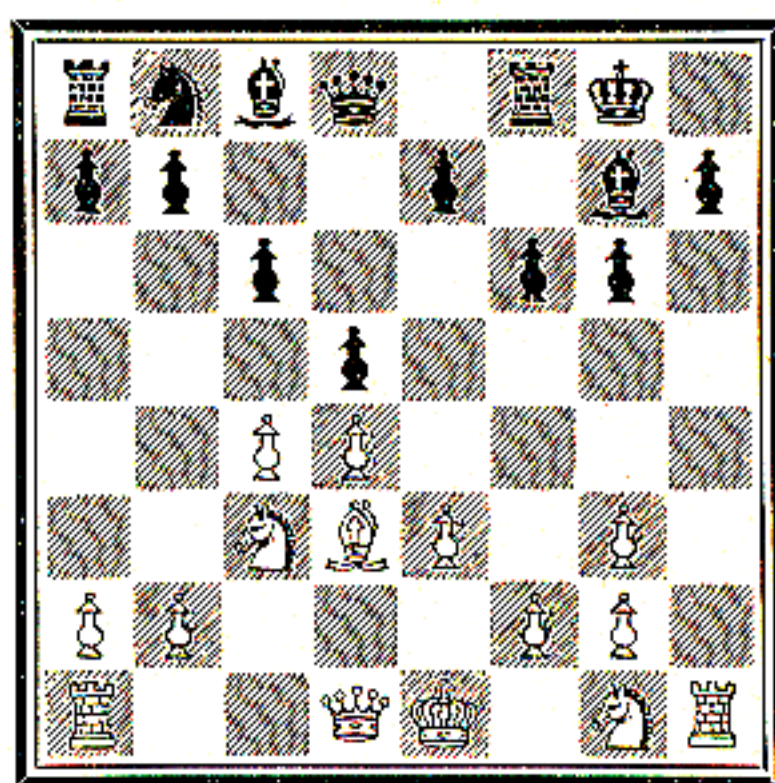
World Championship Match Fourteenth Game

With this game Euwe evens up the match at the halfway mark. The manner in which it is done is a fitting commentary upon the curious mental lapses suffered by Alekhine at several stages of the match.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	6 B-Kt3	KtxB
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	7 RPxKt	P-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	8 P-K3	B-Kt2
4 B-B4	Kt-R4	9 B-Q3	O-O?
5 B-K5	P-KB3		

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

10 RxP!	P-KB4	26 R-R7	B-K3
11 R-R1	P-K4	27 KR-R6	B-B2
12 PxKP	BxP	28 K-Kt1	R-KKt1
13 Kt-B3	BxKtch	29 P-Kt4	R-Kt2
14 PxB	Q-B3	30 PxP	RxR
15 PxP	QxPch	31 RxR	PxP
16 K-B1	Q-B3	32 B-Kt3	Q-K4
17 R-B1!	PxP	33 Q-B3	R-QB1
18 R-B7	Kt-Q2	34 P-Kt4!	B-Kt3
19 B-Kt5	Q-Q3	35 RxP	Q-R8ch
20 R-B4	Kt-B3	36 K-Kt2	R-KR1
21 QR-KR4	Q-B4	37 P-Kt5ch!	KxP
22 B-R4	Q-B6	38 Q-B4ch	K-B3
23 Kt-Kt5	K-Kt2	39 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt4
24 Kt-R7	R-Q1	40 P-B4ch	Resigns
25 KtxKt	KxKt		

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Frank J. Marshall Retires

After a hectic career, extending over a period of almost four decades, during which time American chess laurels were continually kept in the foreground by his spirited play, Frank J. Marshall, Chess Champion of the United States, announced his retirement. This decision was made known in a letter to the President of the National Chess Federation, in whose behalf Harold M. Phillips acted as representative. Mr. Marshall's letter follows:

Dear Mr. Kuhns:

I have given most careful consideration to determining the position which I ought to take with regard to the proposal of your federation that a tournament be held in the near future with the idea of awarding to the winner of that tournament the title of champion of the United States. I have approached the question from the standpoint of desiring to promote the interests of chess and to meet the wishes of the many chess players throughout the country whom I count among my friends.

I have come to the conclusion that the idea of periodic tournaments held under the auspices of the National Chess Federation to determine the championship is a good one. I think that the time has come to abandon the practice of determining the championship in a match, particularly under the conditions, financial and otherwise, which have heretofore applied to such matches.

The advantage of a tournament seems to lie in the fact that several aspirants for the title can have their opportunity to win it and that the issue will necessarily be decided in a comparatively short space of time. A tournament also is distinctly more interesting as a spectacle and to the readers of chess news.

I therefore heartily approve your proposal to substitute tournament for match play in determining the championship.

Further, I have come to the conclusion that, having held the title of chess champion of the United States for over twenty-five years, it is better for me not to endeavor to retain the title in the forthcoming tournament but to let the honor go to some new champion.

There are many of our younger players who are eminently qualified to hold the title, and I can only wish to the winner of the forthcoming tournament the same cordial friendship of the chess playing public of the country which it has been my privilege to enjoy for so many years.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

FRANK JAMES MARSHALL

This step, which has been pending for some time, clears the championship tangle to an appreciable extent, and with this magnanimous

gesture Frank Marshall brings to a fitting climax a glorious and colorful career.

It is only a just tribute to the ex-champion to summarize some of his outstanding triumphs.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

	Rank
1899 London (minor)	1
1900 Paris	3-4
1903 Vienna	2
1904 Monte Carlo	3
1904 Monte Carlo (Rice)	1-2
1904 Monte Carlo (Salta)	1
1904 Cambridge Springs	1*
<i>(Ahead of Dr. Lasker, Pillsbury, Tchi-gorin, Schlechter)</i>	
1904 St. Louis	1*
1905 Scheveningen	1
1905 Barmen	3
1906 Nuremberg	1*
<i>(Ahead of Tarrasch, Schlechter, Vidmar)</i>	
1907 Lodz	2
1907 Paris	1-2
1908 Dusseldorf	1*
1911 New York	1*
1912 Pistyan	3
1912 Budapest	1-2*
<i>(Ahead of Duras, Vidmar, Schlechter)</i>	
1913 New York	2*
1913 Havana	1
1913 N. Y. Quadrangular	1
1920 American Congress	1
1923 Lake Hopatcong	1-2
1924 New York	4
1925 Baden Baden	5
1925 Marienbad	2
1926 Chicago	1
1926 Moscow	4
1929 London	2
*No losses	

MATCH PLAY

Victories over Janowski (2), Showalter, Duras, Mieses, Ed Lasker.

CAPTAIN OF UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS

Prague, 1931 Folkestone, 1933 Warsaw, 1935

When the story of his generation is recorded in the annals of history, Marshall will always be remembered as the staunch defender of American honors.

No glorious tributes, nor flowery eulogies can ever repay Frank Marshall for the great sacrifices he has made in behalf of American chess. It is only fitting and proper that the chess public should offer in return a more substantial acknowledgment of the debt it owes. To this end, we suggest that the chess world raise a testimonial fund for Frank Marshall.

We shall be pleased to accept contributions for this purpose. All checks should be made payable to "Frank J. Marshall Testimonial Fund," and mailed to THE CHESS REVIEW, 60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y. Acknowledgments will appear in the pages of THE CHESS REVIEW.



FRANK J. MARSHALL

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As to the physical make-up: the book contains 100 pages, 5½x8¼, clear, readable type, is indexed, diagrammed and bound in fabrikoid.

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The book is published in German. It contains 55 pages, 6¾x9½, is bound in paper, has a cross table of play, a cross index to games, is indexed as to modern and hyper-modern openings and has the round by round results of the play. Several diagrams of the most interesting combinations are appended in a separate section. Five weeks delivery on all orders.

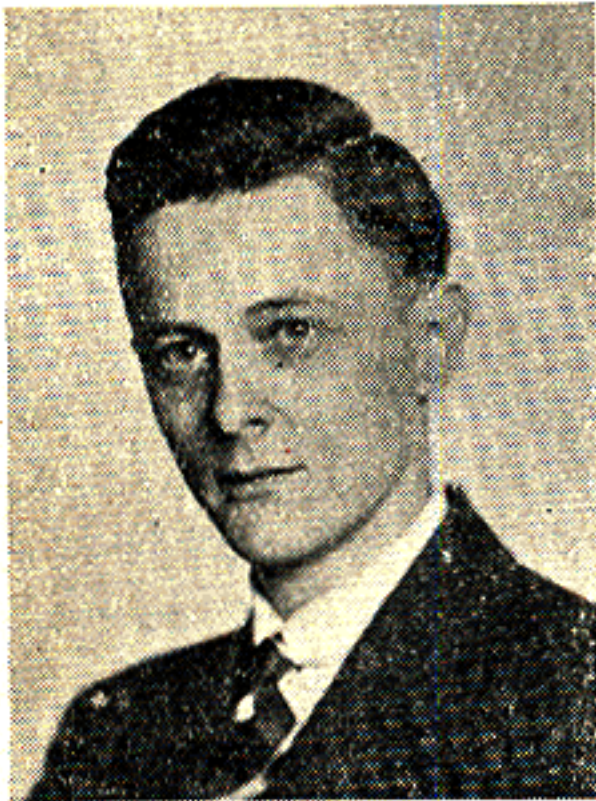
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

1936 Resolutions

Resolve, always resolve, to do the very best in match or tournament play, and skittles too, if preferred that way. Resolve also, never to offer an alibi if adversary smokes cigars! Likewise, never to play as would a stuffed owl, to admit missing the easy win; nor even to swell the chest when a pawn you've taken in; or



F. W. Watson

Resolve, by all means resolve—to pay club dues, and to always subscribe for CHESS REVIEWS; as all are fine resolutions, particularly the last mentioned!

moreso resolve to refrain from balking opponent's play, through gabbling and gabbling and gabbling (!)

Resolve, resolve—resolve, resolve—to never upon error from other side, a glorious victory claim; resolve to know and not to forget, chess—the gentlemen's game!

Chess Might and Valor!

The bulk of Winnipeg's strong-arm, or chess playing strength, is seemingly most apparent when players of the Jewish Chess Club and Dr. Lasker Club are lined shoulder-to-shoulder to take on all and any of the pawn-pushers from other local clubs either in amalgamation, or otherwise (!) Recent news deals with a major test of chess might and valor, with the combined forces of all city, suburb and unattached combatants arrayed against stalwarts of the two strong-arm clubs, acknowledged locally as "A" and "B" division champions. The story concludes merely with the usual rotary order of mathematical quotations adding up to $21\frac{1}{2}$ in favor of "A" and "B", with a simple sum totaling $7\frac{1}{2}$ for the rest of the alphabet! This feature, an annual affair to date, was listed as officially opening Winnipeg's 1935-36 chess activity.

Miscellaneous News

During concluding phase of the Winnipeg Garwell Club Championship, sections 1 to 4 were respectively represented by Messrs. Rhuebottom and Palmer; Booker and Chatelaine; Shaw and Battley; Corbould and Doe, all as qualifying finalists.

A challenge was recently extended to Winnipeg players from a club, comprising a membership mostly of Icelanders, situated at Gimli—a mere town in approximate distance of 58 miles from the "peg", and some effort is being made by Winnipeggers to organize a little raiding party!

H. Gregory, editor of chess column in Manitoba *Free Press*, is promoting a correspondence tourney for western players. Four-handed chess is now having a sway of popularity in Winnipeg—it outgrew its vogue in Toronto two years ago!

J. H. Belson, Toronto Champion, is the honored recipient of a prize offered for the most brilliantly played game in the Milwaukee Congress, 1935, for his game against A. E. Santasiere, of New York. The award was announced during the past month by the appointed judge, Mr. H. M. Phillips.

Canada Dairies Chess Club is the new name adopted by a Toronto Club formerly known as the Oakwood Club, and after changing its quarters and name, a future path of greater progress is predicted as the next anticipated change to be realized.

The Queen City Chess and Bridge Club opened November 16th with much splash, elaboration and the showering of congratulations upon Bernard Freedman—chief organizer. Officers: B. Freedman, President; R. E. Martin, Secretary; C. A. Crompton, Treasurer; J. Block, Team Captain; W. T. Walton, Curator; L. Charlip, Publicity; D. R. Swales, Director of Club Activities.

Two lime-light practice matches came into play during the past month, featuring D. R. Swales and P. Auerbach in a six-game confab at the Jordan Club, and R. Drummond against W. N. Wilson for best out of four, at Queen City Club.

Scheduled to commence this month, the Canadian Correspondence Championship playoffs will include J. W. Kells, of London, Ont., as representative and winner of Ontario Championship 1935—one of the last provincial events recently concluded.

My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

Among the grandmasters who will vie for honors in the forthcoming American Championship tournament, none can boast of as imposing a record as that of Isaac Kashdan. At the comparatively youthful age of 29, Kashdan has garnered four first prizes in the international arena, has headed the American team four times at the International Team Tournaments, and has decisively scored in individual matches and encounters against the world's leading players. His record against Dr. Alekhine on various occasions, when the worthy Doctor was in prime form, is a tribute to the sterling quality of his play—six draws and one loss.

The record speaks for itself:

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

	Place	W.	L.	D.
Berlin, 1930	1	4	0	2
Frankfort, 1930	2	7	0	4
Gyor, 1930	1	8	0	1
Stockholm, 1930	1	4	1	1
Bled, 1931	4/5	7	6	13
Hastings, 1931	2	6	0	3
New York, 1931	2	6	0	5
London, 1932	3/4	5	1	5
Pasadena, 1932	2	5	1	5
Mexico City, 1932	1/2	8	0	1
Syracuse, 1934	2	7	0	7

TEAM TOURNAMENTS

Hague, 1928	12	1	2
Hamburg, 1930	12	1	4
Prague, 1931	8	1	8
Folkestone, 1933	8	1	6

MATCHES

Lajos Steiner, 1930	5	3	2
Charles Jaffe, 1930	3	0	0

The highlights of such an eventful career must be exciting. And in these pages during the coming year, Mr. Kashdan will annotate in his inimitable style, those outstanding games which bring back the thrills of his most important triumphs.

Frankfort, 1930

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

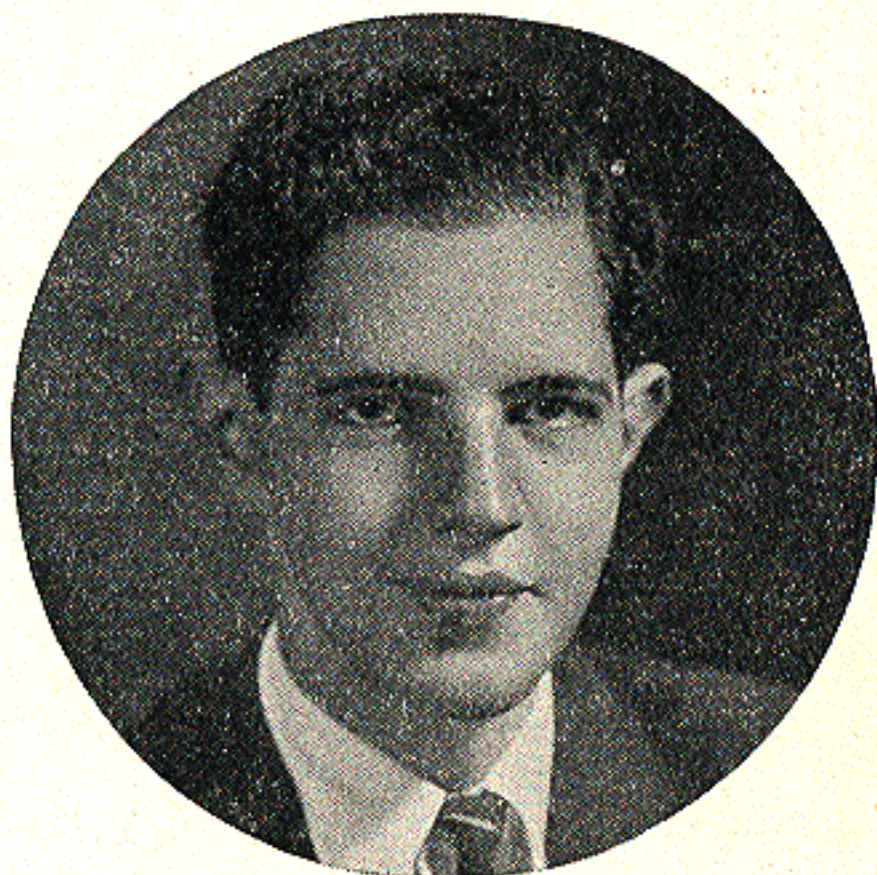
(Notes by I. Kashdan)

L. Mannheimer	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-B4	.....

This move is weak here. Better is 4 Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 5 B-B4, when Black has fewer threats.

4

PxP



The simplest course, gaining time in development while White is striving to recover the Pawn.

5 P-K3

Surer is Q-R4ch and QxBP. Black's next move proves troublesome.

5

B-Kt5ch

6 KKt-Q2

A strange looking choice, and certainly indicating something wrong in the opening, if this retreat is necessary. But if 6 QKt-Q2, P-B6, and in each case Black can maintain the Pawn with a good game.

6

P-QKt4

7 P-QR4

The start of a long-winded plan to regain the Pawn, which succeeds in that objective, but at a considerable cost in time and development.

7

P-B3

8 PxP

PxP

9 BxKt

The point, winning the RP. But he is forced to exchange his only developed piece, and Black soon gets full control of the game.

9

RxB

10 RxP

B-R4!

Threatening to win the exchange by . . . Q-Kt3. White's reply is forced.

11 Q-B3

Q-Kt3

12 R-R8

RxR

13 QxR

O-O!

Simple development, but it involves a threat which again wins time. White never gets a moment to spare, or a chance to think of his King side pieces.

14 Q-B3

B-Kt2

15 Q-B4

Kt-K5

The threat is now BxKtch; 17 KtxB, Q-R4! White again has only one move to stave off immediate loss.

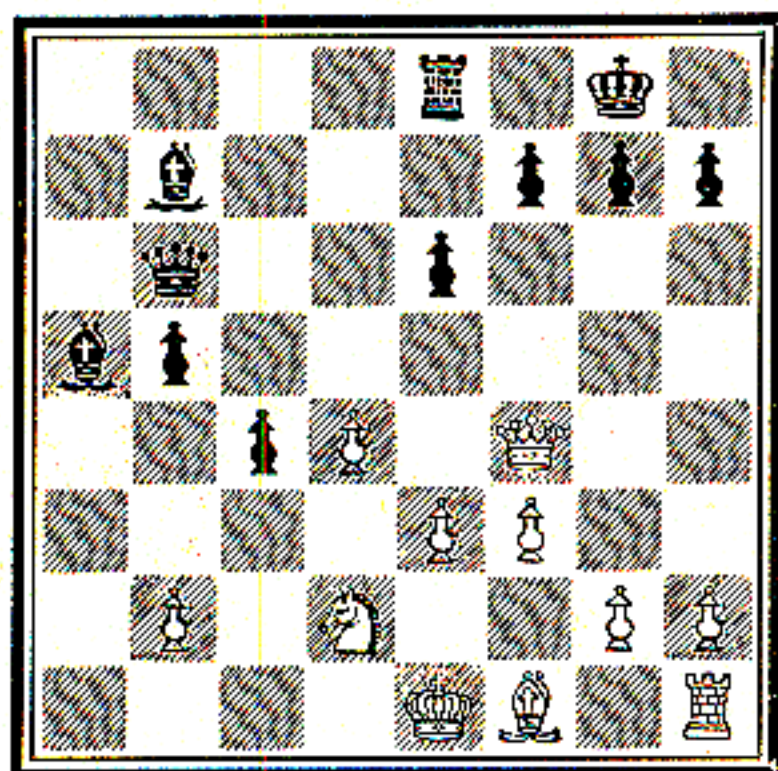
16 P-B3

KtxKt

17 KtxKt

R-K1!

I. Kashdan



L. Mannheimer

The last piece gets into action. The threat is 17 . . . P-K4; 19 PxP, R-Q1! Against this plan, which must open either the K or Q file, White has no good defense.

18 Q-R4 P-K4
19 Q-B2

No better or worse than anything else. There is no help.

19 PxP
20 P-K4 P-B4!

The last blow, which opens up all the lines, and leads to a mating net in a few moves.

21 K-Q1 BxKt
22 KxB PxP
23 PxP Q-R4ch
Resigns

Third Match Game
New York, 1930

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan White	L. Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	P-K3
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
6 P-K3	Q-R4

The Cambridge Springs Defense, which usually leads to very interesting play, and is one of the strongest counters to the Queen's Pawn Opening.

7 Q-Kt3

7 Kt-Q2 is the usual reply, and 7 PxP has also been played with good results. The text avoids the more complicated attacks, but it allows Black the gain of a Bishop for a Knight with an easy development.

7 Kt-K5
8 PxP

If 8 B-B4, P-KKt4! 9 B-Kt3 (not 9 KtxP, Ktx KKt; 10 BxKt, PxP; and 11 . . . QxB wins), P-R4, with advantage.

8 KPxB
9 B-Q3 B-Kt5

This attack is easily parried. Black can gain time by KtxB; 10 KtxKt, B-K2 (this is where the Bishop belongs); 11 Kt-B3, O-O, etc.

10 R-QB1 KtxB
11 KtxKt P-KR3
12 Kt-B3 O-O
13 O-O R-K1
14 P-QR3 BxKt

After the exchanges White gets the advantage, because of his better development, and also because of the mobility of his Queen side Pawns, which threaten to advance and create weaknesses in Black's game. It was better to retreat, 14 . . . B-K2, though White would have some attack by 15 P-K4, PxP; 16 KtxP.

15 QxB QxQ
16 RxQ Kt-B3
17 P-QKt4 B-K3
18 KR-B1 Kt-K5
19 BxKt

Playing this position today, I would prefer 19 R (B3)-B2. The Bishop is useful to enforce P-Kt5, and the Black Knight can always be disposed of.

19 PxB
20 Kt-Q2 B-Q4
21 R-B5

More accurate is 21 P-QR4. I played the text to induce the following advance, which I judged would be weak for Black.

21 P-QKt3

Sounder was 21 . . . QR-Q1; 22 P-QR4, P-R3, and it is questionable whether White can break through to any advantage.

22 R(B5)-B3 P-QR4
23 Kt-B4!

Now Black's Pawns are seriously weakened, and subject to attack, whether the Knight is exchanged or not.

23 PxP
24 PxP R-R3

Believing he can set up a sufficient defense, as indicated in the next note. If 24 . . . BxKt; 25 RxB, R-R5; 26 RxP, RxP; 27 P-Kt4! White would have the better ending, with a strongly supported passed Pawn, against the isolated QKt and K Pawns of Black.

25 Kt-K5 R-K3

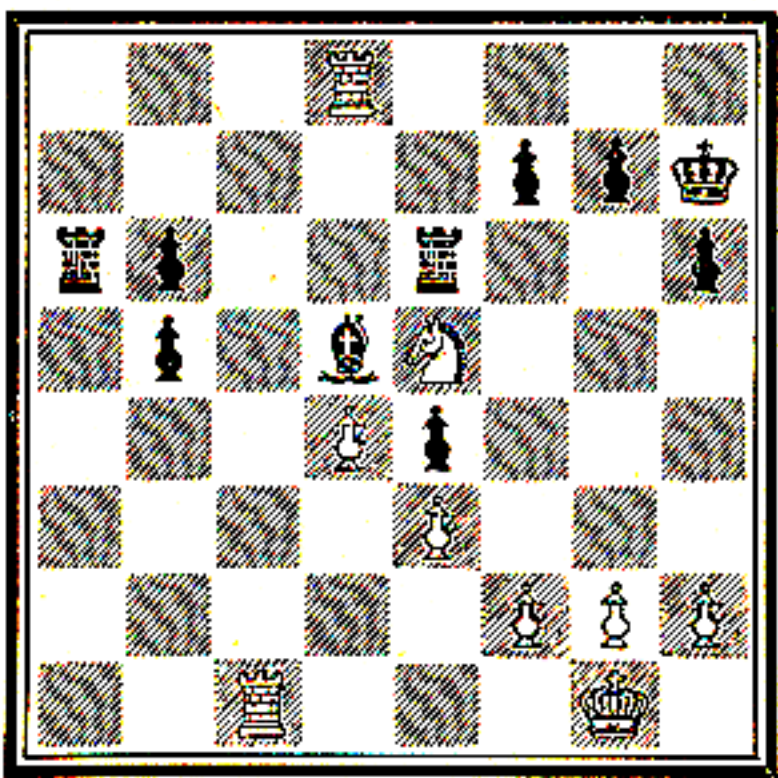
Defending the Pawn, which cannot yet be taken because of the mating threat, and intending P-QKt4, after which everything would be secure. If White has any winning plan, it must therefore be tried at once.

26 P-Kt5!

Although only a Pawn sacrifice, it is very dangerous, and had to be accurately calculated, as the Pawn will go right on to Queen should White's attack miscarry.

26 PxP
27 R-B8ch K-R2
28 R-Q8

L. Steiner



I. Kashdan

An important tempo, and essential part of the idea. Wrong would be 28 KtxP, P-Kt5! 29 R-R8ch, K-Kt3; 30 Kt-K5ch, RxKt! 31 PxR, P-Kt6 and wins. Or 28 Kt-Q7, R-Q3; 29 R-Q8, R-QB3! and Black will escape.

28 B-B5

Seemingly the most natural square, as it blocks the open file, but the move loses quickly. Alternatives are:

I. 28 . . . B-Kt6; 29 P-R4! P-B3; 30 P-R5!! PxKt; 31 R(B)-B8, forcing mate.

II. 28 . . . B-Kt2; 29 KtxP, P-Kt5; 30 P-R4, White now has too many mating threats, and must soon decide the game.

III. 28 . . . P-B3; 29 RxB, PxKt; 30 PxP, with a decided endgame advantage. This is still Black's best chance.

29 Kt-Q7!

Threatening to win the exchange, which strangely enough cannot be avoided, despite the Rook's mobility. If 29 . . . R-K2; 30 Kt-B8ch, K-Kt1; 31 Kt-Kt6ch, or 29 . . . R-QB3; 30 Kt-Kt8! wins. Black decides to get his King nearer the center.

29 K-Kt3
30 P-Q5

Gaining time, as the Rook still cannot escape. Of course if 30 . . . BxP; 31 Kt-B8ch wins a piece.

30 R-K2
31 P-Q6 R-Kt

If 31 . . . R-K3; 32 Kt-B8ch, K-B3; 33 P-Q7! and Black is worse off.

32 RxR B-Q6
33 R-Kt7 K-B3
34 P-B3 Resigns

If 34 . . . K-K3; 35 P-Q7 and R-B8 wins. Or 34 . . . PxP; 35 PxP, B-B3; 36 R-Q1 is decisive.

Sixth Game of Match
New York, 1930

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

L. Steiner	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 O-O	B-K2
6 R-K1	P-QKt4
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4
9 B-B2	P-B4
10 P-Q4	Q-B2

This system of defense is probably the strongest against the Ruy Lopez. The object is to maintain the center, force White to either exchange Pawns or play P-Q5, and then to get some activity on the Queen side by opening a file. White will attempt a direct King side attack, and will maneuver his pieces in that direction.

11 P-KR3 O-O
12 QKt-Q2 B-Q2
13 Kt-B1 QR-B1

Threatening . . . BPxP, and compelling White to declare himself in the center.

14 P-Q5

Blocking the lines, and announcing that he is basing his plans on the coming King side advance.

14 Kt-K1

Preparing to take up a solid defensive formation. White's main threat is to plant a Knight on KB5, which must not be allowed.

15 P-KKt4 P-Kt3
16 Kt-Kt3 Kt-KKt2
17 B-R6 P-B3

Now there is no immediate danger, and Black can look to the other side of the board for a counter-demonstration.

18 Kt-Q2

Preparing for P-KB4, but as will be seen, Black gains as much ground as White by the exchange. Another plan is K-R2, followed by R-KKt1, and after

EXHIBITIONS and LECTURES

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I. Kashdan
Alamac Hotel
New York City

due preparation P-KR4. However, Black has enough resources to meet any such advance.

18 R-Kt1
19 P-Kt3

In order to play P-QB4 if P-Kt5, or P-Kt4 if . . . P-B5. White will make every effort to avoid opening a file on this side.

19 Kt-Kt2
20 P-KB4

Opening the KB file, but in return giving Black a strong square for the Knight, which he hastens to occupy.

20 PxP
21 BxP Kt-Q1
22 Q-K2 Kt-B2
23 R-KB1 Q-B1

With the idea of . . . P-KR4 in some positions, breaking up the White formation, and also anticipating a possible sacrifice on KKt5, such as actually occurred later.

24 R-B2 Kt-K4
25 QR-KB1 P-B5!

Now that the White pieces are definitely fixed on the King side, Black is ready for forceful measures on the other wing.

26 P-Kt4

If 26 BxKt, QPxP; 27 PxP, B-QB4! wins. Or 26 PxP, PxP; 27 BxKt, QPxP; 28 KtxP, B-Kt4; 29 B-Q3, BxKt; 30 BxB, B-B4, and White has insufficient equivalent for the exchange.

26 P-QR4

Finally gaining his objective, for if 27 PxP, R-R1, etc.

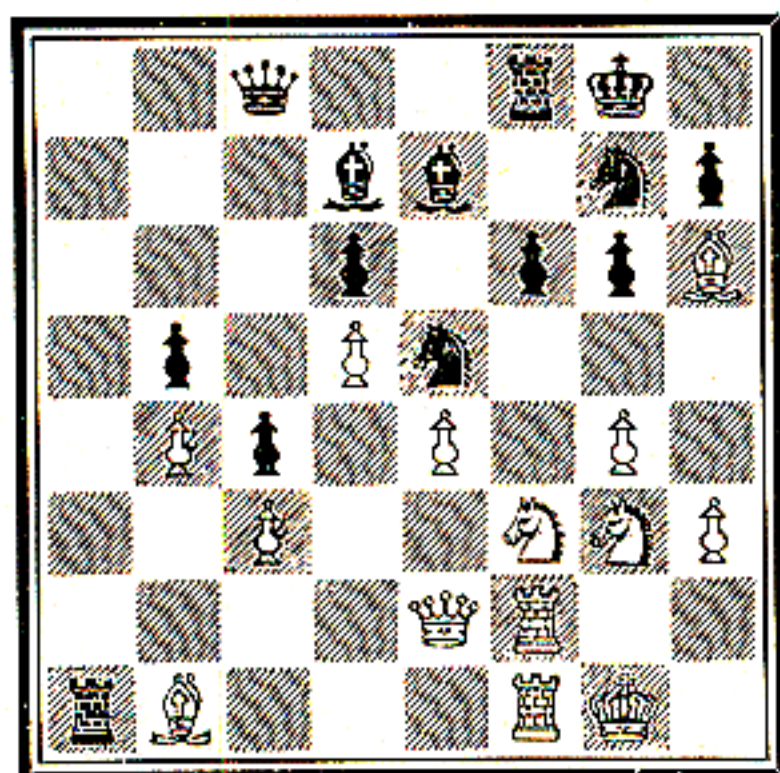
27 P-R3 PxP
28 RPxP R-R1
29 Kt-B3 R-R6

This and the next moves show the marked effect the Rook is to have on the game.

30 B-Q2 R-R7
31 B-Kt1 R-R8
32 B-R6?

Wiser would have been 32 B-B2, to exchange Rooks, or if . . . R-R7; 33 B-Kt1, etc. White wished to prevent . . . P-R4, which accounts for the text.

I. Kashdan



L. Steiner

32 BxP!!

The stage is completely set, and everything just works out. It is remarkable that every White piece has some part in effecting the soundness of the sacrifice.

33 PxP QxP
34 Kt-Q4

The piece cannot be saved. If 34 K-R2, KtxKtch; 35 QxKt, Q-R5ch, and QxB. Or 34 K-Kt2, Kt-R4! 35 BxR?? Kt-B5ch. Finally, if 34 R-Kt2, KtxKtch; 35 QxKt, QxQ; 36 RxQ, RxBch wins easily.

The text offers most chances.

34 QxKtch
35 R-Kt2 QxP
36 Kt-B5!

From this point White struggles manfully, though in a seemingly hopeless cause, and makes a battle of it right to the end.

36 KtxKt
37 PxKt P-Kt4

Giving up the exchange, but securing the position and relying on the extra Pawns to win.

38 BxR BxB
39 Q-R5 QxP
40 RxPch

Gambling for a possible perpetual check, rather than waiting and suffering a lingering death. The Black King can escape, but he is led on a merry chase.

40 PxR
41 QxKtPch K-B2
42 Q-R5ch K-K2
43 QxPch K-Q1
44 P-B6

If Q-Kt8, or Q-QKt7, Kt-Q2 is a simple defense. The text protects the Bishop.

44 P-B6
45 Q-QKt7 Q-B4ch

White was threatening mate in two. If 45 . . . Kt-Q2; 46 B-B5 with some chances. Or 45 . . . RxB? 46 Q-Kt8ch, K-Q2; 47 Q-Kt7ch, K-K1; 48 P-B7ch, K-Q1; 49 Q-Kt8ch, and a draw is forced.

46 K-Kt2 Q-B2
47 QxP P-B7

This would seem to finish it, but White has a last try, and creates another interesting diversion before finally yielding.

48 P-B7! KtxP
49 RxKt

Once more threatening mate, by 50 RxBch, K-K2; 51 Q-K8, should Black be tempted to make another Queen at this point.

49 QxR
50 Q-Kt8ch K-K2
51 Q-B7ch K-B3
52 Q-B3ch K-Kt4!
Resigns

After 53 Q-Kt3ch, K-R3; 54 Q-K3ch, K-Kt2; 55 Q-B3ch, Q-B3, the King finally escapes, and Black is left with a Rook ahead.

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

JOSE RAOUL CAPABLANCA

Part IV.

The ex-champion arrived in New York on February 7th, 1928. Three days later he gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Franklin Chess Club in Philadelphia, and the following evening met 43 opponents at the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club. The score of 44 wins and 3 draws indicated that he was still a grandmaster.

Outstanding also were his tournament performances later in the year. At Bad Kissingen he was second in a field that included practically all the leading players, Alekhine excepted. At Budapest he was first with 5 wins and 4 draws, and at the Berlin "Tageblatt" Anniversary Tourney, in another gathering of chess luminaries, he was placed first again with the same score. The record of 3 European tournaments for that year showed the remarkable score of 14 wins, 17 draws and but a single loss.

Back in the United States once more he duplicated his fine exhibition at the Brooklyn Institute Club by nearly the same score ($+43 = 3$). Early in the following year he was back in Europe to register a series of triumphs that was even more impressive. At Ramsgate he was first. At Karlsbad he was tied with Spielmann for second in a formidable field. Here occurred his second defeat by Spielmann and an extraordinary loss to Samisch. At Budapest he was first once more with $10\frac{1}{2}$ points. Playing in his fourth international tournament of the year he placed another first prize to his credit by finishing in the van of a field of fifteen at the Congress arranged by the Spanish Chess Federation at the International Exposition in Barcelona. Allowing but one draw he concluded this engagement with the total of $13\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 14. The year was to be rounded out by another victory at Hastings, and by simultaneous performances in his best style at Vienna and Munich.

A further resumé of Capablanca's tournament victories in the ensuing years would indicate clearly that he has lost none of the skill that marked his rise to world fame. There have been further losses, and narrow escapes, but they merely accentuate the normal difficulty of obtaining even half a point from him. At Hastings in 1930, where he placed second to Dr. Euwe, he lost to Mir Sultan Khan, and in 1935 he dropped games to Thomas and to Reshevsky. Such occurrences are helpful in disproving his own forebodings that the game

is played out and that a first class master can draw with ease. Helpful, too, to Capablanca in their revelation that chess still remains a great mental contest, and that nature has conferred no monopoly of talent upon any master, no matter how singularly gifted he may be.

Three events of his later career will probably be emphasized by future historians. The first is his exhibition at the 7th Regiment Armory on February 12, 1931, where he opposed 50 teams of four players each. The significant facts are the calibre of the players who participated—leading experts of clubs in and around New York—the completion of all the games in 8 hours; and the final score of 28 wins, 16 draws and 6 losses. Those who were privileged to witness this performance need no further reminder of his preeminence in this branch of the game.

In April of the same year came the New York Tourney, and Capa's score of 9 wins and 2 draws against the best players we can muster speaks for itself. Granting that he was fortunate in several of the games, and that Dake, Kevitz and Turover can nourish the satisfaction of securing winning positions against him, his play had lost none of its color or sparkle.

In July came his match with Dr. Max Euwe, which is specially significant in view of the latter's recent acquisition of the world championship. Ten games were played, and the final score of 2 wins and 8 draws, as well as the games themselves, bears the stamp of the Cuban. In addition to his remarkable technique, we sense the infinite patience and carefulness of his play. The result of the match gave Capa much satisfaction, for he at all times has indicated his high regard for the ability of the Dutch expert.

Still fresh in the mind of the chess world are the vicissitudes of the great tournament at Moscow. Capablanca was placed fourth as a result of defeats by Rjumin and Dr. Lasker. But the quality of many of his games is still something apart, and bespeaks a wizardry over the board that will write many additional chapters of chess history.

In the last few years his chess appearances have grown more infrequent, and this, together with the increasing responsibilities of middle-age, may cause a slight decrease of playing strength. Capa is still young mentally and physically, but the view point of a man in his forties toward the battles of the chess-board, must be taken into account in any forecast of his future.

News Events

Empire State News

The Rice Progressive C. C. elected the following officers for 1936: I. Siegal, President; Wm. Roth, Vice-President; J. Bernstein, Treasurer; H. Wurzel, Secretary. The Championship Tourney started with fourteen players competing.

The Niagara Falls C. C. reports the following officers elected for 1936: H. A. Armstrong, President; Prof. Benson, Vice-President; H. C. Balliett, Sec.-Treas. On December 13th they lost a close match on eleven boards to the German C. C. (Buffalo).

The score in detail:

		<i>Niagara Falls</i>	
<i>Bd.</i>	<i>German C. C.</i>	<i>Pts.</i>	<i>C. C.</i>
1	Martin	1	J. Wachob
2	Dr. Steigwald	1/2	H. A. Armstrong
3	Straub	1	Prof. Benson
4	Wirth	0	Leddy
5	Degen	1	Balliett
6	Sendelbach	0	Dr. Skinner
7	Gelz	1	Temple
8	Carr	1	Reilly
9	Hollis	0	Jackman
10	Saub	1/2	Steinbrenner
11	Harris	0	Endicott
Total		6	Total
			5

He has written his name large in the records of the last twenty-five years. His games against his old rivals will be watched with tense interest. His clashes with the younger masters: with Kashdan, Reshevsky, Fine, Dake, Flohr, Botwinnik, Horowitz—will reveal the reaction of an older chess genius to the latest innovations of gifted youth. Such intellectual fare is a rare feast for the chess fan and worthy the enthusiastic cooperation of all lovers of the royal game.

To Senor Capablanca, the future beckons to a notable career in many fields. For chess is but one of the facets of his versatile personality. Happily the legend of his invincibility has been shattered. With the destruction of a myth that is too great a burden for any man, he will move on to greater triumphs, both off the board and on. He will grow older. But in the years ahead, we hope and trust that with the great Cuban the "best is yet to be."

On December 14th the Marshall C. C. won a match on 26 boards from a team representing the Suburban Chess League of New Jersey.

The score in detail:

		<i>Suburban</i>	
<i>Bd.</i>	<i>Marshall C. C.</i>	<i>Pts.</i>	<i>Chess League</i>
1	B. Forsberg	1	M. E. Teichman
2	L. J. Wolff	1	Dr. Montero
3	A. W. Parker	1	J. Oswald
4	M. Hamermesh	1	J. Krucke
5	L. B. Boudin	1	F. Seddon, Jr.
6	D. McClellan	0	W. Bohrer
7	A. G. Lynn	1	S. Kowalski
8	J. Szold	1	W. Balevere
9	N. Hurd	0	C. Walter
10	F. E. Parker	1	H. Nieman
11	E. Medlyn	0	J. J. Del Fattore
12	Z. L. Hoover	1	E. R. Keil
13	J. S. Battell	1	H. Wetzel
14	B. S. Rodey	1	K. Kuhn
15	H. Rogosin	1	H. Haussling
16	D. Hallman	1	J. Sievert
17	H. M. Valentine	1	J. R. Barton
18	M. D. Traktman	1	R. Bell
19	S. Grossman	1	L. Maurer
20	E. J. Simon	1	A. L. Detrick
21	H. Lauderbach	1/2	W. Wooton
22	F. H. Randall	1	F. A. Iberer
23	S. Bernstein	1	B. W. McCreedy
24	A. Crane	0	G. Douglass
25	S. W. Howland	1/2	E. F. Laucks
26	Mrs. A. Rivero	1	J. C. Alpaugh
Total		21	Total
			5

Mr. Frank J. Marshall captained the Marshall C. C. team and Mr. Seth Thelin of the Bloomfield C. C. acted as team captain for the New Jersey contingent.

The annual Championship Tourney of the Manhattan C. C. began on December 15th with the following entries: A. C. Simonson, R. Willman, A. S. Denker, E. S. Jackson, S. S. Cohen, Dr. J. Platz, E. Schwartz and A. Kevitz.

Nathan Beckhardt, former leader of the City College forces, won the Bronx County Championship conducted under the auspices of the Empire City C. C. with a score of 9 1/2-1/2. A. Simchow finished in second place 7-3, with P. Ellis third 6-4.

Colorado Jottings

Chess activity in Denver revolves around the Chess Section of the Denver Athletic Club. In a number of recent matches the Denver Athletic Club defeated Ft. Collins 24-12; the Y.M.C.A. 7 1/2-5 1/2; and the Woodbury Library Chess Club 14 1/2-3 1/2. On January 18th a match will be played at Cheyenne, Wyoming, with a group of selected Wyoming players.

College Chess

Twice a year (at Easter and Christmas) collegiate chess activities hold the center of the stage. Easter is used as the setting for the individual championships and at Christmas the team title is decided.

The Eastern colleges are more strongly organized than those in other sections of the country. They are divided into two leagues: the H-Y-P-D League composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth plays at the Marshall C. C.; and the Intercollegiate Chess League comprising Columbia, City College, New York University, Pennsylvania, Brooklyn College, Yeshiva College, and Seth Low plays at the Manhattan C. C.

Last year by a curious coincidence the play in both leagues witnessed a tie for first place. This year the results were decisive.

In the H-Y-P-D League Harvard captured the honors, with Princeton and Yale tied for second and third, and Dartmouth in the cellar. Harvard and Yale went through the melee undefeated.

The Intercollegiate Chess League witnessed a nip and tuck struggle in which City College nosed out N. Y. U. with Penn a step behind.

The final standing:

College	Matches		Games	
	W.	L.	W.	L.
City College	6	0	19	5
N. Y. U.	4½	1½	17	7
Pennsylvania	4½	1½	16½	7½
Brooklyn College	3	3	11	13
Columbia	1½	4½	8½	15½
Yeshiva College	1½	4½	5	19
Seth Low	0	6	7	17

Washington Merry-Go-Round

The Capital City C. C. (Washington, D. C.) defeated the Baltimore Chess Association on December 7 in a closely fought match by the score of 6-4. The score in detail:

Bd.	Capital City C. C.	Pts.	Baltimore C. A.	Pts.
1	M. C. Stark	0	A. C. Otten	1
2	D. H. Mugridge	1	J. C. Quinn	0
3	H. E. Garner	1	H. E. Kuehn	0
4	V. L. Eaton	1	Dr. F. R. DiPauli	0
5	E. M. Weeks	0	W. P. Wallace	1
6	H. S. Gay	1	I. H. Fisher	0
7	W. S. Sullivan	0	D. A. Rudasill	1
8	G. F. Chase	1	B. Cline	0
9	G. L. Tillery	0	Dr. Engelbert	1
10	W. B. Mundelle	1	Miss S. Freeman	0
	Total	6	Total	4

The annual tournament for the District of Columbia Championship is scheduled to begin about January 15th.

Jersey Chatter

As forecast last month, David Meisel of Newark, N. J., won the North Jersey Championship. The leading scores were: D. Meisel 6-1, A. Ambrosio 5½-1½.

The Suburban Chess League elected the following officers for the 1936 season: Seth Thelin (Bloomfield C. C.) President; John Krucke (Irvington C. C.) Vice-President; Walter Wootton (Progressive C. C.) Secretary-Treasurer. A fifty board match was arranged for February 2 at the South Orange Community House, South Orange, N. J., between the Suburban C. L. and the New York City Collegiate Chess Ass'n.

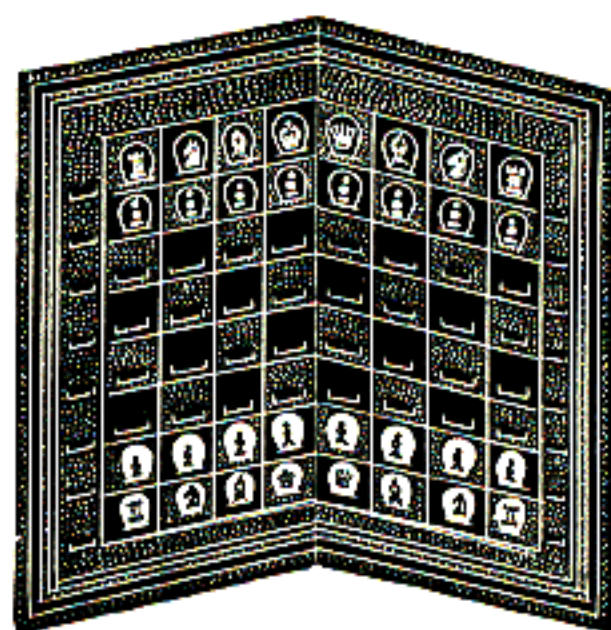
Chess in Texas

Five players have qualified to play in the double round-robin semi-finals of the El Paso City Championship: O. W. Manney, Frank Seamon, Frank Scott, Francisco Ayon, and C. P. Gray. The two highest will meet in a match to decide the championship.

Pennsylvania Notes

The Lehigh Valley Chess Ass'n played a home and home engagement with a team composed of chess players from the suburbs of Philadelphia. In the first match, played at the Doylestown Inn on November 16th, the Lehigh Valley C. A. won by 6-4. In the return engagement, played at Allentown on December 7th, they repeated their triumph 6½-3½.

In its first season the Pittsburgh Chess League starts off on the right foot with eight teams entered in competition. The latest reports show the Westinghouse team leading the race. Congratulations are due Mr. Kennelly, President of the League, for his efforts as an organizer.



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THE CHESS REVIEW
60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

I was grieved to hear of the recent deaths of those noted composers, Walter F. von Holzhausen and C. A. L. Bull, but somehow the news of the demise of C. M. Fox, on October 11th, touches me more deeply.

It is a strange thing, the relationship between composer and solver. Outside of it, my only contact with the great fairy composer was a letter I received from him several years ago. And in spite of this, I may say with perfect sincerity, "He was my friend."

It was with great pleasure that I received last month a booklet entitled "Caissa's Wild Roses" by T. R. Dawson. This contains a selection of the author's fairy problems, arranged to give a rough outline of Fairy Chess. I found it absorbing, as must anyone who has the least interest in fairies. Below I have quoted some positions from the book.

I take particular pride in announcing the winner of this month's Ladder Prize. The Honor Problem, No. 362, was selected by an unusually wide margin. My congratulations to the lady and gentleman.

MARGARET MORRIS—Ladder Prize
LAJOS STEINER—Honor Problem

Contributions received from T. R. Dawson, Dr. G. Dobbs, F. A. Hill, K. S. Howard, C. S. Kipping, S. Korsgaard, B. M. Marshall, S. Myers, G. Plowman, D. Spiro, and J. F. Tracy. These (or most of them!) are quite welcome, and I can use more, particularly three-movers.

On consideration, I have decided to spare readers the burden of a prolonged and detailed explanation of the field of Fairy Chess. It will be sufficient, I feel, to explain each new type as an example of it as printed; furthermore, I shall not keep to a logical plan in presenting these new types.

No. XVIII. I have selected this from the problems published in the December P. F. S., which has been turned over entirely to C. M. F.'s works, as a memorial tribute. I chose it because it illustrates both his magical handling of the Grasshopper, and his ability to extract two or more problems from one position. The help-stalemate is similar to the help-mate; here, however, both White and Black conspire to stalemate Black.

No. XIX. This and the following problem are taken from "Caissa's Wild Roses". This illustrates the use of the irregular two-dimensional board—and in splendid style. If my memory is any good, this won first prize in a tourney for problems on irregular boards—or else, it was second to another T. R. D. composition!

No. XX. The Camel is one of the few "new" pieces which have become popular. Its leap is like that of the Knight, but it moves from a1 to b4 or d2, and similarly. Thus, in the diagram, the Cc8 may move to b5, d5, or f7.

No. XXII. Either player must mate in one, if able. Under this condition, White selfmates in 2.

SOLUTIONS

No. VII. by I. Newman: Se8.

No. VIII. by M. Segers: Qh7!

No. IX. by A. Bottachi: Qf7.

No. X. by T. Vesz: Qb4.

No. XI. by P. F. Blake: 1 Rd7 threat 2 Qd4ch. 1 . . . QxB; 2 Qe4ch. 1 . . . KxB; 2 Re7ch. 1 . . . Be3; 2 RXPch. 1 . . . Rd6; 2 QXRch. 1 . . . Qf5; 2 SXPch. 1 . . . QXR; 2 QXBch. 1 . . . Qh5; 2 BXP.

No. XII. by R. L'Hermet:

(i) Qh7, Bh2; 2 Qg8, Be5!

(ii) 1 Kg8, Be5; 2 Qf7, Rh8.

No. 355 by G. W. Hargreaves: Rdh4.

No. 356 by G. Mott-Smith: Qc1 with some interesting play but also 1 Qc5.

No. 357 by T. C. Wenzl: Ra5. Pleasant lightweight, but why the Rf8? And could not a pawn at g7 be substituted for the Bg8?

No. 358 by V. L. Eaton: SXP. Cross-checks with half-pinning and a good key. Not sufficiently appreciated by many solvers.

No. 359 by N. Goldstein: Qh7. Cooked by 1 B to a5, b6, e6, e8, f5, g4 and h3. I have allotted one point for each cook, and three points for the intended solution.

No. 360 by D. Morris: 1 Rb4, KxR; 2 Bd6ch. 1 . . . Kd5; 2 Sd3.

No. 361 by W. Patz: 1 Sd3 with rather inaccurate play. At best this type of problem is unexciting.

No. 362 by L. Steiner: 1 Rg3 threat 2 Rd3. 1 . . . KxR; 2 Rf3ch. 1 . . . KXP; 2 Rf7. 1 . . . PxKt; 2 Rf7. 1 . . . PxP; 2 Rg5ch. 1 . . . Pe3; 2 RXPch. A white half-battery, with fine thematic key. The quiet continuations add interest.

No. 363 by J. F. Tracy: 1 Qg4, PxB; 2 Sc5. 1 . . . RxB; 2 Sxg5. 1 . . . Ke5; 2 BXP. 1 . . . BXP; 2 Sf6ch. The multiple threat and poor key spoil this.

No. 364 by H. Schaffer: 1 Re5, Ke3; 2 Bb4. 1 . . . Pb4; 2 BXP.

No. 365 by S. Limbach: Qc2.

No. 366 by W. Jacobs: 1 Rb6 threat 2 Bh4, any; 3 Se7ch, Ke5; 4 Bg3ch, RxB. 1 . . . BXP; 2 Sd4ch, Ke5; 3 Bf6ch, RxB; 4 Sf3ch, Rxs.

CORRESPONDENCE

(\$1.65 a line, except Sundays)

F. A. Hill: Sorry you do not approve deletion of solvers' comments. Many agree with me that these are not of great importance.

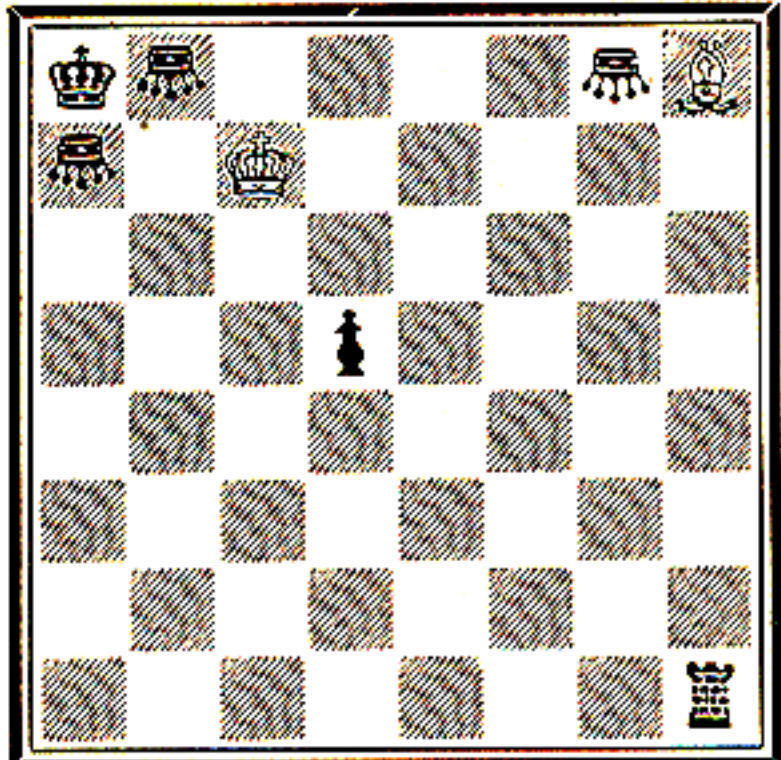
V. Rosado, de Marinis Bros., D. Barrett, D. Smalley: Welcome to our happy family.

Mary Smith: My husband, Jonn Smith, having left my bed and board. . .

Pearl: Hello. Always glad to oblige. Besides, it puzzles the regular customers and takes up space beautifully.

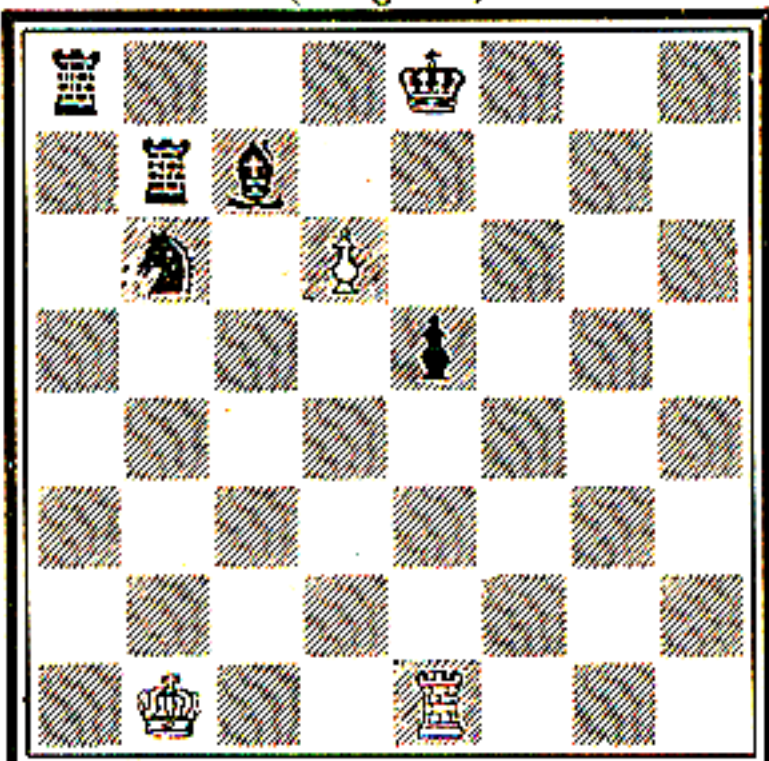
A. J. Fink: Sorry, I don't quite like the Billiard Knight, for reasons I will discuss with you if you are interested. I can always use your direct-mates, however.

XVIII. C. M. FOX
Problemist Fairy Supp. (Oct. '30)



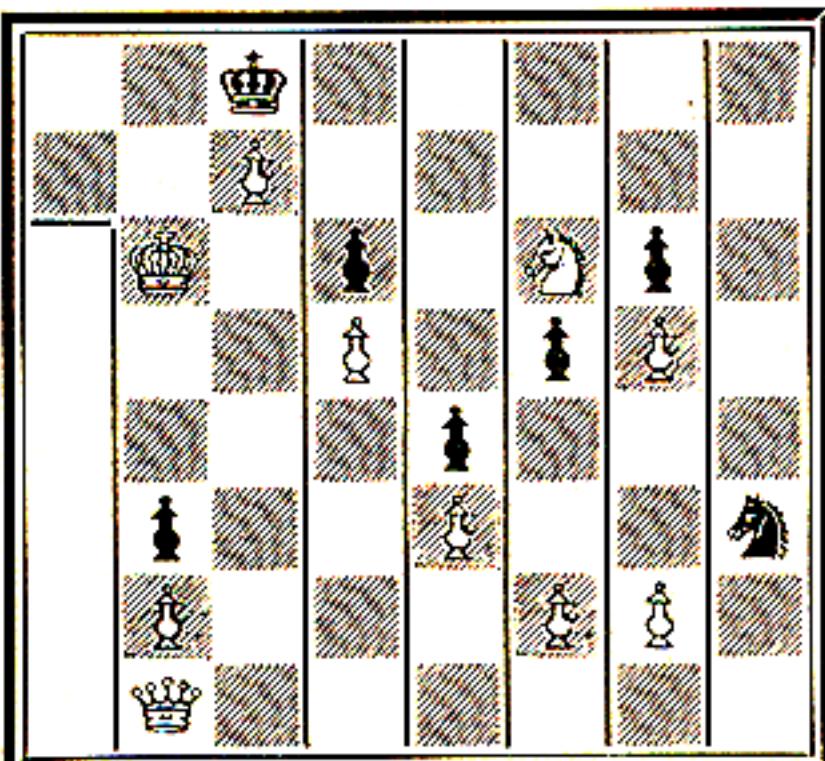
(i) Black self-help-stalemates in 3.
(ii) Move Pd5 to c5 and same.

XXI. T. R. DAWSON
Surrey, England
(Original)



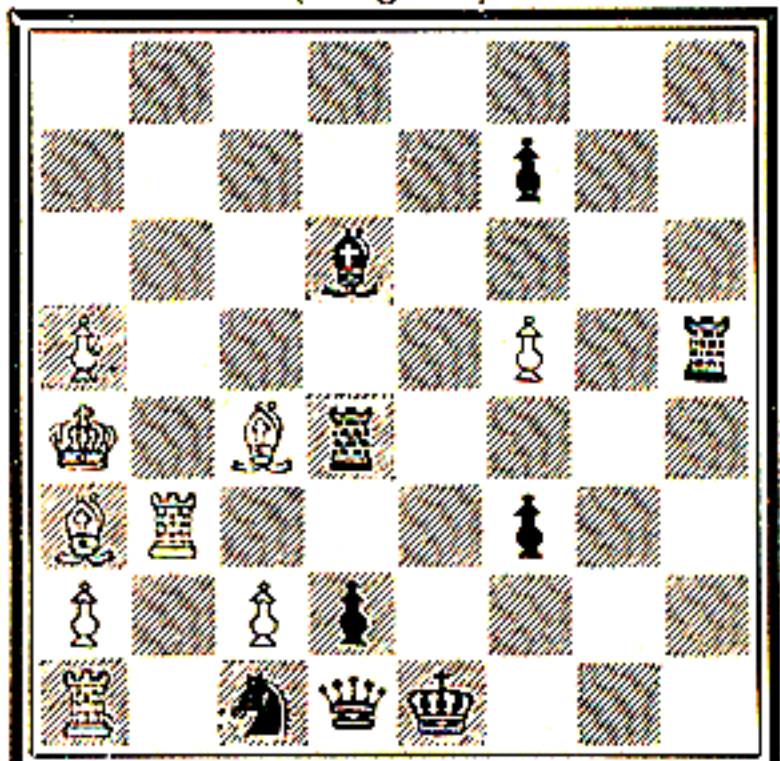
(i) Black self-helpmates in 2.
(ii) Move position 3 files right and same.

XIX. T. R. DAWSON
Problemist '30



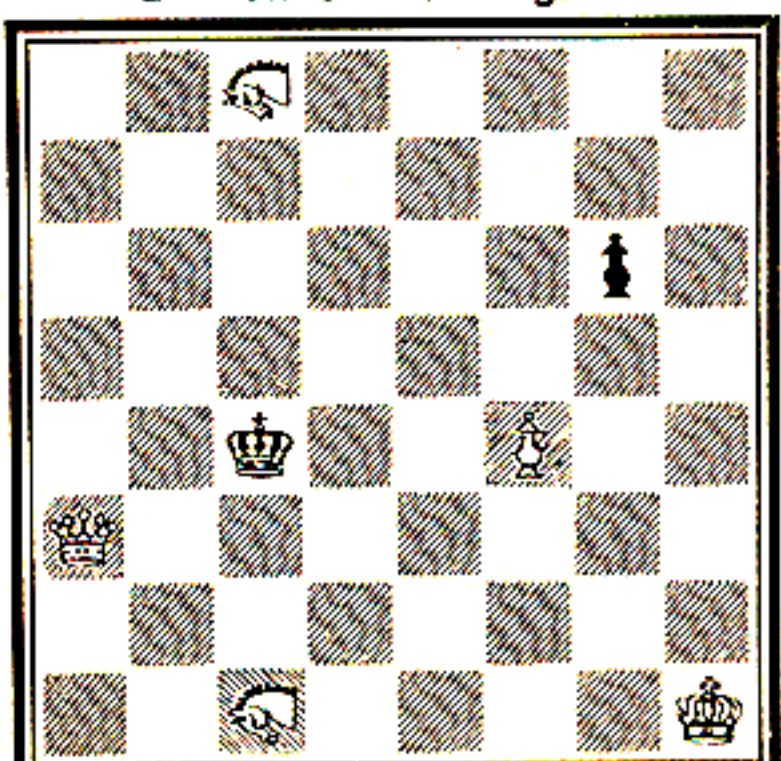
Mate in 2 on whole board, and with
h, gh, fgh, efgh or defgh files cut off.

XXII. D. C. McCLELLAND
Wesleyan University
(Original)



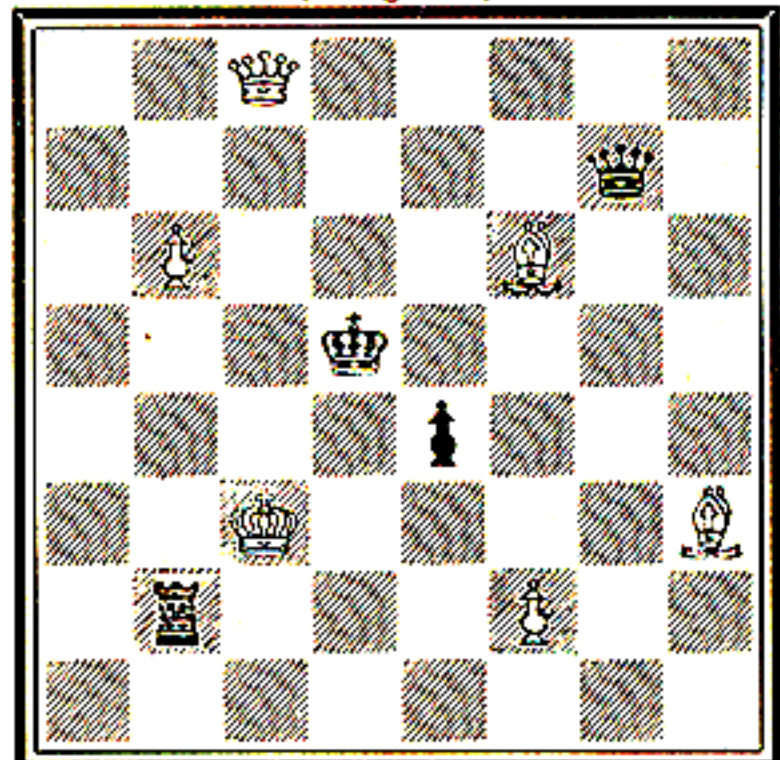
Reflex-mate in 2.

XX. T. R. DAWSON
British Chess Mag. '30



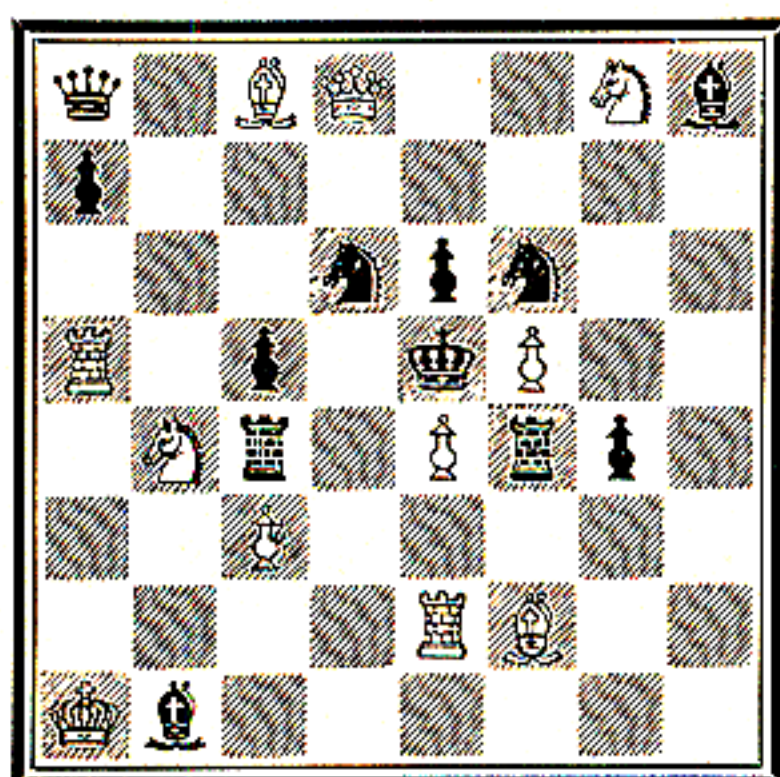
Camels c1, c8.
Mate in 3.

XXIII. V. ROSADO
San Diego, Calif.
(Original)



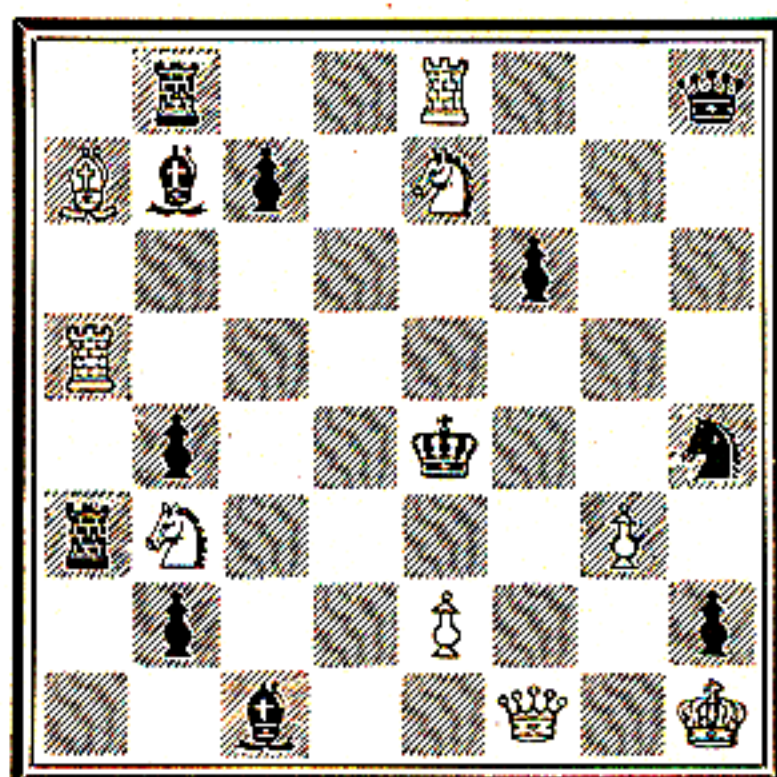
Maxi-selfmate in 5.

379
(Original)
H. BOARDMAN
Atlanta, Ga.



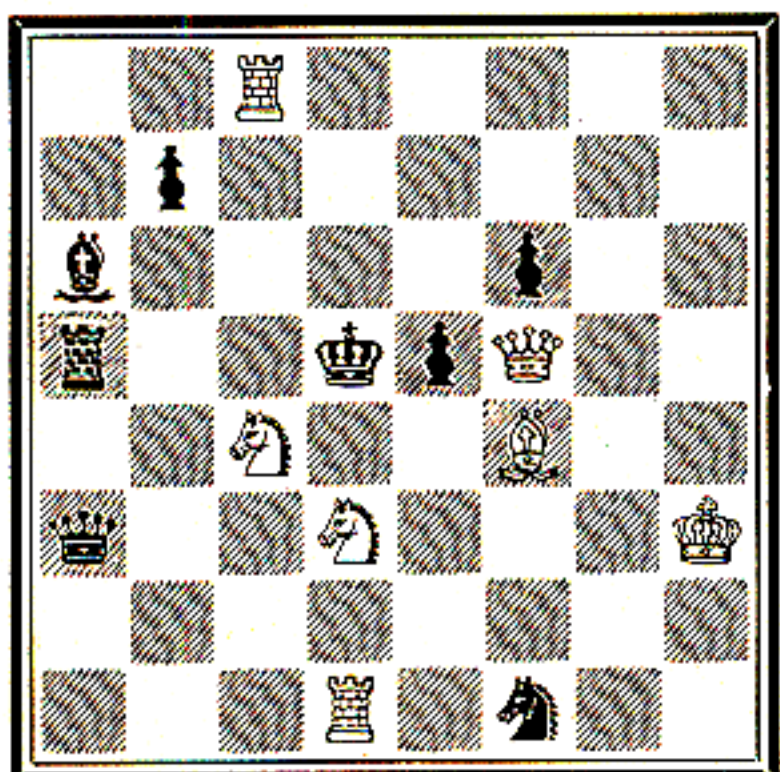
Mate in 2

382
(Original)
B. M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.



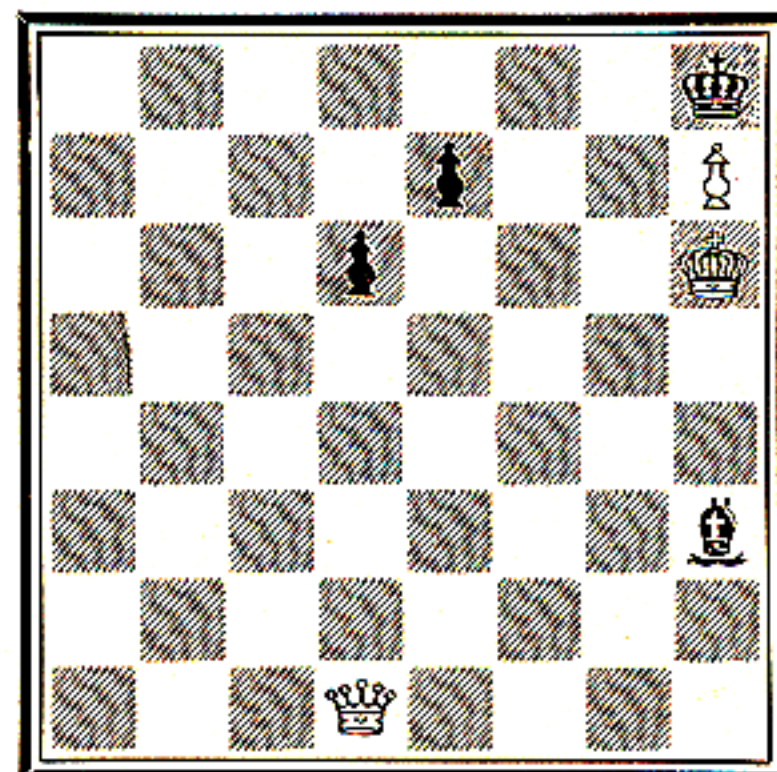
Mate in 2

380
(Original)
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton Ga.



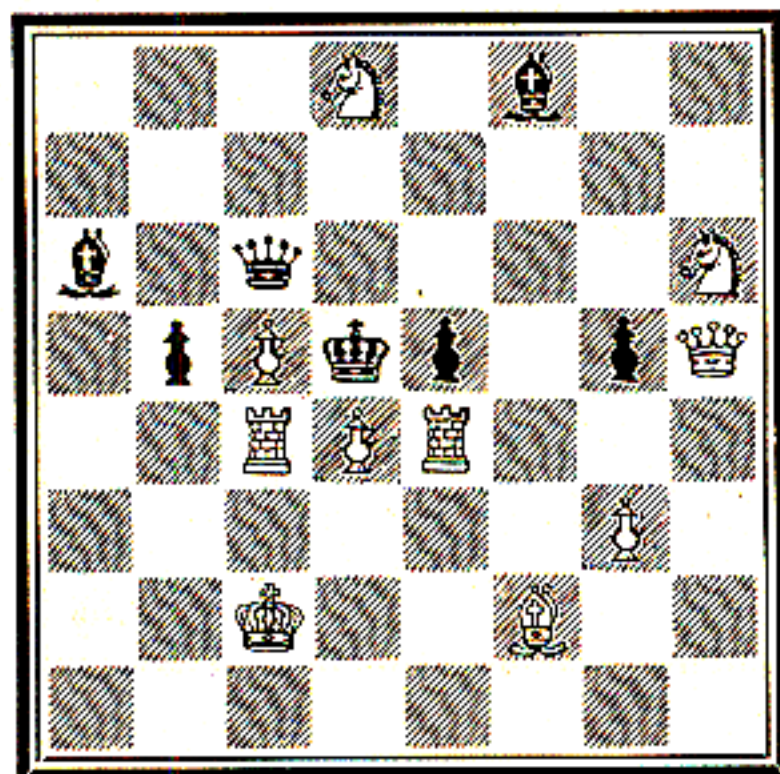
Mate in 2

383
(Original)
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



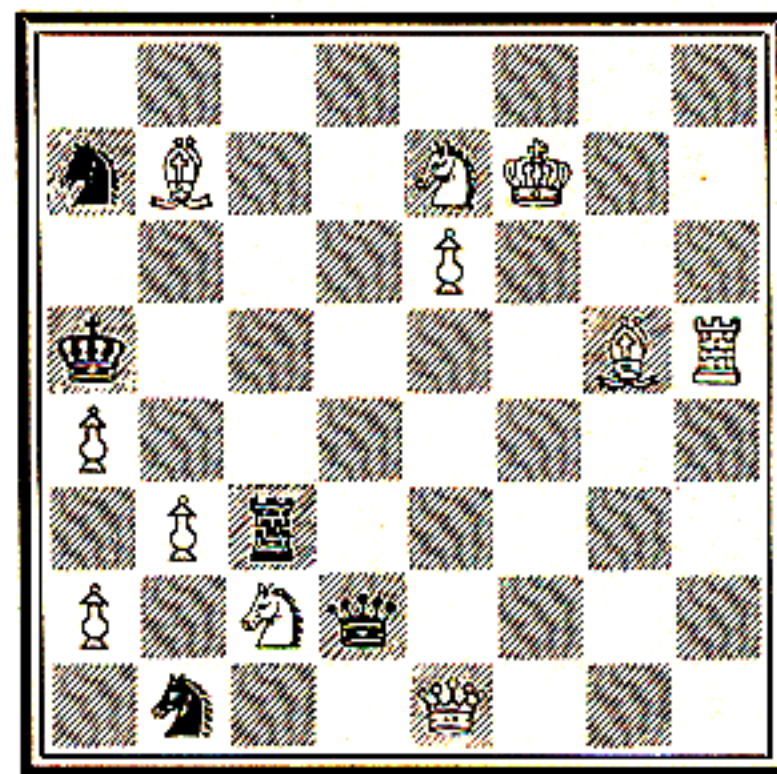
Mate in 2

381
(Original)
F. A. HILL
White Bear, Minn.



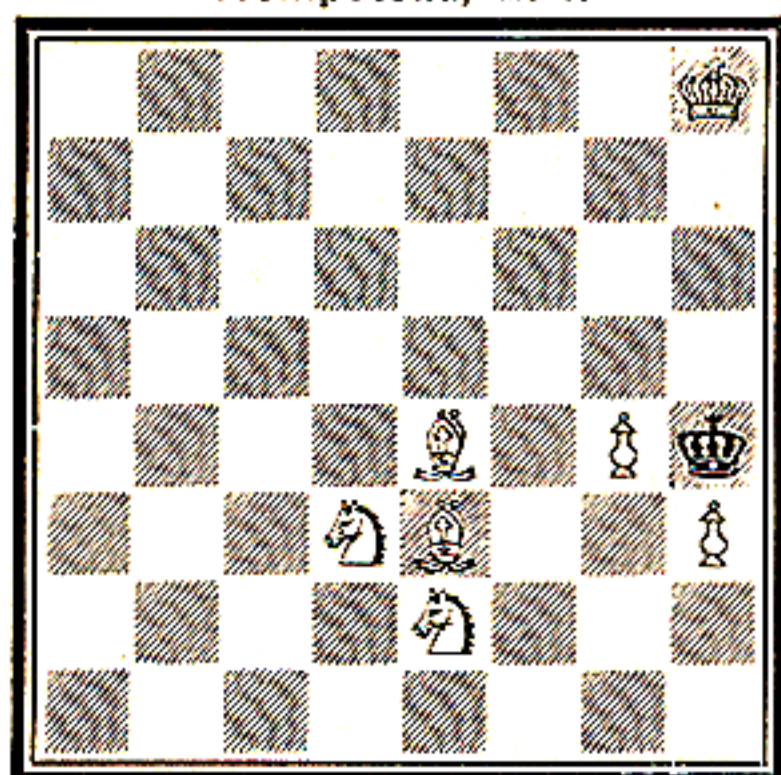
Mate in 2

384
(Original)
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



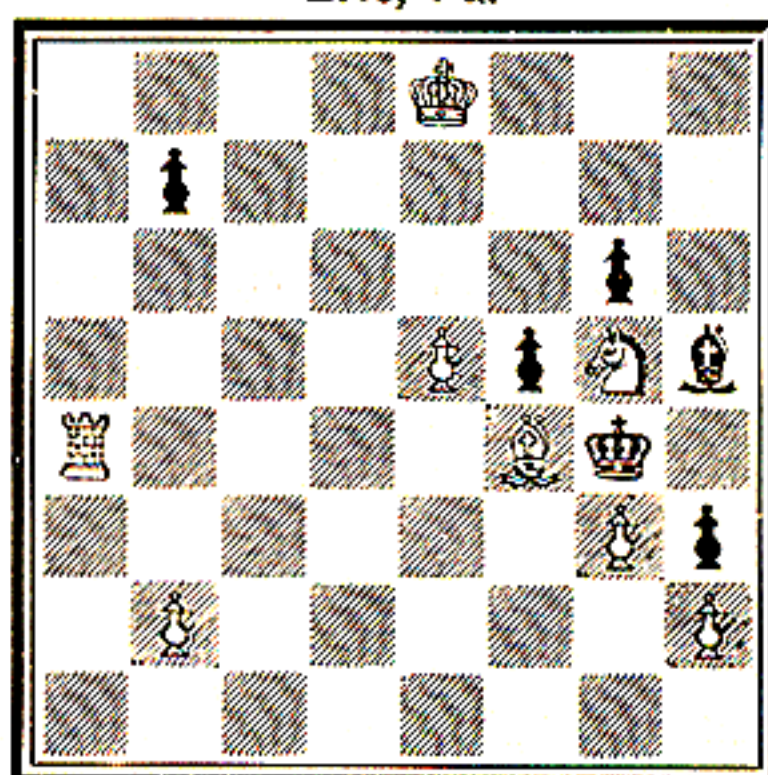
Mate in 3

385
(Original)
D. MORRIS
Hempstead, L. I.



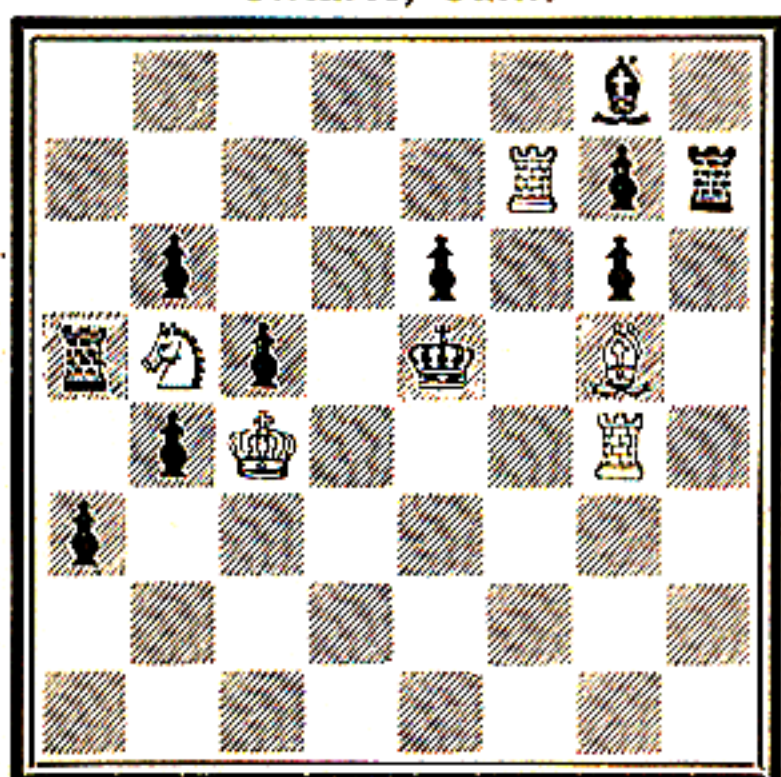
Mate in 3

388
(Original)
K. S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



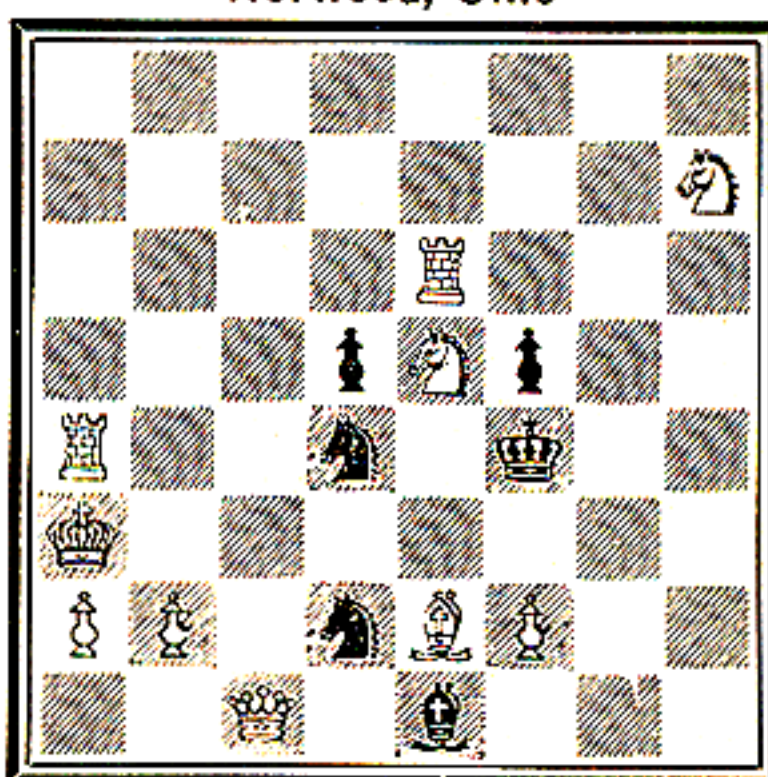
Mate in 4

386
(Original)
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



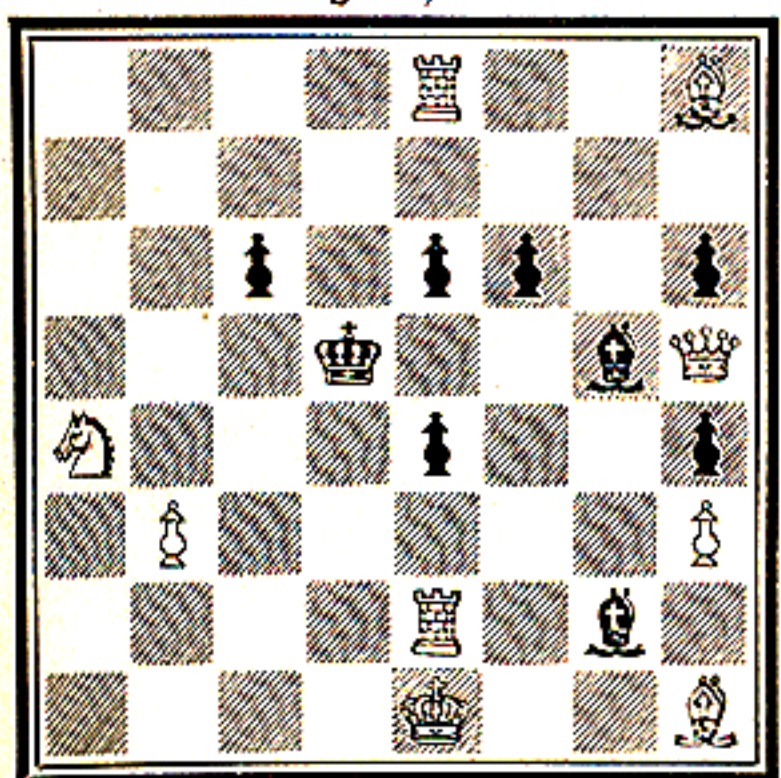
Mate in 3

389
(Original)
S. MYERS
Norwood, Ohio



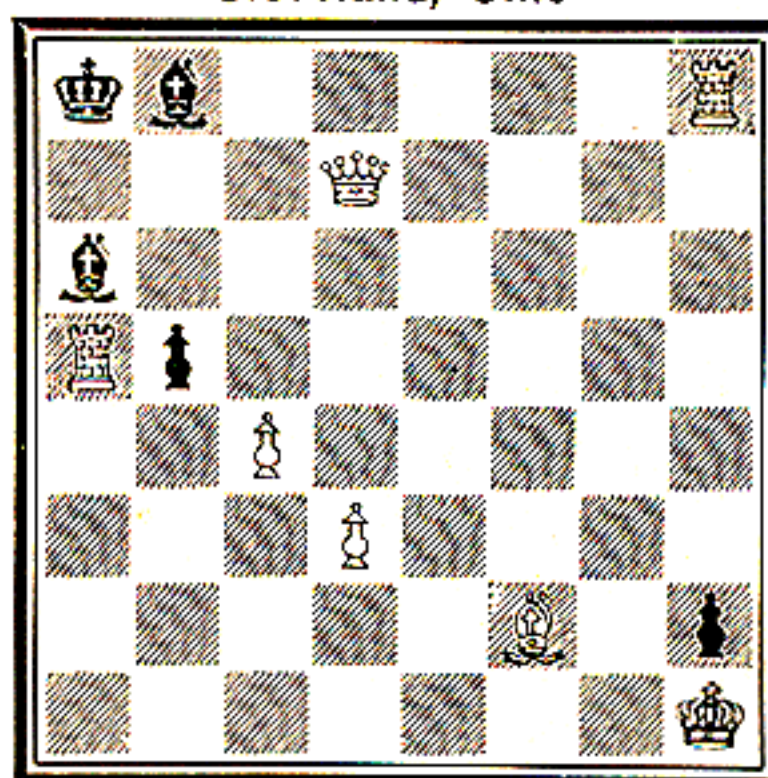
SELFmate in 3 moves.

387
(Original)
T. C. WENZL
Irvington, N. J.



Mate in 3

390
(Original)
S. KORSGAARD
Cleveland, Ohio



SELFmate in 4 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: FEBRUARY 10th, 1936.

The Last Roll Call

The month of December proved to be not only the last month of the calendar year 1935 but also the last month in the life of a number of notable figures in the American chess world. We mourn the loss of Hector Rosenfeld, Frank B. Walker and Dr. Henry Wald Bettmann.

Hector Rosenfeld 1857-1935 +

The members of the Manhattan C. C., of which he was a charter member, will miss the kindly, genial smile of their former Secretary. He was born in Richmond, Va. At the age of 6, he and two brothers were smuggled through the Northern blockade during the Civil War, and brought to New York. One of his brothers was the late Sidney Rosenfeld, noted playwright and formerly Master of Ceremonies at the annual dinners of the Manhattan C. C.

In his youth he was a merchant, but most of his life was devoted to his more fascinating avocation—the creation of puzzles—especially the last ten years, which witnessed his retirement from business activities. He founded the Riddlers, a New York puzzle club, contributed to *Enigma*, and was at one time Puzzle Editor of the *Ladies Home Journal*. It is estimated that he composed more than 10,000 puzzles; charades, transposals, anagrams, crosswords, acrostics and other types, which he syndicated through forty newspapers under the name of "Hector". Through his interest in puzzles he became acquainted with Sam Loyd and contributed an article about the famous "King of Chess Problem Composers" which was published in our July, 1935, issue.

He passed away on December 9, 1935 and the following eulogy was delivered before friends and relatives by Arthur S. Meyer:

"It is more than forty years since I came to know Hector.

"During these forty years I learned to admire him, to respect him, and to love him as much as any man that lives.

"It was his wit, certain and incisive, that first attracted me; that shrewd humor that through a life of vicissitudes never deserted him but illuminated everything he said or wrote or did. It took me perhaps somewhat longer to realize the deep kindness of his nature, for Hector, like all great souls, was not an easy man to know. There was in his complex nature depth under depth of subtleties and fine reservations—a veritable well of felicities of mind and heart that offered fresh rewards for each exploration but that was too deep ever to be completely plumbed.

"That generous kindness could be united with indignation just as generous. The sympathetic understanding, soft as a woman's, existed side by side with an heroic, an almost stern spiritual rectitude which refused to compromise with error or with stupidity. And mixed with all this—with both the softness and the sternness—was something of the naivete and the sweet innocence of a child. Of all the men whom I have known, Hector was the purest in every fine implication of that word.

And best and most wonderful of all, behind all these diversities, there was a serenity that reconciled everything and left him strangely untouched by the asperities of life. He was as one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing; a man that fortune's buffets and

rewards received with equal thanks. Give me that man that is not fortune's slave and I will wear him in my heart's core—aye, in my heart of hearts as I do him."

"The world has lost a man of talent and of genius and, not yet understanding, cannot count its loss. But we who knew Hector, this circle of his family and friends, can never lose him. He is ours forever, and our lives shall be forever the richer and the happier through having walked with him."

Frank B. Walker 1857-1935 +

A soldier hopes to die with his boots on; a cowboy would cash in his chips astride a saddle; a sailor wants a last salty breath of the sea.

When Frank B. Walker heard the Angel of the Lord whisper softly "Checkmate" and the veteran Washington chess player tipped his king in silent assent on Saturday evening, November 30th, he realized his ambition of dying in harness.

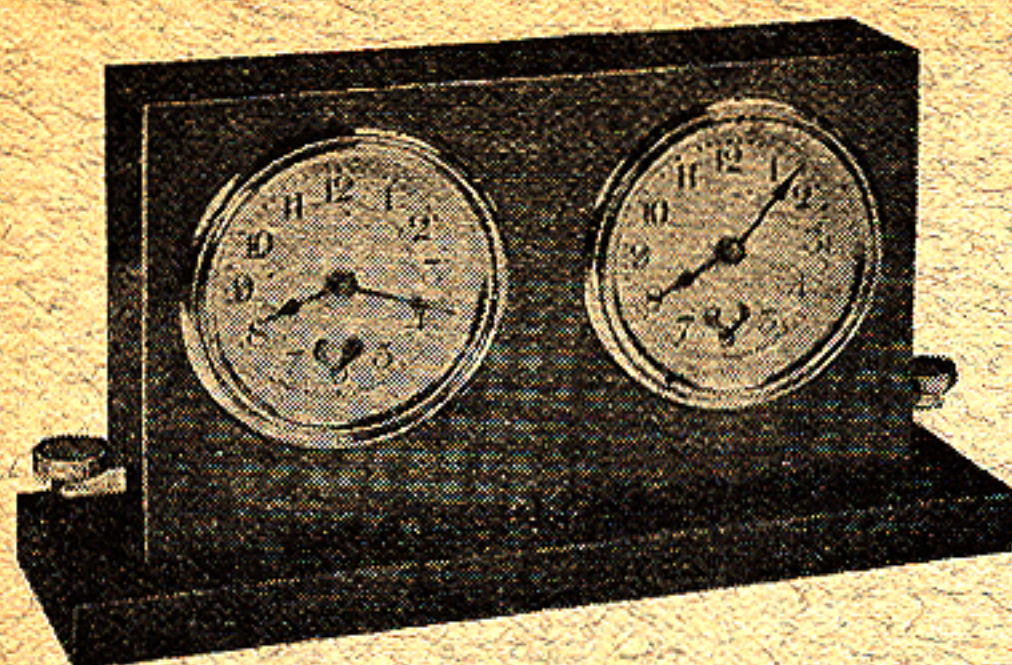
Born in New York in 1857 he moved with his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, at an early age. There he learned the art of printing, and there he won his early chess spurs—defeating Capt. Mackenzie, then U. S. Champion, in a simultaneous exhibition at the age of 14.

About ten years later (1882) he moved to Washington, D. C., entering the employ of the U. S. Government and soon established himself as one of the Capital City's premier players. He won the District of Columbia Championship from 1896 to 1900 and repeated a quarter of a century later for a similar stretch of years, 1927 to 1931. He was prominent in the affairs of the Capital City C. C. of which he was President in 1921 and 1922, edited the column "In Chess Circles" for the Washington Star, and invariably played on the top boards in important matches with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. Active to the last, he competed in the International Cable Matches in 1928 and 1930 and just finished competing in the 1935 Capital City C. C. Championship.

Dr. Henry Wald Bettman ?-1935 +

The game of chess, and more especially the chess problem world, lost one of its most enthusiastic adherents when Dr. Henry Wald Bettmann passed away at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 5, 1935. In addition to being a prominent physician, a skilled problem composer, and an expert solver, he was always ready to lend a helping hand to aid chess. Due to his initiative and generosity in providing awards, problem solving contests between Cincinnati and Cleveland were made possible. His first problem was composed at the age of 13 and since then he had captured many prizes. Some of his problems appeared in *THE CHESS REVIEW*, to which he was a subscriber from its very first issue.

In the chessplayers' Valhalla, Philidor, Deschappelles, Morphy, Steinitz, Loyd, and other great figures of the chess world will not be too proud to greet these men and make room for them at the chess table where the masters sit forever and play eternal draws.



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PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	P. S.	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	Total
M. Morris	420	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	462
S. Braverman	415	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	457
H. B. Daly	414	2	2	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	454
R. J. Ratke	405	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	447
W. Vanwinkle	403	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	0	4	2	4	442
I. Genud	378	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	420
A. J. Souweine	372	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	414
J. F. Tracy	369	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	405
G. Partos	339	2	4	2	2	10	3	0	3	3	4	2	4	378
W. Beers	332	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	374
Dr. G. Dobbs	322	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	364
E. Nash	327	2	2	2	2	10	3	0	3	0	4	2	0	357
P. Murphy	320	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	351
W. Peters	306	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	348
S. Korsgaard	299	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	330
C. Fittkau	276	2	4	2	2	7	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	315
G. Plowman	257	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	299
S. Myers	252	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	288
W. Strauss	255	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	0	285
F. A. Hill	240	2	4	2	2	9	3	3	3	3	0	2	0	273
N. Malzberg	250	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	263
J. Stichka, Jr.	219	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	255
N. Goldstein	226	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	0	254
T. E. Knorr	208	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	250
A. Chess	206	2	4	2	2	6	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	244
M. W. Patrick	207	2	2	2	2	7	3	3	3	0	4	2	0	237
S. Kowalski	192	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	228
I. Sapir	185	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	221
Hochberg Bros.	162	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	204
M. Einhorn	145	2	4	2	2	7	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	184
W. Towle	141	2	2	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	4	2	4	169
Dr. H. M. Berliner	112	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	154
M. Gonzales	112	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	0	143
M. Shapiro	105	2	2	0	2	1	3	3	3	0	4	2	0	127
A. Boczar	91	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	127
J. Zarbach	100	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	0	0	125
I. Rivise	62	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	0	3	4	2	0	86
G. R. Emery	35	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	0	4	2	4	74
K. Lay	25	2	2	0	0	1	3	3	3	0	4	0	2	45
W. Patz	0	2	4	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	42
V. Rosado	0	2	4	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	33
de Marinis Bros.	0	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	31
J. Barrett	0	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	17
F. Grote	8	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
D. Smalley	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7

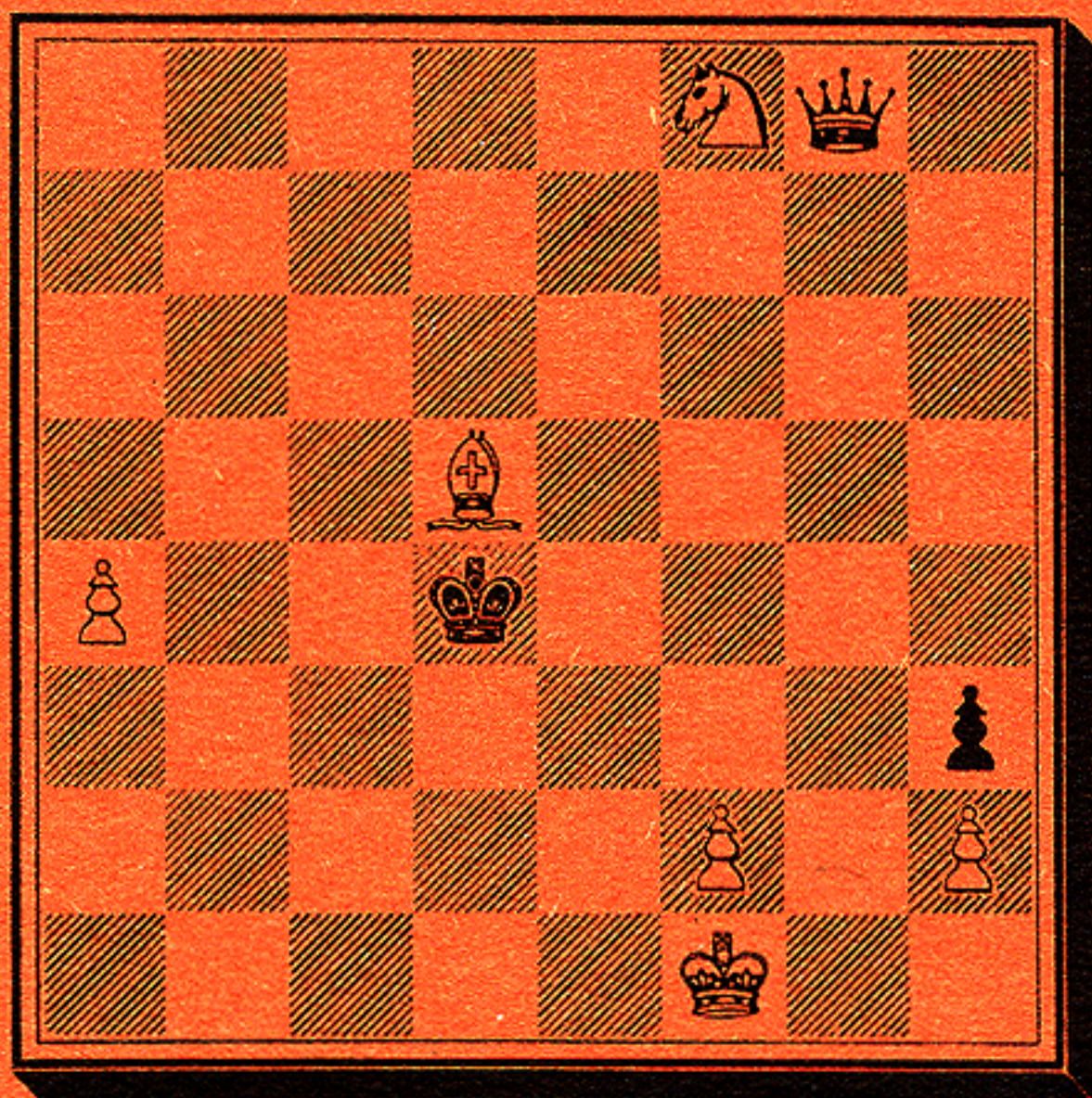
The Chess Review			
Bound Volumes 1933 (cloth)	\$3.00	My 101 Best Games	\$3.00
Bound Volumes 1934 (cloth)	\$3.00	F. D. Yates	
London Tournament Book, 1932	\$2.50	The Art of Chess	\$2.00
(Notes by Dr. A. Alekhine)		The Principles of Chess	\$2.00
Comparative Chess	\$1.00	James Mason	
Frank J. Marshall		Morphy Gleanings	\$2.50
The Modern Chess Primer	\$1.75	P. W. Sergeant	
Rev. E. E. Cunningham		Chess For the Fun Of It	\$1.75
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(Notes by Dr. A. Alekhine)		The Modern Chess Problem	\$1.50
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(Notes by C. S. Howell)		Chess Sacrifices and Traps	\$1.25
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Philip W. Sergeant		Pitfalls on the Chessboard	\$1.25
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Every Game Checkmate	\$1.25	FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS	
Watts and Herford		In German—On Hand	
A Guide to the Game of Chess		Fuhrende Meister (Sketches of 23	\$1.50
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The U. S. Championship

At a meeting of the Tournament Committee of the National Chess Federation held at the office of its Chairman, Harold M. Phillips, and attended by Harold M. Phillips, Fritz Brieger, Herman Helms and Edward B. Edwards, the following conditions were agreed upon:

(1) All citizens of the United States shall be eligible to compete.

(2) I. Kashdan, R. Fine, S. Reshevsky, A. W. Dake, A. Kupchik, Edward Lasker, A. Kevitz, Herman Steiner and I. A. Horowitz, because of their pre-eminent position, will be seeded without having to qualify.

(3) Eight other players will be selected in a qualifying tournament scheduled to begin March 28, 1936.

(4) The qualifying and final tournaments will be held in New York.

(5) An entrance fee of \$20 will be charged all participants living within a radius of 100 miles of New York; \$10 to all others.

(6) The seeded players must accept the invitation to play on or before February 15, 1936, and forward their entrance fee with their acceptance.

(7) There will be five major prizes, as follows:

FIRST PRIZE	\$600.00	THIRD PRIZE	\$250.00
SECOND PRIZE	\$400.00	FOURTH PRIZE	\$150.00
FIFTH PRIZE		\$100.00	

A consolation prize fund for non-prize winners will be announced later.

(8) The Tournament will be open to the public. Admission fees will be fifty cents during week days, one dollar on Saturdays and Sundays. Season tickets, good for all rounds, will be five dollars. These may be obtained through THE CHESS REVIEW, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

(9) Every contributor of \$10 or more will be entitled to a season ticket.

(10) If the receipts are greater than the disbursements, the Committee will turn the balance over to the National Chess Federation to be used as a trust fund for future tournaments.

(11) The rules of the International Chess Federation will govern.

(12) On Saturdays and Sundays play will start at 2 P. M. and finish at 7 P. M. All unfinished games will be resumed at 9 P. M., play continuing to 1 A. M. Tuesdays and Thursdays will be rest days. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays play will start at 6 P. M. and continue until 11 P. M.

In addition to the prizes, the Marshall C. C. has agreed to donate a trophy to be known as the Frank J. Marshall Trophy, on which will be inscribed the names of all former champions since the days of Paul Morphy.

Mr. Herman Helms, Mr. Fritz Brieger, and Mr. Frank J. Marshall have been appointed Tournament Directors. Under their able supervision, the unflagging zeal shown by Mr. Harold M. Phillips in his efforts to make the event possible, will finally be crowned with success.

The Last Game of the Alekhine-Euwe Match

By JOHN B. SNETHLAGE

Bellevue Hall in Amsterdam was the scene of the last match-game between Dr. Alexander Alekhine and Dr. Max Euwe in the struggle for world chess supremacy.

At 5 P. M. a long line began forming in the street, clamoring for admission. Order was maintained under the able supervision of mounted and ordinary police.

At 6 P. M. the hall quickly filled to capacity with about 1500 to 2000 spectators, and many who desired to attend could not get in. These, however, were taken care of in an adjoining building where chess master Salo Flohr, the Czecho-Slovak star, sketched and demonstrated the progress of the game on a wall board.

Dr. Alekhine appeared at 6:30 P. M., immaculately dressed in evening clothes and received a great ovation from the audience. He begged for silence and passed some remarks in honor of his opponent.

At 6:45 P. M. the game started. At Dr. Alekhine's third move the excitement among the spectators reached a high point. This move had never been played before between experts. After 13 moves had been recorded equality was reported and the tension was relieved.

The cigar smoke filled the hall like a thick fog and through its haze the spectators in the back rows could hardly see the contestants.

As the game drew to a close and rumors began circulating that Dr. Euwe had winning chances—that Master Flohr was highly optimistic—the crowd realized that a new chess champion would probably be crowned and had difficulty in restraining its enthusiasm.

At 11 P. M., pointing with a nervous hand to the chess board, Dr. Alekhine rose from his chair with an abrupt gesture, and agreed to a draw, shaking his opponent's hand. Photographers rushed in, flashlights flared, films were made, and the public broke through the ropes thunderously applauding both masters, who remained standing in the center of the room, both with tears in their eyes, unable to suppress their emotions.

Finally Dr. Alekhine waved for silence and complimented his opponent in a short speech. Then followed some additional speeches and the official announcement that Dr. Euwe had won the chess championship of the world. Last of all, Dr. Euwe himself spoke a few words, saying that he was "over-joyed at winning the championship, but did not believe that he would remain champion long".

Then Dr. Euwe and his wife and friends prepared to withdraw to the Carlton Hotel for a quiet celebration. But first he was called away—by the police!

It seemed that Dr. Euwe's neighbors expected him to return home. So many of them crowded about his home in an effort to pay their respects that traffic was obstructed and the police could do nothing with the throngs. Therefore, Dr. Euwe was requested to please put in an appearance in order to appease the crowd. Willingly he boarded a taxi and accepted the spontaneous ovation of his fellow citizens.

At last he was free to return to his friends at the Hotel Carlton. Soon after Dr. Euwe's arrival, Dr. Alekhine and his wife joined the group in a pleasant party lasting deep into the night.

World Championship Match Fifteenth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. A. Alekhine	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-QR4	B-B4
6 Kt-R4	....

6 Kt-K5, tried in previous games, did not yield the first player any lasting pressure against accurate defense—hence the textmove, which aims at the minute advantage of two bishops.

6 B-B1

A more enterprising alternative would be 6 . . . P-K3. In fact the retreat might be construed to a certain extent as a bid for a draw. But 6 . . . B-K3 or 6 . . . B-Q2 attempting to hold the gambit pawn would grant White the initiative after 7 P-K4.

7 P-K3

Black has succeeded in psychologically outwitting his opponent. The White Kt, temporarily stranded at R4, plays no part in the current action. Better would have been 7 Kt-B3, and if then again 7 . . . B-B4, White may continue with either 8 P-K3, 8 Kt-K5, or perhaps even 8 Kt-R4, being content to draw.

7 P-K4!

Taking immediate advantage of White's weak 7th to obtain a free and easy game. This counter stroke is well timed.

8 PxP?

But this too readily falls in line with Black's plans, and leaves the second player with a very favorable endgame. 8 BxP is unquestionably better.

8 QxQch
9 KtxQ

If 9 KxQ, Kt-Kt5!

9 B-QKt5ch!
10 B-Q2

If 10 Kt-B3, Kt-K5; 11 B-Q2, KtxB, obtaining the advantage of two bishops.

10 BxBch
11 KxB Kt-K5ch
12 K-K1 B-K3
13 P-B4

Sooner or later forced. If 13 P-B3, P-KKt4; 14 PxKt, PxKt, and White quickly loses one of his triplets.

An inventory taken at this point discloses an unbalanced position—White's 5 to 3 P majority on the K side against Black's 4 to 2 on the Q side. In fact, the subsequent play of both sides revolves around this factor. White's Q side weaknesses plus his stationary Pawns are in favor of Black, whereas the first player has little to his credit, except perhaps experience.

13 Kt-R3
14 Kt-B2 KtxKt
15 KxKt O-O-O
16 Kt-B3

An interesting, but dangerous alternative would be 16 P-K4 (threatening 17 P-B5). In that event should Black play 16 . . . P-KKt4, White might continue with 17 P-B5, PxKt; 18 PxP, PxP; 19 BxP. This line is worth at least a second thought.

16 Kt-B4
17 B-K2

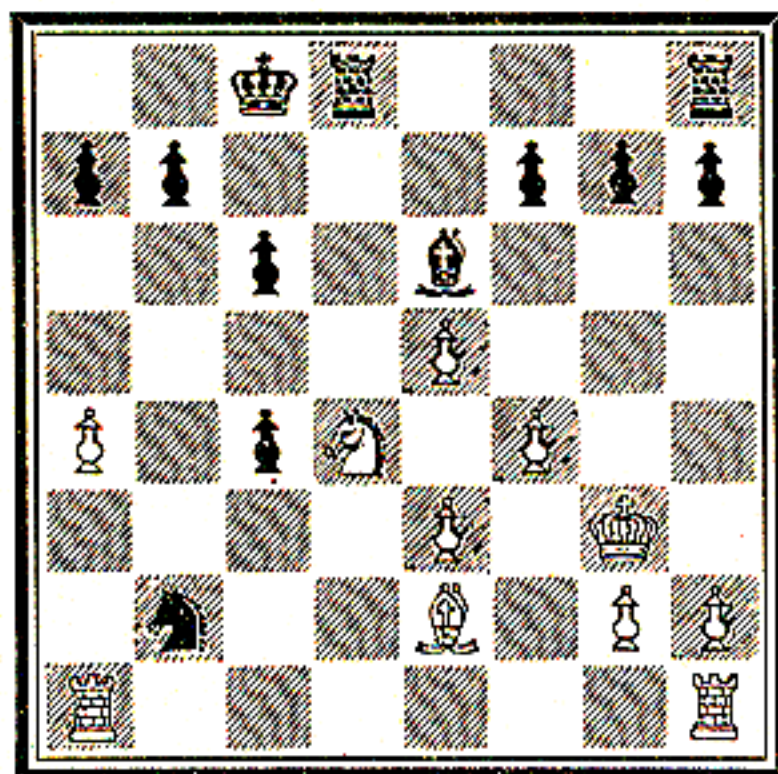
After 17 Kt-Q4, Kt-K5ch; 18 K-K1, B-Q4 Black's position is still preferable but not to the same extent as it is after the textmove.

17 Kt-Q6ch
18 K-Kt3

A subtle defense but it meets with an even more subtle and sad fate. Simpler and more effective would be 18 BxKt. If then 18 . . . PxP; 19 Kt-Q2 with a playable game, and if 18 . . . RxB; 19 KR-QB1 with fair prospects.

18 KtxKtP
19 Kt-Q4

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

19 RxKt

A bolt from the blue. White had most likely counted on 19 . . . B-Q4; 20 Kt-B5 and the apparent threat of P-K4 followed by Kt-Q6ch seemed to offer reasonable chances. But even in this variation, the sacrifice of the exchange had to be contended with seriously. If 19 . . . Kt-Q6; 20 BxKt, PxP; 21 QR-B1, followed by KR-Q1 and the recapture of the P.

20 PxR R-Q1
21 K-B2

The P of course cannot be saved and White has no real counter demonstration. If 21 KR-QKt1, among other replies Black has 21 . . . P-B6; 22 R-QB1, RxP; 23 RxP, KtxP with three passed Pawns!

21 RxP
22 K-K3 P-QB4
23 R-R3

To prevent the threat of . . . P-B6, (exposing White's QRP) followed by . . . P-B7, which would further constrain White's mobility.

Dr. Alekhine, under great stress on the defense, is holding up very well.

23 B-B4
24 P-KKt4

A timely counter offensive which makes it more difficult for Black to carry out his sinister Q side threats.

24 B-K5
25 R-KB1 B-B3

25 . . . B-Q6! is much stronger, e. g. 26 BxB, Px B; 27 R-QB3, Kt-B5ch wins. Or 26 R-B2, BxB; 27 RxB (KxB, Kt-Q6, etc.), P-B6!

26 P-R5 Kt-Q6

Taking advantage of a technicality to bring the Kt into action: 27 BxKt, PxP; 28 RxP, RxRch; 29 KxR, B-Kt4ch, etc.

27 R-QB3

But now threatening 28 BxKt, RxPch (. . . PxP; 29 RxBP); 29 RxR, PxR; 30 R-B1! White still essays the defense with great circumspection.

27 R-K5ch
28 K-Q2 KtxBP
29 BxP R-Q5ch

If 29 . . . P-KKt4; 30 BxP, RxP; 31 R-K1 and though the ending is still difficult, it most likely should result in a draw.

30 K-B2 B-K5ch
31 K-Kt3 P-KKt4

And here Black seems to falter. 31 . . . B-Kt3, followed by . . . K-B2 and . . . K-B3 and a hasty advance of the Q side Pawns seems to be indicated. The text permits a further simplification, which tends to draw.

32 BxP P-Kt3
33 K-R3

To avoid a number of possible checks (. . . R-Kt5 ch or . . . B-Q4ch) which might interfere with White's further defensive measures.

33 K-Q2
34 B-Kt3 K-B3

Threatening . . . P-Kt4 followed by . . . P-Kt5 ch, but for technical reasons it seems that . . . B-Q6, followed by . . . K-B3 was the correct order of moves.

35 R-B4!

Forcing the exchange of rooks which considerably lessens White's difficulties. The attack with minor pieces can more easily be parried.

35 RxR
36 BxR P-Kt4
37 B-B7 P-B5
38 K-Kt4

Not 38 R-K1, P-Kt5ch!

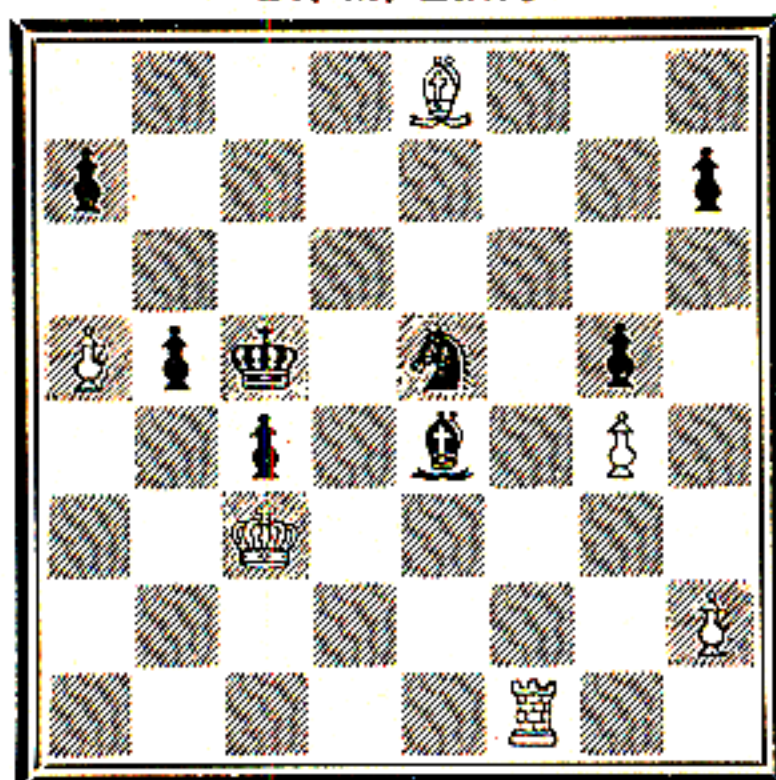
38 Kt-Q6ch
39 K-B3 KtxP

Otherwise if 39 . . . K-B4; 40 P-K6 and the lone passed Pawn must be reckoned with.

40 B-K8ch K-B4

Here the game was adjourned.

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

41 BxP!

A complete surprise! White's difficulties are over.

41 B-Q6

If 41 . . . KxB; 42 R-K1, KtxP; 43 RxB, KtxP; 44 R-K5ch, etc.

42 R-K1 Kt-Kt3

Or 42 . . . Kt-B6; 43 R-K3, KtxP; 44 R-K5ch, followed by RxP; or if 42 . . . KtxP; 43 BxP, BxB; 44 R-K4!

43 B-R6 Kt-B5
44 B-Kt7

Not 44 R-K5ch, Kt-Q4ch!; 45 K-Q2(Kt2), K-Q5; 46 RxP?, P-B6ch, etc.

44 Kt-K7ch
45 K-Q2 Kt-Q5
46 R-K7 K-Kt5
47 B-K4 BxB
48 RxB Kt-B6ch
49 K-K2 KtxP

The Kt is trapped, but unfortunately White is unable to win it. The passed Pawn is too menacing to be left unguarded. Black's play is very accurate at this point.

50 K-B2 P-QR3

If 50 . . . K-Kt6; 51 R-K7!

51 K-K2

If 51 K-Kt2, K-Kt6; 52 KxKt, P-B6 draws.

51 KxP

If 51 . . . K-Kt6; 52 R-K6!

52 RxP K-Kt4
53 R-K4 P-QR4
54 R-K5ch K-Kt5
55 RxKtP P-R5
56 K-Q3 P-R6
57 K-B2 P-R7
58 K-Kt2 P-R8(Q)ch
59 KxQ K-B6
60 R-Kt7 P-R3
61 R-Kt6 K-Q6
Drawn

One of the most difficult games of the entire match.

Now that the world's chess championship has changed hands, comment is rife as to the reasons for Dr. Alexander Alekhine's downfall. Unauthenticated reports incline toward the rumor that Dr. Alekhine was not his real self—that he turned up for the 21st game under the influence of alcohol. To the undercurrent, Dr. Alekhine strongly protests:

"I have no doubt that the course of this match for the chess championship has astonished the whole of the chess world. There is good reason for astonishment, not only at the way I have lost games but at the way I have played in some of these lost games.

"I think I can give two reasons for my comparative lack of success.

"1. During one period, from the 10th to the 14th games, I was falsely persuaded into a belief that the match was virtually over. In consequence, I treated the openings of these games with a carelessness unpardonable and committed errors which to anybody with a knowledge of my powers seemed incomprehensible.

"2. From about this period, I have been the butt of a campaign of calumny and misrepresentation organized by a part of the Dutch press and several members of the soi-distant "Euwe-Alekhine campaign.

"This campaign reached its climax with the 21st game.

"This game was played absolutely without any unpleasant incident—contrary to press reports. This is officially confirmed by my adversary, Euwe; the Director of the Match, Kmoch; and both our seconds, Maroczy and Landau.

"Such a campaign can hardly fail to have an unfortunate effect on a player engaged in a strenuous match, in which his title is at stake. In comparison with the atmosphere of this match, the one at Buenos Aires in which I gained my title, and those against Bogolubow in which I succeeded in retaining it, were ideal."

(Signed) A. A. ALEKHINE

Dr. Alekhine's protest reproduced from "CHESS"

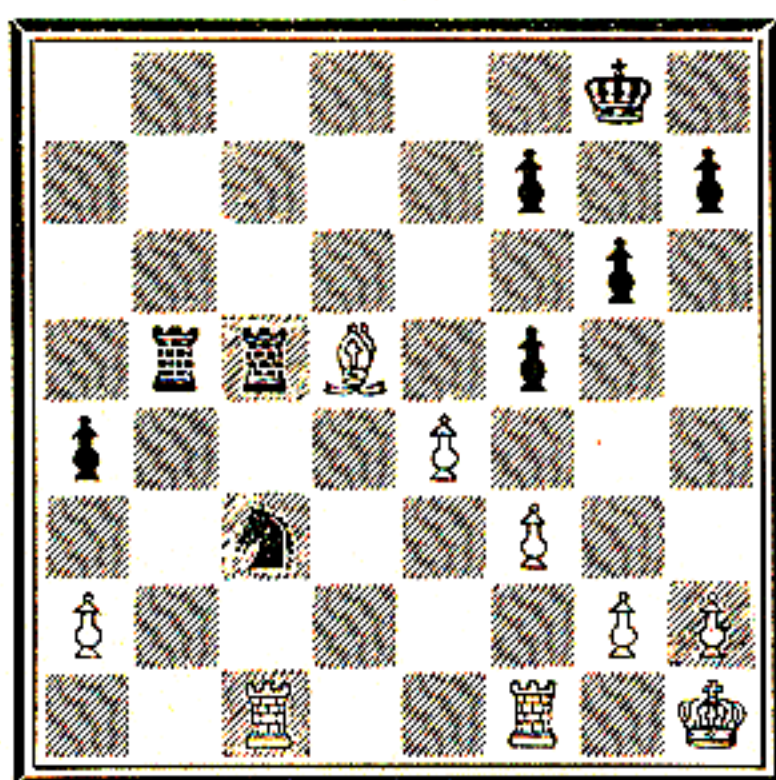
World Championship Match Sixteenth Game

Dr. Alekhine revives his shattered morale with a really fine win and regains the lead at the start of the second half of the match. A rook and pawn ending worthy of study.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 PxB	Kt-K5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	16 Q-R4	QxQ
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	17 BxQ	KR-B1!
4 P-K3	B-B4	18 P-B6	PxP
5 PxP	PxP	19 BxP	QR-Kt1
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	20 Kt-Q4?	RxP
7 Q-Kt3	Q-B1	21 KtxB	PxKt
8 B-Q2	Kt-B3	22 BxP	Kt-B6
9 R-B1	B-K2	23 K-R1	P-Kt3
10 B-Kt5	O-O	24 B-Kt3	R-B4
11 O-O	Q-Q1	25 P-B3	P-QR4!
12 Kt-QR4	Kt-QR4!	26 P-K4	P-R5
13 BxKt	QxB	27 B-Q5	R(Kt)-Kt4
14 Kt-B5	BxKt		

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

28 P-KR3	K-Kt2	48 K-Kt5	R-K5
29 R-B2	KtxB	49 K-B5	R-K4ch
30 RxR	RxR	50 K-B4	R-K1
31 PxKt	RxP	51 K-B3	K-Q6!
32 R-B2	K-B3	52 R-Kt2	R-B1ch
33 R-K2?	R-K4	53 K-Kt3	K-B6
34 R-QB2	R-K6!	54 R-Kt7	R-B8
35 K-R2	R-R6	55 R-Kt8	R-QR8
36 K-Kt3	K-K4	56 K-B3	RxP
37 R-Q2	P-R3	57 K-K3	R-R7!
38 P-R4	P-R4	58 R-B8ch	K-Kt7
39 R-K2ch	K-Q3!	59 R-Kt8ch	K-B8
40 K-B4	P-B3	60 R-B8ch	K-Kt8
41 R-QB2	K-Q4	61 R-Kt8ch	R-Kt7
42 P-Kt3	P-Kt4ch!	62 R-QR8	R-Kt6ch
43 PxP	PxPch	63 K-Q4	P-R6
44 KxKtP	RxBP	64 K-B4	K-Kt7
45 R-KKt2	K-Q5	65 R-R8	R-B6ch
46 KxP	P-B5!		Resigns
47 PxP	RxP		

A RETURN MATCH?

According to the December issue of the Wiener Schach-Zeitung, the return engagement between Dr. Alexander Alekhine and Dr. Max Euwe is assured. The funds for this event have been guaranteed by W. D. Zimdin, principal owner of the Panhans-Hotels, located in beautiful Semmering, scene of many previous international chess gatherings. The return match was originally planned for the early summer, but a further report adds that Euwe has not been able to obtain a leave of absence from the Board of Education. Dr. Euwe suggests next winter as a more appropriate time.

World Championship Match Seventeenth Game

A colorless encounter. Dr. Alekhine possessing a one game lead at this stage of the match elects to "sit" on it. Dr. Euwe, though enjoying a slight superiority in position, declines to press the point.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. A. Alekhine White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Q-K2	Q-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 P-QR3	Kt-B2
3 P-K3	B-B4	15 P-B5	R-K1
4 B-Q3	P-K3	16 P-QKt4	P-B5
5 BxB	PxB	17 PxP	KtxKt
6 Q-Q3	Q-B1	18 QxQ	KtxQ
7 P-QKt3	Kt-R3	19 RxKt	KtxKBP
8 O-O	B-K2	20 R-Kt3	P-QR3
9 P-B4	O-O	21 P-Kt3	Kt-K3
10 Kt-B3	P-B3	22 P-QR4	B-B3
11 B-Kt2	Kt-K5	23 R-Q1	Drawn
12 KR-B1	R-Q1		

World Championship Match Eighteenth Game

Just another example of "sitting".

ENGLISH OPENING

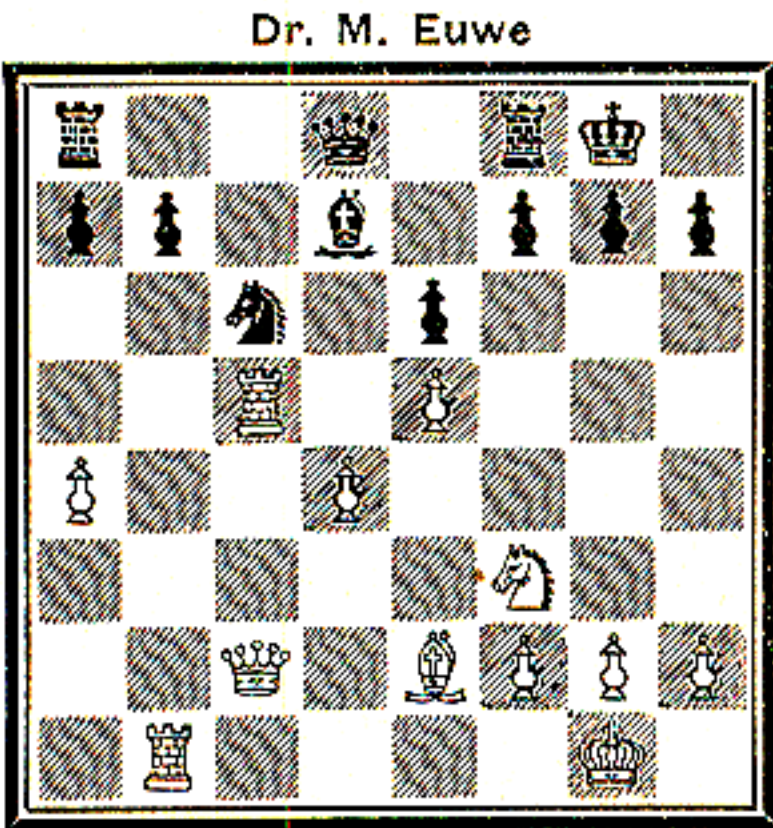
Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	10 B-KKt2	R-K1
2 Kt-KB3	P-K5	11 O-O	B-KB4
3 Kt-Q4	Kt-QB3	12 B-Kt2	KtxP
4 Kt-B2	Kt-B3	13 KtxKt	QxKt
5 Kt-B3	B-B4	14 P-Q3	QR-Q1
6 P-QKt3	O-O	15 PxP	BxP
7 P-Kt3	P-Q4	16 QxQ	RxQ
8 PxP	Kt-QKt5	17 BxB	RxB
9 KtxKt	BxKt		Drawn

World Championship Match
Nineteenth Game

With this game entered upon the right side of the ledger, "Alekhine Pfd." reaches its high for the match. A practical demonstration of the superiority of two Rooks over Rook and Bishop.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 O-O	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	11 PxKt	PxP?
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	12 PxP	P-B6
4 Kt-B3	PxP	13 B-Q2!	Q-R4
5 P-QR4	P-K3	14 BxP!	BxB
6 P-K4	B-Kt5	15 R-R3	Kt-B3
7 P-K5?	Kt-K5	16 RxB	B-Q2
8 Q-B2	Q-Q4!	17 R-Kt1	O-O
9 B-K2	P-QB4!	18 R-B5	Q-Q1



19 RxP	B-B1	39 K-Q4	R-Q7ch
20 R-Kt1	KtxQP	40 K-K3	R-K7ch
21 KtxKt	QxKt	41 K-Q4	R-Q7ch
22 B-B3	B-Q2	42 K-B3	R-Q6ch
23 BxR	RxB	43 K-B2	R-R6
24 P-R5	P-Kt3	44 P-B4!	PxP
25 R-Q1	Q-QKt5	45 RxBP	B-K7
26 Q-B4	R-Kt1	46 R-B6ch	K-R4
27 QxQ	RxQ	47 K-Q2	B-B5
28 P-R3	B-Kt4	48 R-Kt7	P-KR3
29 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2	49 R(Kt7)-Kt6	
30 R(B5)-B8	R-Kt8ch		R-Q6ch
31 K-R2	R-Kt7	50 K-B2	R-Q2
32 K-Kt3	R-Kt6ch	51 RxPch	K-Kt4
33 P-B3	R-Kt7	52 K-B3	B-Q4
34 R-Kt8ch	K-R3	53 K-Q4	B-R8ch
35 R-B7	B-B8	54 K-K3	B-Q4
36 RxBP	RxPch	55 R(R6)-Kt6ch	K-R4
37 K-B4!	P-Kt4ch	56 K-B4	R-R2
38 K-K3	R-K7ch	57 P-R4!	Resigns

AFTERMATH OF THE MATCH

In our December, 1935 issue, we reported that Dr. Euwe planned to turn the World Championship over to the F. I. D. E. to be competed for in tournament play. J. R. Capablanca, former World Champion, is authority for the statement that Dr. Euwe is actually giving this step serious consideration, with the proviso that the Champion will take no action until Dr. Alekhine has had a chance to challenge for a return match.

Interviewed by the press upon his recent arrival in New York, Capablanca stated that he had no objection to the F. I. D. E. controlling future title matches but insisted upon his priority rights as a challenger (after Alekhine).

The following suggestions for future championship matches were made by Capablanca to Mr. A. Rueb, President of the F. I. D. E.:

(a) That the F. I. D. E. guarantee a match every two years for a purse of \$8,000 plus living and traveling expenses, the Federation to raise one-half of this sum.

(b) That the F. I. D. E. appoint a committee of three well-known amateurs to name the official challenger.

(c) That the matches be limited to sixteen or twenty games, draws counting half a point.

(d) That the time limit be thirty-two moves in the first two hours, a recess of an hour, after 4 hours of play, then a second session of three hours. No analysis to be permitted during the intermission.

World Championship Match
Twentieth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4		
2 P-QB4	P-QB3		
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3		
4 Kt-B3	PxP		
5 P-QR4	B-B4		
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2		
7 KtxQBP	Q-B2		
8 P-KKt3	P-K4		
9 PxP	KtxP		
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2		
11 B-Kt2	P-B3		

Up to this point the game is identical with that of the second game of the match, with colors reversed. An interesting observation on the textmove is one rendered by Alekhine in a previous analysis: "a clear waste of time especially in such a critical position."

DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION!

To completely contradict himself after going on record in such an expressive manner is the prerogative of the master. Most likely the underlying reason for this is the apparent insecurity of the Kt at K4, hanging, as it were, in mid-air.

12 O-O R-Q1

More accurate and forceful than 12 . . . B-K3. Capablanca-Klein (Margate, 1935) continued after 12 . . . B-K3; 13 KtxKt, PxKt; 14 B-K3, B-QB4; 15 Q-B1, BxB; 16 QxB, Q-Kt3; 17 P-R5!

13 Q-B1 Q-Kt1

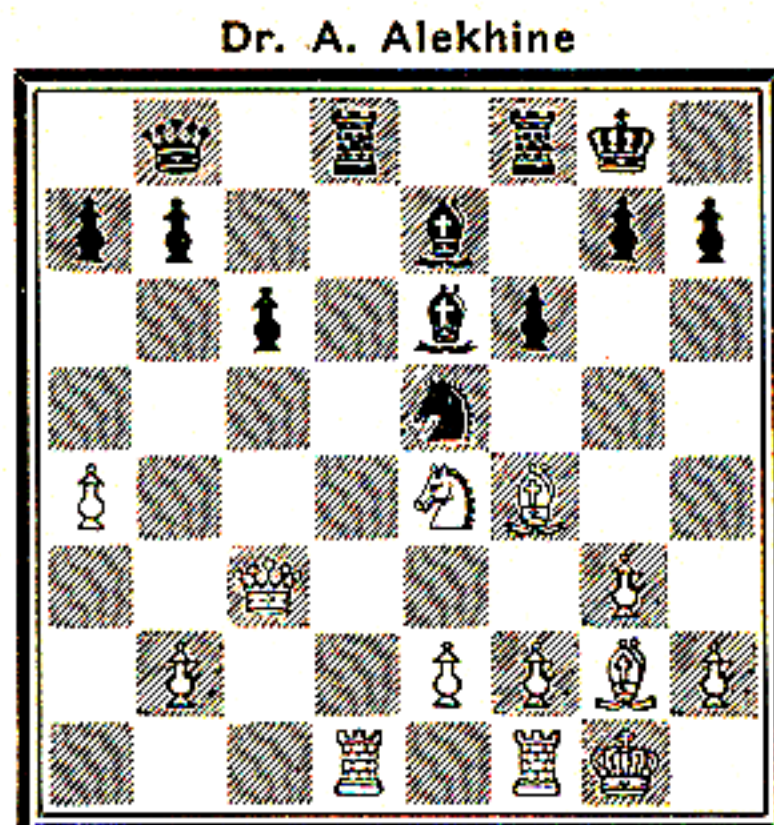
To prevent the possibility of 14 KtxKt followed by either Kt-Q5 or Kt-Kt5. In a subsequent game 13 . . . B-K2 was played successfully, which points to the textmove as a loss of an important tempo. In fact, Black's future difficulties can be directly traced to this unnecessary move.

14 Kt-K4 B-K2
15 Q-B3 O-O
16 QR-Q1 B-K3

To parry the threat of Kt-Q6: 17 Kt(K4)-Q6, P-QKt4! or 17 Kt(B4)-Q6, Kt-KKt3. But the textmove in turn permits a subtle rejoinder, apparently not calculated on. At this point it can readily be seen how much more effective Black's last play would have been, had he not erred at his 13th turn. For then the textmove, coming as it would one move sooner, forces White to simplify the muddle in the center by exchanging, and consequently relieves the tension.

17 KtxKt KtxKt

17 . . . PxKt; 18 B-K3 leaves Black no better off.



Dr. M. Euwe

18 Kt-Kt5!

The surprise move.

18 PxKt

Looking backwards 18 . . . B-B2 might be considered a more advantageous choice. But even then after 19 KtxB, the prospects are entirely in White's favor.

19 BxKt B-B3
20 BxQ BxQ
21 B-Q6! R-B2!
22 PxR R-Q2
23 R-Kt1 RxR
24 RxP

Net result, a Pawn plus and a strong position, but still requiring skillful handling.

(Continued on Page 35)

The score from the 9th to the 30th game. (Games 1 to 8 recorded in THE CHESS REVIEW, November, 1935). Alekhine played White in the odd games.

Game	Date	Place	Opening	Moves	Winner
9	Oct. 22	Amsterdam	French Defense	41	Alekhine
10	Oct. 24	Gouda	Queen's Gambit Declined	41	Euwe
11	Oct. 27	The Hague	Queen's Gambit Declined	30	Draw
12	Oct. 29	Amsterdam	King's Indian Defense	36	Euwe
13	Oct. 31	Amsterdam	Ruy Lopez	59	Draw
14	Nov. 2	Groningen	King's Indian Defense	41	Euwe
15	Nov. 5	Baarn	Queen's Gambit Declined	61	Draw
16	Nov. 7	Hertogenbusch	Queen's Gambit Declined	65	Alekhine
17	Nov. 9	Eindhoven	Queen's Pawn Opening	23	Draw
18	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	English Opening	16	Draw
19	Nov. 14	Zeist	Queen's Gambit Declined	57	Alekhine
20	Nov. 16	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Declined	40	Euwe
21	Nov. 19	Ermelo	Queen's Gambit Declined	40	Euwe
22	Nov. 24	The Hague	Queen's Pawn Opening	17	Draw
23	Nov. 26	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Declined	58	Draw
24	Nov. 28	Delft	Dutch Defense	33	Draw
25	Dec. 1	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Declined	45	Euwe
26	Dec. 3	Zandvoort	Dutch Defense	47	Euwe
27	Dec. 6	The Hague	Vienna Game	41	Alekhine
28	Dec. 8	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Declined	63	Draw
29	Dec. 12	Amsterdam	Alekhine's Defense	50	Draw
30	Dec. 15	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Accepted	40	Draw

16th Annual Hastings Xmas Congress

The sixteenth annual Hastings Christmas Congress has ended, and once more American chess supremacy has been brought to the fore. This time Reuben Fine, who headed the victorious American team at Warsaw, emerged the conqueror.

By a strange quirk of fate the game which should have proven the climax of the tournament occurred in the very first round. Fine met Flohr. With the White pieces Flohr built up a dangerous attack: he missed his way at the crucial moment, permitting Fine by skillful defense to turn the tide and score the decisive point.

From then on Flohr matched Fine victory for victory, keeping pace, but unable to overcome the initial loss. Flohr was a good second, closely followed by the veteran Dr. Savielly Tartakower. G. Koltanowski took fourth prize. A rather disappointing showing was made by Sir George Thomas, who last year made a bold



REUBEN FINE

bid for premier honors in this same event. An interesting observation is the fact that none of the English players was able to best the foreign invaders in even one game.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Rank
1	R. Fine (U. S. A.)	.	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	7 1/2	I
2	S. Flohr (Czecho-Slovakia)	0	.	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	6 1/2	II
3	Dr. S. G. Tartakower (Poland)	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	6	III
4	G. Koltanowski (Belgium)	1/2	0	1/2	.	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	5 1/2	IV
5	C. H. O'D. Alexander (England)	1/2	0	0	0	.	1	0	1	1/2	1	4	
6	Sir G. A. Thomas (England)	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	.	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	3 1/2	
7	H. Golombek (England)	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	.	0	1/2	1/2	3 1/2	
8	T. H. Tylor (England)	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1	.	1/2	1/2	3	
9	R. P. Michell (England)	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1	3	
10	W. Winter (England)	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	.	2 1/2	

Hastings Christmas Congress December, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Salo Flohr	Reuben Fine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	B-K2
6 Kt-B3	O-O
7 Q-B2	P-B3

This tends to cramp Black's position. The acknowledged liberating move here is 7 . . . P-B4! The game might then continue along these lines: 8 R-Q1, Q-R4; 9 B-Q3, P-KR3; 10 B-R4, QPxP (Lasker-Capablanca, Match Game, 1921, continued 10 . . . BPxP; 11 KPxP, PxP; 12 BxP, Kt-Kt3; 13 B-Kt3, B-Q2; 14 O-O, QR-B1 and Burn suggests 15 Q-K2 as giving White a preferable game); 11 BxP, P-R3; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 O-O, P-QKt4; 14 B-QKt3,

B-Kt2; 15 Kt-Q4, QR-B1; 16 Q-K2, KtxB. Black's future difficulties might be traced to the textmove.

8 P-QR3	R-K1
9 R-Q1	PxP
10 BxP	Kt-Q4
11 BxB	QxB
12 O-O	KtxKt
13 QxKt	P-QB4

A rather impetuous attempt to free the QB, which results in a further loss of time. 13 . . . P-QKt3, . . . B-Kt2 and then possibly . . . P-QB4 is the correct order of development.

14 P-Q5!	PxP
15 RxP	P-QKt3

If 15 . . . Kt-B3, not 16 RxP, Kt-K5! but instead 16 R-K5, Q-B1; 17 Kt-Kt5 and wins; or if 15 . . . Kt-Kt3; not 16 RxP, Kt-R5, but instead 16 R-K5, Q-B1; 17 B-R2!

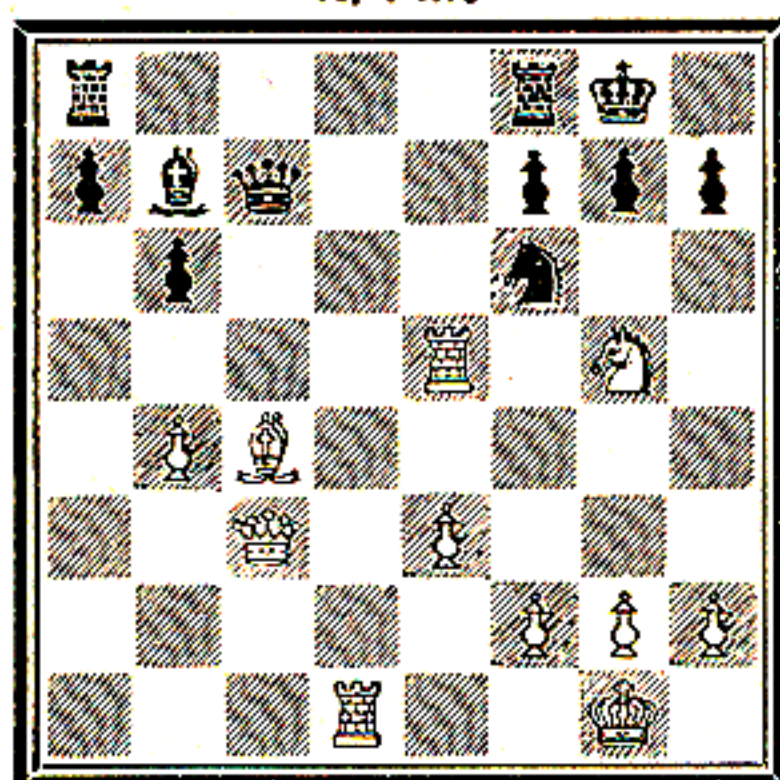
16 KR-Q1	R-B1
17 P-QKt4	PxP
18 PxP	Kt-B3

If 16 . . . Kt-B3; 17 R-K5 is a powerful reply.

19 R-K5
20 Kt-Kt5

Q-B2
B-Kt2

R. Fine



S. Flohr

21 Kt-K6

The point of all the earlier maneuvering, albeit White was completely oblivious of the subtle possibilities of the position.

21 Q-B3!
22 P-B3 B-R3!
23 R-Q4

If 23 KtxR, BxB; 24 Kt-Q7, KtxKt; 25 RxR.

23 KR-B1

Simultaneously threatening the B and the Kt.

24 Kt-Q8

But this is an hallucination! There were two beautiful forced wins at White's command. Had either one been played over the board, the game would have won for itself a place among the classics of chess.

I. 24 R-Kt5!

24 . . . QxKt; 25 R-Q8ch, RxR; 26 BxQ, etc.
24; 25 . . . Kt-K1?; 26 QxPmate.
24 . . . PxKt; 25 R(Q4)-Kt4, K-R1; 25 RxP, P-K4; 26 QxP, BxB; 27 RxPch, KxR; 28 Q-K7ch, and mate in a few.

24 . . . PxKt; 25 R(Q4)-Kt4, BxB; 26 RxPch, K-R1; 27 R-Kt8ch, RxR; 28 QxPch, etc.
24 . . . BxB; 25 RxPch, K-R1; 26 RxPch!!, KxR; 27 R-R4ch, K-Kt3; 28 R-R6ch, KxR; 29 QxKtch, etc.

24 . . . P-Kt3; 25 R-Q8ch, RxR; 26 QxKt! etc.

II. 24 P-Kt5!!

24 . . . BxP; 25 KtxP! BxB; 26 Kt-R5!!! KtxKt; 27 R-Kt4ch, K-B1; 28 Q-R3ch, etc. Or in this variation 25 . . . KxKt; 26 R-Kt4ch!

a. 26 . . . K-B1; 27 Q-Kt4ch.

b. 26 . . . K-R1; 27 RxR.

c. 26 . . . K-R3; 27 R(K5)-Kt5 and Black cannot defend against the double threat of Q-K1 and Q-K5.

24 Q-B2

25 R-Kt4

One trap after another, but that is all there is left.

25 QxKt

Simple and effective.

26 QR-KKt5 Q-Q8ch

27 K-B2 KtxRch

28 RxKt P-Kt3

29 BxPch

The spite check. White exceeds the bounds of propriety when he continues to play.

29 KxB

30 R-B4ch K-Kt1

31 Q-KB6 Q-Q2

Resigns

Hastings Christmas Congress
December, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. S. Tartakower

W. Winter

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-QB4

2 P-KKt3

.

The hyper-modern way of attacking the opening. It is rather passive, but leaves White with the advantage of the move.

2

P-Q4

Black, however, is not content with passive resistance. The alternative of 2 . . . P-Q3 and a K side fianchetto development leaves much to be desired.

3 PxP

QxP

4 Kt-KB3

B-Kt5

5 B-Kt2

Kt-QB3

Why not 5 . . . Q-K5ch; 6 Q-K2, QxQch; 7 KxQ, Kt-QB3?

6 P-KR3

B-R4

7 O-O

Kt-B3

But here O-O-O at once seems preferable. In that event . . . P-K4 and . . . P-KB4 might be worked into Black's scheme of development in preparation for a K side assault. The text deprives Black of these possibilities. The correct square for this Kt cannot yet be determined.

8 P-KKt4

B-Kt3

9 P-Q3

P-K3

9 . . . P-K4 might be met by 10 KtxP, followed by 11 R-K1.

10 B-B4

Q-Q2

11 Kt-B3

B-Q3

12 BxB

QxB

13 Kt-KR4

.

Playing for the minute endgame advantage—a B for a Kt.

13

O-O-O

14 Q-B3

Q-B2

To prevent the possibility of 15 KtxB, RPxKt; 16 P-Kt5, Kt moves, and 17 QxBP.

15 Q-K3

Kt-Q5

16 QR-B1

Kt-Q4

This is quite pointless. After the ensuing exchange Black's Q file is closed and White gains command of the K file. 16 . . . R-Q2 followed by . . . KR-Q1 is indicated.

17 KtxKt

PxKt

18 KR-K1

Kt-K3

19 P-Kt4!

.

Black's previous faulty play permits the first player to institute a dangerous offensive. Not 19 . . . PxP; 20 QxP!

19

R-Q2

20 PxP

QxP

20 . . . KtxP followed by . . . P-Q5 with the idea of exploiting White's weak Q side Pawns after safeguarding the K, is not feasible because of White's rejoinder 21 P-Q4!, Kt-K3; 22 P-QB4!, PxP; 23 P-Q5!

21 Q-Kt3 KR-Q1

A natural move, but it fails to take into account White's next move, and the technical finesse which follows. 21 . . . Q-B2 playing for the endgame offers much better prospects.

22 P-B4! P-Q5
23 R-Kt1 Q-KKt4?

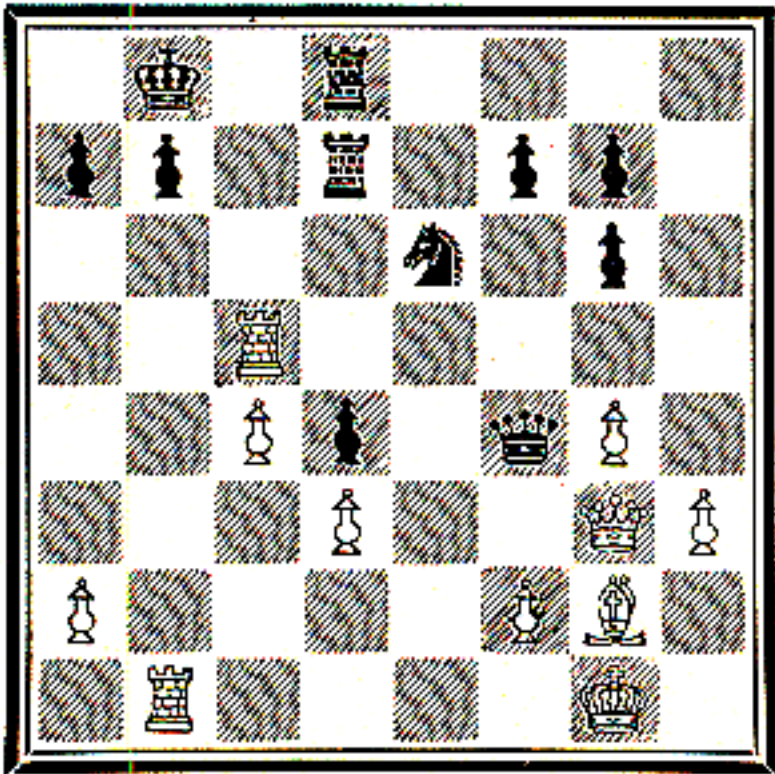
23 . . . Q-R6 followed if possible by . . . Kt-B4 still holds out hope, but Black is oblivious of what is in store.

24 KtxB RPxKt
25 R-K5! Q-B5?

The final blunder.

26 R-B5ch! K-Kt1

W. Winter



Dr. S. Tartakower

27 BxP!! Resigns

For if 27 . . . QxQch; 28 B-Kt2 dis ch., etc. or if 27 . . . RxB; 28 RxRch, KxR; 29 Q-Kt2ch, etc.

Mercantile Library Championship
Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH DEFENSE

S. Drasin White S. Sklaroff Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	17 Kt-Kt5	PxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Kt-B7ch	K-B1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	19 B-B4	Kt-Q1
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	20 PxP	K-Kt2
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	21 P-R5	P-B4?
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	22 Q-Q5	K-B3
7 B-K3	P-QB4	23 PxP	Kt-Kt3
8 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3	24 P-Kt7!	KxP
9 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3	25 QxPch	K-R2
10 O-O-O	Kt-QB3	26 RxPch!	KxR
11 Q-B4	PxP	27 QxRch	K-Kt3
12 KKtxP	Q-B2?	28 Q-Kt8ch	K-B3
13 Kt(Q4)-Kt5	Q-Kt1	29 Kt-K8ch	K-K4
14 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt	30 Q-Kt3ch	K-K5
15 PxB	P-K4	31 Kt-B6 mate	
16 Q-B3	P-Q5		

The End Game

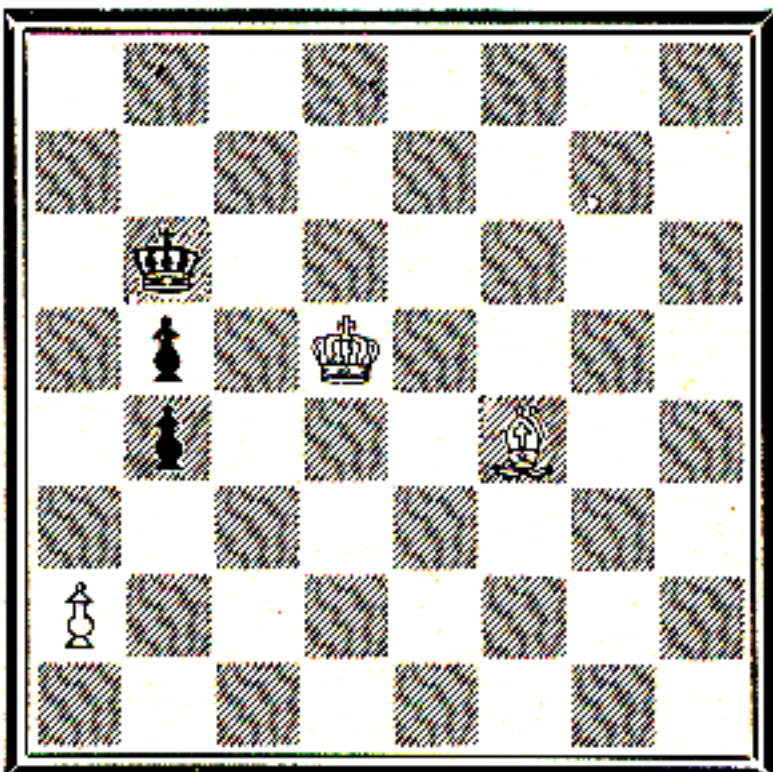
By I. KASHDAN

In the wealth of positions and possibilities that constitute the chess ending, there are certain fundamental principles and facts which have been worked out through the hard knocks of experience in the centuries in which chess has been played. The knowledge of these principles is essential to a proper understanding of the ending, and as a basis for the analysis of any particular position.

My object in this series of studies is to exemplify these underlying fundamentals as they come up in actual situations. In most cases, the positions I shall discuss will be exceptional, but they will only serve to emphasize the general principle to be applied.

STUDY NO. 1

Black



White

White to Play and Win

It is well known that a Bishop and RP will not win if the Pawn is queening on the opposite colored square to that of the Bishop, and the opposing King can get into that corner. It cannot then be dislodged, as there is no piece to command the critical square. But if there are other Pawns on the board, a new factor may enter which will lead to a win.

In the diagrammed position, White will win if he can force Black to play P-Kt6, as then his Pawn will reach the Kt file, along which it can be escorted to Queen in due course. This can be done by stalemating the Black K, leaving only the Pawn to move. White must realize this possibility, and he can gain his objective as follows:

1 B-Q2!

Black was threatening . . . K-R4 and R5, to exchange Pawns. But if now . . . K-R4; 2 P-R3 and 3 PxP wins.

1 K-Kt2 (A)
2 K-Q6 K-Kt3
3 B-K1

The Bishop maneuver must be timed properly, as . . . K-R4 must not be allowed.

3 K-Kt2
4 B-R4 K-Kt3
5 B-Q8ch K-Kt2
6 B-B7 K-R3
7 K-B6 K-R2
8 B-Q8 K-R1
9 K-Kt6 K-Kt1
10 B-B7ch

Finally gaining the desired position. If now . . . K-B1; 11 K-B6, or 10 . . . K-R1; 11 B-Q6. Then after . . . P-Kt6; 12 PxP, P-Kt5, White releases the stalemate and wins. It must be noted that without the second Black Pawn, the game would be drawn, as Black would have no move after 12 PxP.

(A)

1 K-B2
2 B-Kt5 K-Q2

If . . . K-Kt3; 3 B-Q8ch, leading to the same position as above.

3 K-B5 K-B1

If . . . K-K3; 4 KxP(Kt5), K-Q2; 5 B-B4, K-B1; 6 K-B6 and wins, as the Black King can now be kept out of the corner.

4 K-Kt6

But if here KxP, K-Kt2 would draw.

4 K-Kt1
5 B-B4ch K-B1

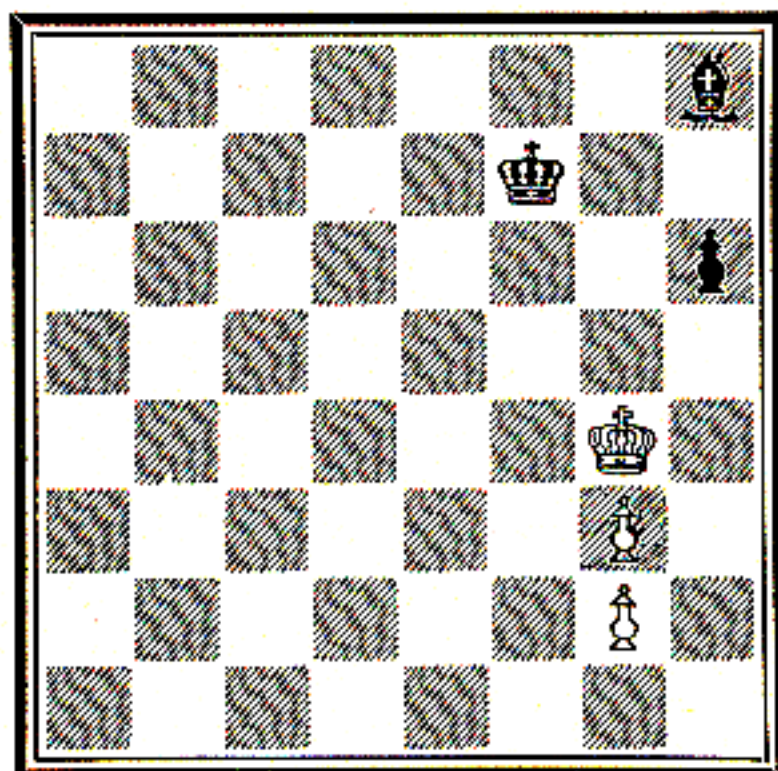
On . . . K-R1; 6 B-Q6 wins, as before.

6 K-B6 K-Q1
7 KxP K-B1
8 K-B6 K-Q1
9 K-Kt7

There follows B-Q2 and BxP, and the RP marches in.

STUDY NO. 1-a

Dr. A. Wotawa
Wiener-Schachzeitung, 1935
Black



White
White to Play and Draw

Study No. 1-a presents a marked similarity in outward appearance to the one just discussed. Its solution, which should not prove too difficult, will appear in the March issue.

(Continued from Page 31)

24 R(Q1)-Q2
25 RxR

Obviously not 25 KR-Kt1, R-Q8ch; 26 RxR, RxRch; 27 B-B1, B-R6.

25 BxR

25 . . . RxR would only leave the additional problem of defending the loose QBP.

26 B-K4! P-B4

Not 26 . . . R-Q7; 27 B-Q3, R-R7; 28 B-B4ch!

27 P-QB4 BxP

Not the best. 27 . . . R-Q7 followed by . . . R-R7 gives Black drawing chances: 27 . . . R-Q7; 28 P-B4, B-K3! and White's winning chances diminish.

28 B-Q5ch

28 R-R1, R-Q8ch!

28 K-B1
29 R-R1 R-QR3
30 R-R2!

Prevents 30 . . . B-Kt4, for after 31 PxP the Rook is protected.

30 K-K2
31 P-B4 PxP
32 PxP K-B3

32 . . . R-KKt3ch would release the pin, but would cost the RP.

33 P-K4 P-KKt4
34 P-B5! P-R4
35 P-R4! PxP

After 35 . . . P-Kt5; 36 K-B2, K-K4; 37 K-Kt3 Black is in zugzwang. Should his King retreat, White's King advances, and should his Rook move to R4, B-B6 wins.

36 K-R2 K-Kt4
37 K-R3 R-R4

Or 37 . . . K-B3; 38 KxP, K-K4; 39 K-Kt5.

38 B-Kt7!

Completely tying Black in a knot. If instead 38 B-B6, BxB; 39 RxR, BxP with drawing chances.

38 K-B3

With a view to playing 40 . . . B-B3; 41 RxR, BxB; 42 RxBP, BxP.

39 B-Q5

Playing for adjournment.

39 K-Kt4
40 B-Kt7 K-B3

Here the game was adjourned and Alekhine resigned without further resumption of play. Had Euwe continued with 41 KxP, B-B3; 42 RxR, BxB; 43 RxRP, BxP; 44 R-QB7, KxP; 45 RxPch, K-K3 would have resulted in a draw. But naturally Euwe would most likely continue with 41 B-Q5, K-Kt4; 42 R-KKt2ch, K-B3; 43 R-Kt6ch followed by P-B6, etc.

The Trebitsch Memorial Tournaments of Vienna

By LAJOS STEINER

Vienna has always been a chess center that played a prominent part in European chess life. There gathered the world renowned chess masters, and it was there that tournaments of international repute were held.

True to the traditional, ever flowing, good-naturedness of the Viennese, an æsthetic school of thought originated, which in its outward form, does not differ from the modern practical style. To a certain extent the results of both echo each other in so far as they both tend to more draws and less losses. Yet while the Viennese style is born of a feeling not to hurt one's fellow human beings, "realism" in chess exhibits the same symptoms of our life and circumstances, as in the other arts and sports.

To scan the history of Vienna's chess life with an international eye, is equivalent to a study of the progress of the Wiener Schach Klub.

In 1857 the Wiener Schachgesellschaft (Vienna Chess Society) was founded. It was frequented by outstanding citizens, among whom Baron Rothschild was a daily guest. The Baron not only derived pleasure from over the board combat, but also from the spectacle of tournament games. He gladly contributed liberally to encourage this phase of the game. In 1859, 60 and 61, Wilhelm Steinitz, journeying from Prague, earned his first spurs, by successively capturing the club championship. The last President of the club was Leopold Trebitsch (1841-1906), a great lover of the game in whose memory the well known Trebitsch Memorial Tournaments were later arranged.

In 1888 the Neuer Wiener Schachklub (New Viennese Chess Club) was formed by Baron Kochonowski, Johann Bauer, Viktor Tietz and Emil v. Teyerfeil. Herr Tietz was later to become famous as the organizer of the four great Carlsbad tournaments, and it fell to the lot of v. Teyerfeil to defeat the youthful Emanuel Lasker in their first encounter in the play-off of the Breslau "Hauptturnier" in 1889. The well known opera composer Alexander Neumann was elected President of the club, and Hugo Oppenheim, Secretary. In 1893 the great Carl Schlechter made his entrance on the scene. More than anyone else, he personifies the Viennese school of chess thought.

The year 1893 witnessed a fusion of both clubs under the name "Wiener Schachklub." Neumann was elected President; Trebitsch, Vice-President and the glorious George Marco, Secretary. Rothschild was now an habitue of the new club. The first event on the calendar was the monumental double-round tournament of 1898. Twenty players measured their strength. After thirty-eight hard fought games, Dr. Tarrasch and Pillsbury were in a tie for first place. This was decided in a play-off which favored Dr. Tarrasch 2 to 1, with 1 drawn. The next event was the tournament of 1908. Duras, Maroczy and Schlechter shared premier honors.

After the death of Leopold Trebitsch in 1906 a fund of 40,000 crowns was collected. With the interest on this sum a memorial tournament was held almost every year from 1908 to 1920. Then came the devaluation. The 40,000 crowns shrank to nothing. It was not until 1926 that the tournament could again be revived. From 1926 to 1932 the Wiener Schachklub carried the financial burden. Since then the tournament has been held under the auspices of other clubs, because the flag carrier of Vienna's chess traditions could not cope with the arduous times.

And thus we come to the tournament just finished:

It is not necessary to give all the details of the tournament. I do not care to criticise each player; and what would it mean if I said that X played well or Y was unlucky? Instead I should like to point out that a new star is entering the chess firmament.

Young Erich Eliskases, at the age of 22, is advancing with a steadiness that is almost unbelievable into the front ranks of the new chess generation. He does not practice the Vienna school: he is an Innsbrucker of Tyrol—a rough, mountainous, Alpine country. He knows that to climb a mountain it is necessary to work hard, to have courage, to be careful, to use the nails also if necessary, and to develop stubbornness. He plays "sachlich" (practical) chess, as do most other young Titans, with a separate flavor of his own character. "Sachlich" chess is not my forte: I do not like it for myself, but appreciate it in others, and value it. It is a dangerous weapon in an able hand and ex-

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament—1935

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	Prize
1	E. Eliskases		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	8	I-II
2	L. Steiner	1/2		1/2	1	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	1/2	1	8	I-II
3	A. Becker	1/2	1/2		1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	6 1/2	III-V
4	H. Muller	1/2	0	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	6 1/2	III-V
5	R. Spielmann	0	1/2	0	1/2		1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	6 1/2	III-V
6	E. Glass	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0		1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	6	VI-VII
7	E. Grunfeld	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	6	VI-VII
8	E. Gereben	0	0	1	1	1/2	0	1/2		0	1	1/2	1	5 1/2	VIII
9	Lichtenstein	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1		0	1	0	4	
10	O. Fuss	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1		1/2	1/2	3 1/2	
11	S. R. Wolff	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2		1	3	
12	Kolnhofer	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	0		2 1/2	

tremely hard to fight against. And yet it has its beauty also. A beauty quite different from that of subjective, individual chess, but none the less inferior to it. We must not close our eyes to the progress of the times. Look at the modern houses of architecture; have they not their own beauty with their long, practical lines?

Perhaps Eliskases did not play his best chess in this tournament. Although his progress is well illustrated by the high place he took, yet he had few flawless games. He appeared to be content not to press too vigorously for an advantage in the opening, but in his middlegame play he demonstrated a sharpness missing from some of his earlier efforts. I could reproduce his game against Spielmann, which is in parts a masterpiece; I could reproduce some of his other well conducted games instead of the less convincing Grunfeld game; but none of them would be as characteristic of his style.

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament
Vienna, December 2, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

E. Grunfeld	E. Eliskases
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-K2

5 . . . Q-B1 is an alternative, discussed in the next game.

6 O-O	O-O
7 Q-B2	

Grunfeld prefers this move to 7 Kt-B3. Why? Because he apparently fears 7 . . . Kt-K5, which is now a costly blunder, refuted by 8 K-Kt-Q2. The textmove, on the other hand, permits Black's subsequent play.

7	P-B4
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3!
9 PxP	

9 P-Q5, PxP; 10 PxP, Kt-QKt5!

9	PxP
10 R-Q1	Q-Kt1

10 . . . P-Q3 came into consideration also as 11 B-Kt5 could then be met by . . . Q-Kt1.

11 P-Kt3	P-Q3
12 B-Kt2	P-KR3

To prevent Kt-Kt5 which in turn would permit Kt-K4.

13 P-K3	R-Q1
14 QR-B1	P-R3
15 Q-K2	Kt-Q2

Eliskases enjoys a close game and has faith in his ability to squirm out of any tight position that it might engender. Otherwise he would seek immediate counterplay on the Queen's wing with . . .Kt-R2, . . . B-B3, . . . Q-Kt2 and an advance of the QRP.

16 Kt-K1	Q-B2
17 P-B4	

White seeks to gain command of the center squares Q4 and K5 with pawns. The correct theoretical procedure.

17	Kt-Kt3
18 R-Q2	B-B3
19 QR-Q1	Q-K2
20 Kt-Kt1	BxB
21 RxB	QR-Kt1
22 R(Kt2)-Q2	Q-B2

Here, or a few moves later, I am not quite sure, White offered a draw, but Eliskases declined. Is it possible that his position is stronger? No, it is weaker, and he knows it. But judging himself able to hold it, and banking on a Queen side assault, he decides to fight it out.

23 Kt-QB3	Kt-K2
24 BxB	RxB
25 P-K4	

At this point White falters. The textmove unnecessarily sacrifices White's Q4. Moreover, it was not essential to prevent . . . P-Q4 as that was no threat (. . . P-Q4; BPxP followed by QxRP). A plausible continuation seems to be 25 Kt-B3 followed by P-KKt4-5, with good attacking chances.

25	Kt-B3
26 Kt-B3	QR-Kt1
27 Q-K3	Kt-K2
28 R-Q3	R-Q2
29 K-B2	P-B3!
30 P-KR4	P-K4
31 P-B5	Kt-B3
32 P-KKt4	

White's position is still preferable, and Black's defense must be equal to the occasion to avoid danger. But how much stronger would White's attack be if Black had no counterplay on his Q5?

32 K-B2
 33 R-KKt1
 33 R-KR1 at once would gain time.
 33 R-KR1
 34 R(Q3)-Q1 R(Q2)-Q1
 35 Kt-K2 R(Q)-KKt1
 36 Kt-Kt3 Kt-Q5
 37 R-KR1 Kt-B1
 38 P-Kt5 K-B1
 39 Kt-R2?

Black has defended himself cold-bloodedly and accurately and stopped White's attack just in time—avoiding the worst. But without this weak move by White he would have remained on the defensive for some time. With 39 P-Kt5! White would retain the initiative because of his threats of 40 Kt-R5 followed by Kt-R2-Kt4 with sacrificial possibilities. Black would be forced to defend the weak KKtP and play . . . Kt(Q5)xKt.

39 RPxP!

The long awaited opportunity to free the K side and seize the initiative. Black's deferred plan to assault the Q side can now be put into operation. His patience, courage and stubbornness finally is rewarded.

40 PxP R-R5
 41 P-Kt6

Too late! The Black Rooks can now get into action and White's pieces are too disordered to fend off a two sided attack.

41 Q-R4
 42 R-Q2

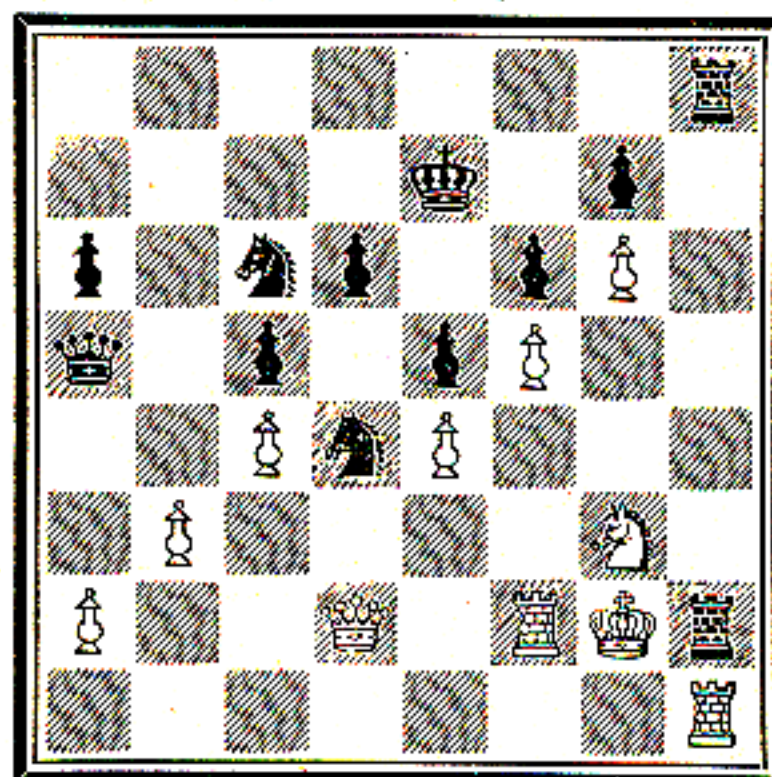
42 Q-Q2 would be a blunder. After 42 . . . QxQch; 43 RxQ, R(Kt)-R1; 44 K-Kt1, R-R6; 45 R-KKt2, R(R1)-R5 White is in Zugzwang.

42 R(Kt)-R1
 43 K-Kt1 Kt-K2
 44 R-KB2 Kt(K2)-B3
 45 K-Kt2

The trouble with White's game is that he cannot play Kt(R2)-B1 because of . . . RxR; 46 KtxR, Kt-Kt5; 47 Q-Q2, Q-R6; and there is little to be done against . . . Kt-B7 winning the Q side pawns.

45 K-K2
 46 Q-Q2? RxKtch!
 Resigns

E. Eliskases



E. Grunfeld

After 47 RxR, RxRch; 48 KxR, Kt-B6ch the Q is lost. Nevertheless, the White game was lost in any event.

Statistics of the Olympic Chess Players According to Profession

Professional Chess Players	22
Private Officials	14
Government Officials	11
University Students	11
Merchants	8
Journalists	7
Instructors (Elementary Schools)	6
Engineers	4
Manufacturers	2
Landholders	2
Judges	1
Doctors of Medicine	1
Druggists	1
University Professor	1
Professor of Polytechnical School	1
Instructor (University)	1
Bank Director	1
Writer	1
Artist (Painter)	1
Musician	1
Agriculturist	1
Horticulturist	1

—“Szachista”

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament Vienna, December 7, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

E. Glass White	Lajos Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-B4	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	Q-B1

This move serves a double purpose: protects the B and replaces it if necessary; after . . . P-B4 the Q will indirectly attack White's QBP.

6 O-O

6 Kt-B3 was a good alternative: 6 . . . P-B4; 7 P-Q5.

6 P-B4
 7 Kt-B3 PxP
 8 QxP B-B4

8 . . . Kt-B3 was not as good: 9 Q-B4! followed by 10 Kt-QKt5 with a grip on the position.

9 Q-Q3 P-Q4

9 . . . O-O is unsatisfactory because of 10 B-Kt5.

10 PxP KtxP
 11 KtxKt BxKt
 12 B-Q2

12 R-Q1 was somewhat more advantageous.

12 Q-R3!
13 Q-B2

White's choice was limited: exchanging Queens leaves Black with the superior endgame, and retreating leaves the White Q in an unfavorable position.

13 Kt-Q2
14 B-B3 QR-B1

A riposte to the threat of BxP, which at the same time develops the Rook.

15 P-K4 could be answered by . . . B-B5; 16 KR-Q1, Kt-B3, as after 17 BxKt, PxP, White cannot take advantage of Black's weakened K position because of the absence of his QB.

15 Q-Q2 O-O
16 P-K4

A miscalculation, but after the more logical continuation 16 KR-Q1, KR-Q1, Black's position would be a bit better.

16 BxKP
17 KR-Q1

Of course not 17 QxKt, KR-Q1 wins the Q. Also after 17 P-QKt4, B-K2; 18 QxKt, RxB; 19 QxB, BxKt, White's plan miscarries.

17 KR-Q1
18 Kt-K5 B-Q4!

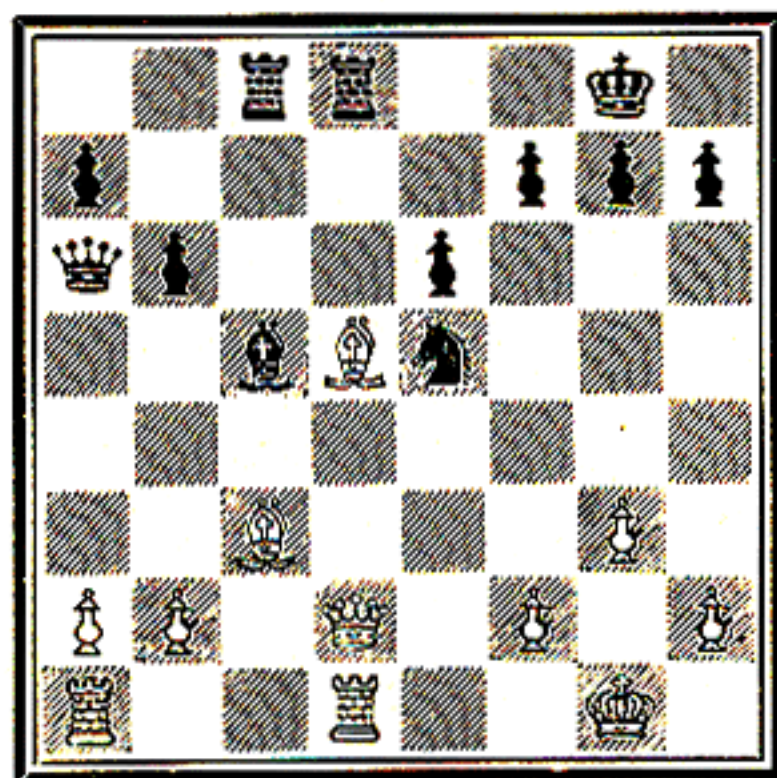
Better than 18 . . . KtxKt; 19 QxRch, RxQ; 20 RxRch, B-B1; 21 BxKt, and White's position is overwhelming.

19 BxB

If 19 KtxKt, RxKt; 20 Q-Kt5, P-B3; 21 BxP, BxPch; 22 K-R1 (22 KxB, R-B7ch; 23 R-Q2, RxRch; 24 QxR, PxP, etc.), Q-K7, etc.

19 KtxKt

L. Steiner



E. Glass

20 B-B4

There is no adequate defense: 20 BxKt, RxB; 21 Q-B4, BxPch; 22 KxB, R-B7ch; 23 K moves, Q-K7!, etc.

20 Kt-B6ch
21 K-Kt2

If 21 K-R1, RxQ; 22 BxQ, RxBP; etc.

21 RxQ
22 BxQ RxPch
23 K-R3 RxPch
24 K-Kt4 P-B4ch
Resigns

News Events

Chess in New England

Chess in Boston reached a new high mark when 60 players gathered at the Wells Memorial C. C. on December 27, 1935, to attend the official reception of the Metropolitan League to the newly organized Old Colony League. Visitors from New Bedford, Fairhaven, Lowell, Weymouth and Lynn were present, and a similar affair is planned for Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n will be held at the Boston City Club on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd.

A new inter-city league is being formed north of Boston to include Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill.

Weaver W. Adams won the second annual City of Boston Championship 9½-1½. Harlow B. Daly, last year's titleholder, and Harold Morton, New England Champion, tied for second and third 7½-2½.

Texas Jottings

Out of an original field of 15, Dr. R. S. Underwood, Dr. A. L. Strout, J. R. Taylor and Gordon Webb qualified for the finals of the Lubbock City Championship. In the final round-robin Dr. Strout retained his title with a score of 5-1, Gordon Webb finishing second 3½-2½.

William Balz of Brownsville emerged the winner of the lower Rio Grande Valley Championship succeeding John H. Hunter, Vice-President of the Texas Chess Ass'n. The leading scores: William Balz 17-3; M. A. Iznaga 12½-7½; E. Guerrero and J. H. Hunter 12-8; J. H. Welsh 11½-8½; Dr. A. Lejarza 11-9.

Utah Notes

The municipal recreation department of Salt Lake City has inaugurated a series of chess lessons. A mixed group of over forty men and women attended the opening lesson. The instructors were Mr. Ray Kooyman and Mr. Dale Morgan, President of the University of Utah C. C.

The 16-game match for the Utah State Championship between L. N. Page and H. A. Dittmann, both of Salt Lake City, resulted in a win for L. N. Page by the score of 7-5 and 4 draws.

Wisconsin State Championship

The champions of various municipalities in Wisconsin will meet February 7, 8 and 9 at Sheboygan to fight for the crown now worn by Arpad E. Elo of Milwaukee.

Arthur W. Dake gave an exhibition in Milwaukee on January 23. Unfortunately, temperatures of 20 to 25 degrees below zero kept the opposition down to 16. The score: 14 wins and 2 draws—Arpad E. Elo and Dr. A. C. Pegis sharing the honors.

An interesting game from the exhibition.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

A. W. Dake White		Dr. A. C. Pegis Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Q4	B-Q4!
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 KtxBP	RxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 Q-Q3	RxKt
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	20 P-B3!	KtxP
5 PxP	Kt-B3	21 PxKt	R-QB2
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	22 R-B1	B-Kt2
7 B-Q2	KtxQBP	23 P-K4	R-KB1
8 Q-B2	O-O	24 RxR	QxR
9 P-QR3	BxKt	25 P-B4	R-B1
10 BxB	P-B4	26 Q-Q4	P-Q3
11 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	27 R-Q1	P-Q4!
12 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	28 PxP	PxP
13 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	29 BxPch	BxB
14 B-Kt2	Kt-K2	30 R-QB1?	QxRch!
15 R-Q1	Kt-Kt3	31 BxQ	RxBch
16 O-O	R-B1	32 K-B2	Kt-K2

Drawn by agreement.

Empire State News

The 1936 season of the Metropolitan Chess League is scheduled to begin on February 8th. The league is divided into two sections with 7 teams in each. Section A comprises the stronger teams: Manhattan C. C., Marshall C. C., Empire City C. C., Rice-Progressive C. C., International C. C., Williamsburg C. C. and Caissa C. C. Section B teams are entered from: Bronx C. C., Empire City C. C., Cuba C. C., West Side "Y", Staten Island C. C., Midwood C. C., and Queens C. C.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Chess League the following officers were elected: Leonard B. Meyer, President; H. R. Bigelow, Vice-President; L. Tolins, Secretary; H. D. Cutler, Treasurer.

The Empire City C. C. elected the following officers for 1936: Dr. B. Bloch, President and Treasurer; A. A. Baker, Vice-President; I. I. Kashdan, Financial Secretary; P. R. Ellis, Recording Secretary.

The Marshall C. C. Championship Tourney began with 11 entries competing for supremacy. A. E. Santasiere, M. Hanauer, and D. Pollard are favored to take the title. The first two are

Miniature Games

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

W. N. Kendall (Texas) White		H. Borochoff (California) Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 RxKtch	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 KtxP	KtxKt
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	10 RxKt	Q-K2
4 P-Q4	KtxKP	11 Kt-K4	R-Q1
Best is . . . PxP. If then 5 P-K5, P-Q4!		12 B-Kt5	P-KB3?
5 O-O	P-Q4	12 . . . RxR; 13 QxR, Q-Q2!	
6 R-K1	PxP	13 RxRch	QxR
6 . . . B-K2 was indicated.		14 KtxPch!!	Resigns
7 Kt-B3!	PxB	Of course if 14 . . . PxKt; 15 QxQch, KxQ; 16 BxPch wins the exchange.	
Better is 7 . . . PxKt.			

Rosario, Argentina, 1932

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

O. Garcia Vera White		M. Gorer Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	11 B-B4	Q-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 QR-K1	O-O-O
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	13 KtxQBP!	QxKt
4 P-B3!	PxP	Not 13 . . . PxKt; 14 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; 15 Kt-Kt5! etc. Nor 13 . . . BxB; 14 Kt-Kt5! etc.	
5 KtxP	Kt-B3	14 Kt-Kt5!	B-Kt1??
6 B-QB4	B-B4	15 KtxPch!!	BxKt
7 O-O	P-K3	16 QxQch	PxQ
8 Kt-K5	B-Kt3	17 B-R6 mate	
White was threatening RxB, and also KtxKBP.			
9 K-R1	B-Q3		
10 Q-B3	QKt-Q2		

former New York State Champions, and Poland made a strong bid for the title last year, finishing second.

For the second successive year the Marshall C. C. is also sponsoring a tourney for women. 16 entries have been divided into two sections and a silver trophy has been donated by Miss Hazel Allen of Kew Gardens, L. I., one of the contestants.

West Virginia Chatter

The Charleston C. C. defeated the Parkersburg C. C. in both ends of a home and home engagement—6-1 at Parkersburg, and 8½-1½ at Charleston.

The City of Charleston Championship Tourney will be run on the Kirk Holland System for the second successive year. Twenty-six entries have already been received and more are expected.

My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

The following three games were played at the tournament in Bled, Yugoslavia, in August and September, 1931. This was one of the strongest aggregations of masters to ever take part in such an event, and definitely the most difficult tournament of my career to date. Alekhine scored one of his greatest triumphs, winning the first prize with a big margin over his nearest contenders.

I was in second place, though never particularly near Alekhine, for about two-thirds of the tournament. Towards the end, however, I slipped back, finally tying for fourth with Flohr, Stoltz, and Vidmar. Bogolubow and Nimzowitsch took second and third prizes respectively. It took 26 rounds and nearly six weeks of steady, grinding chess.

The older masters had the advantage in experience, which taught them to conserve their energies at the outset, realizing how variable form could be in such a long and grueling contest. They took a number of routine draws, thus avoiding adjournments, and worked about as little as they had to. Flohr and I and the other youngsters played to win in every case, and often had to go two or three sessions before a decision. In a prolonged tournament, this proved extremely taxing. However, the practice was invaluable, as was the knowledge we gained that the noted grandmasters were by no means invulnerable. As a result, after Bled, it was the younger masters who began to take the prizes in international events.

Bled Tourney, 1931 KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

G. Stoltz	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4

This and the previous move constitute the Grunfeld Defense. It gives White the center, with the plan of getting a later attack against the White Pawns.

4 PxP

4 Q-Kt3 was the move adopted in several games of the Alekhine-Euwe match. Other plausible continuations are 4 Kt-B3, 4 B-B4, or 4 B-Kt5. White generally gets the upper hand, as his P center is quite strong, and Black has difficulties in developing his Q side.

4 KtxP
5 P-K4

This leaves a slight weakness at QB3, but White has ample compensation in his freer game and easier development.

5 KtxKt
6 PxKt B-Kt2
7 B-QB4 P-QB4
8 Kt-K2 O-O
9 B-K3 Q-B2
10 R-QB1!

Now Black dare not exchange Pawns, which would leave the White Rook in full control of the file.

10 Kt-Q2
11 O-O R-Kt1

To create a diversion on the Q side, and attempt to get some play. . . . P-K4 will not do because of 12 P-B4!. No matter how Black exchanges he will lose time and weaken his position.

12 B-B4

This seemingly forceful move actually gives Black the one tempo he needs to work out his defense. Better was 12 P-B4 to be followed by P-B5 or P-K5 according to developments.

12 P-K4
13 B-KKt3

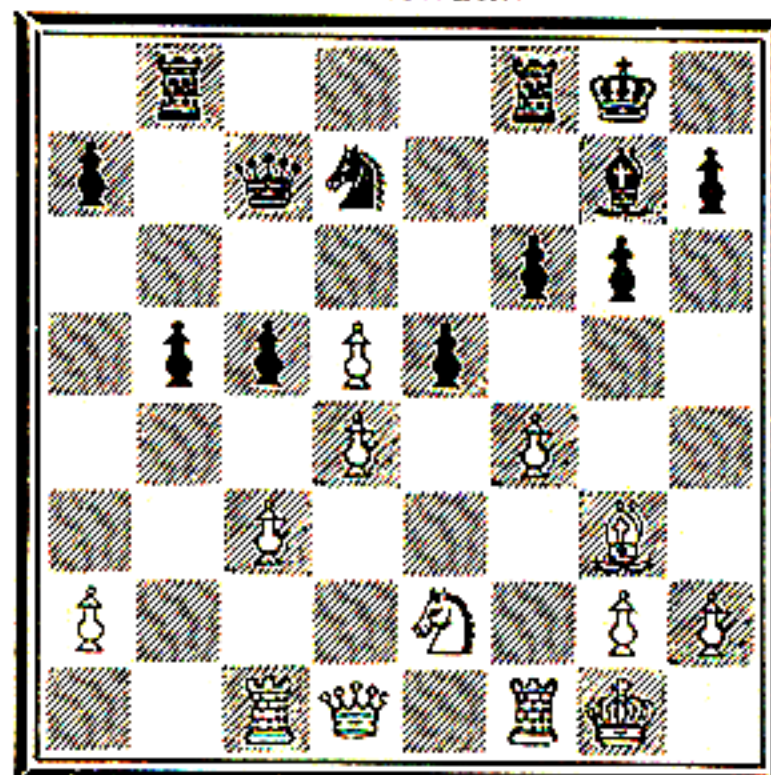
Threatening P-B4 to force open the long diagonal, with a winning position. This was White's idea on his previous move. But Black, by the attack on the other Bishop, gains just enough time for his purpose.

13 P-QKt4
14 B-Q5 B-Kt2!

The Bishop must be exchanged. But not 14 Kt-Kt3; 15 P-KB4!, KtxB; 16 PxKt, P-B3; 17 BPxKP, PxP; 18 RxRch, KxR; 19 PxP, BxP; 20 P-Q6, Q-KKt2; 21 Q-Q5!

15 P-KB4 BxB
16 PxB P-B3!

I. Kashdan



G. Stoltz

The difference now is that the KP is securely protected. Black has thus safely challenged the center, and it is the White QP which will soon prove weak.

17 BPxP PxKP
18 RxRch RxR
19 Q-Kt3

Threatening the KtP as well as discovered check, but this is easily defended. Preferable was 19 PxKP, BxP; 20 P-B4 with about an even game.

19 Q-Kt3!

Now White is in difficulties. If 20 PxKP, of course . . . P-B5ch, a fitting reverse to White's threat on the last move. Or 20 PxBP, KtxP; followed by . . . Kt-Q6ch wins.

20 B-B2 KPxP
21 PxP P-B5

Now the game is definitely in Black's favor. The powerful Q side majority, coupled with the weakness of White's pawns, must prove decisive.

22 Q-KR3 R-B4
23 R-K1 P-Kt5

Better than . . . RxP; whereupon 24 Kt-B4, with good attacking chances.

24 Kt-Kt3 BxP!

Forcing an exchange of pieces, which ends any White prospects of counter-attack.

25 KtxR

If 25 BxB, QxBch; 26 K-R1, R-B2; and White has no effective continuation.

25 BxBch
26 K-R1

If 26 K-B1, BxR threatening mate; 27 Kt-R6ch, K-Kt2; 28 QxKtch, KxKt; 29 Q-R3ch, K-Kt4!; 30 KxB, Q-Q5 and will soon win without much trouble.

26 BxR
27 Kt-K7ch K-B1
28 QxP

The best chance. If 28 QxKt, Q-KB3; 29 Q-Q8ch, K-B2 and the Knight is lost because of the mating threat.

28 Q-KB3
29 KtxPch K-K1
30 P-KR4

Only a momentary defense. To avoid mate White must exchange his remaining pieces, which of course is no salvation.

30 B-Kt6
31 Q-Kt8ch Kt-B1
Resigns

5 QKt-Q2 Kt-B3
6 B-Q3 B-Q3
7 O-O O-O

7 . . . P-K4 is risky before Black has castled. There might follow 8 PxKP, KtxP; 9 KtxKt, BxKt; 10 P-K4! PxP; 11 KtxP, KtxKt; 12 Q-R4ch!, B-Q2; 13 QxKt with a winning advantage. Or in this variation 10 . . . O-O; 11 P-KB4, B-B2; 12 P-K5 with a strong attack.

8 PxP BxBP
9 P-K4 Q-B2

Better than exchanging Pawns, which would considerably aid White's development.

10 PxP

An interesting possibility, which occurred in a "skittles" game, is 10 Q-K2, B-Q2; 11 P-K5, Kt-KKt5; 12 Kt-Kt5? (best is 12 BxPch, KxB; 13 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 14 QxKt, QxP; with a slight advantage for Black), P-B4!; 13 PxP e. p.??, QxPmate! White is lost on his last move as the KP cannot be saved. If 13 KtxRP, QKtxP; 14 KtxR, KtxB and wins.

10 PxP

10 . . . KtxP; 11 Kt-K4, B-K2 is sounder from the theoretical standpoint. Black chooses the isolated P, with the greater freedom of his pieces as compensation.

11 Kt-Kt3 B-Kt3
12 Q-B2 R-K1
13 B-KKt5 Kt-K5
14 QR-K1 B-KB4
15 B-K3

Easing the pressure on the KBP, and preparing to attack the center by Kt-Q4 or Kt-R4.

15 B-Kt3

A simple looking retreat, but I took more time on this than on any other move in the game, as I had to visualize the entire subsequent combination. Otherwise 15 . . . P-KR3; 16 Kt-R4, B-R2; is more secure.

16 Kt-R4

Threatening to exchange both Bishops followed by BxKt winning a P. The move seemingly forces an abject retreat.

Bled Tourney, 1931

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

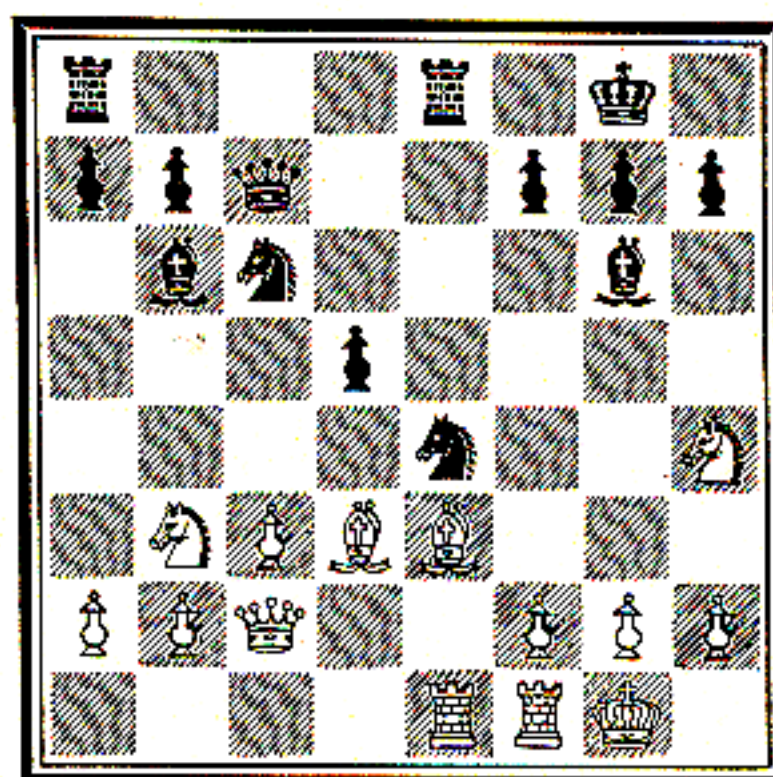
E. Colle	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-K3	P-B4
4 P-B3	. . . . .

The Colle System, made famous by this master, who employed it frequently. It is an apparently backward development, but the idea is to play P-K4 very soon. It can lead to a surprisingly strong attack if Black does not defend properly. Nevertheless, it allows Black more choice and freedom than is usual in the Queen's Pawn Openings.

4 P-K3

If 4 . . . B-Kt5; 5 PxP and it is a Queen's Gambit with White a move ahead. He can probably hold the P safely.

I. Kashdan



E. Colle

16 KtxKBP!!

Certainly unexpected. The P is overprotected to the best taste of a Nimzowitsch devotee, and there seems to be no drastic weakness in White's camp to justify this intrusion. I will admit that when I first thought of the move, it appeared too fantastic to offer any real chances. But the pieces on both sides are exactly placed to create the maximum complications, and I knew my opponent would have a pretty problem in working out his proper defense. It is the sort of thing which cannot be analyzed to a decisive conclusion, but is worth trying over-the-board with the clock ticking, whatever the result may be in a post-mortem after the game.

17 BxKt

The only move. Here are some of the variations that had to be looked into:

I. 17 KxKt, Q-B5ch; 18 Kt-B3; RxR; 19 RxR, QxRch; 20 K-Kt3, BxB; winning just about everything.

II. 17 QxKt, BxB(Q6); with a P ahead.

III. 17 RxKt, BxQB; winning the exchange.

IV. 17 QBxB, QxB; 18 RxRch, RxR; 19 BxB (not 19 RxKt?, R-K8ch; 20 B-B1, BxQ), Kt-K5ch; 20 K-R1, RPxB; with a P plus and the better position.

V. 17 KBxB, Kt-KKt5!; 18 BxBPch, K-R1; 19 P-Kt3, KtxB; winning at least the exchange.

17 BxBch
18 KxB

Again forced to avoid material loss.

18 Q-Kt3ch
19 K-Kt3

If 19 K-B3, Kt-K4ch; 20 RxKt, RxR; threatening . . . Q-K6ch or . . . Q-B3ch, and White has little resource against the attack despite his extra piece.

19 R-K6ch
20 RxR QxRch
21 R-B3 Q-Kt4ch

In my earlier analysis, I had first thought that I could play 21 . . . BxB; 22 RxQ, BxQ. But 22 QxB destroys that illusion. White thus remains a piece ahead, but he is exposed to a lasting attack, which depends on the fact that the King is forced to a square in front of his Pawns, from which he cannot secure a retreat.

22 K-R3 Kt-K4
23 R-Kt3 Q-R3
24 B-B5?

This is weak, and the cause of all White's later trouble. Correct was 24 BxB, KtxB (if . . . RPxB; 25 Q-Q2! wins); 25 R-Kt4, Kt-K4 (there is nothing better); 26 Q-K2, giving up the exchange. (But not 26 R-Kt3, P-KKt4 wins). Black would still retain enough attack to at least secure a draw.

24 R-K1

If . . . B-R4; 25 Q-Q2! and White soon gets the upper hand. After the text, he cannot try this, because of . . . BxBch, and he finds himself with very few good moves.

25 Kt-Q4 B-R4!

Threatening . . . P-KKt4, which White will find hard to prevent, as he no longer can oppose the Queens.

26 Q-B2 P-KKt4
27 BxPch

An interesting resource, and the best at his disposal. If 27 Q-K3, NOT 27 . . . P-Kt5ch?; 28 BxP, BxBch; 29 RxBch, and White wins, but 27

. . . P-B3!; threatening . . . K-R1, and White has no time to untangle his pieces.

27 K-B1

If . . . QxB; 28 RxPch, or . . . KxB; 28 Q-B5ch followed by QxKtP. But now the Bishop must return.

28 B-B5 PxKt
29 R-K3 R-K2!

Threatening to win the exchange by . . . Kt-Kt5! The text was important to avoid White's playing RxRch.

30 R-K1

But this still loses the exchange through a neat rejoinder. There is no longer a defense. If 30 Kt-B2, Q-Kt4; 31 P-KKt3, B-Kt5ch; 32 BxB, KtxB winning.

30 B-Kt5ch!
31 BxB Kt-Q6
32 QxRP Kt-B5ch

A little finesse which regains the P and leaves Black a full exchange ahead.

33 K-Kt3 QxQch
34 KxQ KtxPch
35 K-Kt5 RxR
36 P-KR4

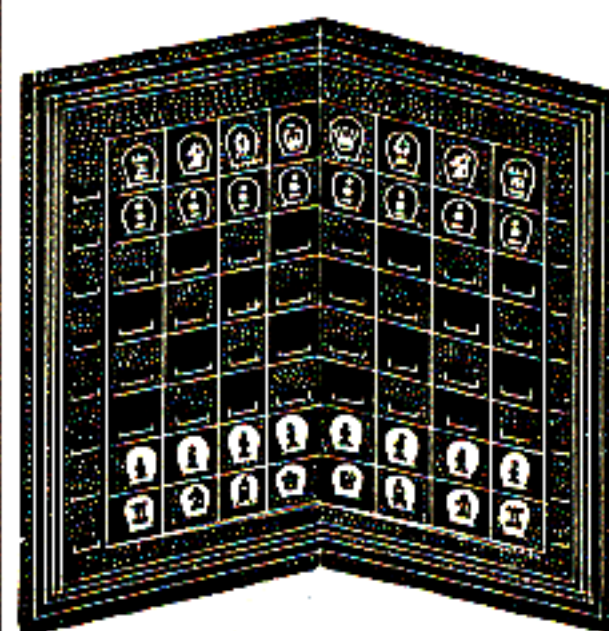
White can still offer some resistance through the strength of the RP, but in the long run the material advantage must be decisive.

36 Kt-K6
37 B-B3 Kt-B5
38 Kt-B5 R-Kt8ch
39 K-B4 R-KB8
40 Kt-K3 R-B7

Better than exchanging Kts, as now the White Pawns begin to fall.

41 Kt-Q1 R-R7
42 P-R5 KtxP
43 Kt-K3 Kt-Q6ch
44 K-Kt3 RxQRP
45 BxP R-QKt7
46 P-R6 Kt-K4
47 K-B4 Kt-Kt3ch
48 K-K4 P-Kt3
49 Kt-B5 Kt-K2
Resigns

If 50 P-R7, of course . . . R-KR7. After the exchange of pieces, White is helpless against the march of the Black RP.



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THE CHESS REVIEW
60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

Bled Tourney, 1931

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

I. Kashdan	A. Nimzowitsch
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-B4	PxP
3 Kt-R3	.....

Simpler is 3 P-K3, leading to a Q. G. A. position generally favorable to White.

3	P-QB4
---------	-------

Avoiding the more complicated variations; i. e. 3 ... P-K4; 4 KtxKP, BxKt; 5 Q-R4ch, etc.

4 P-KKt3
----------	-------

This is inferior, as it gives Black time to build up a powerful center. This could be avoided by 4 KtxP, Kt-QB3 (if ... P-B3?; 5 P-Q4!, PxP; 6 QxP, with a powerful gain in development); 5 KKt-K5, KtxKt; 6 KtxKt, P-B3; 7 Q-R4ch, and after the exchanges White has the endgame advantage with the two Bishops. Also effective is 5 P-K3, P-B3?; 6 P-Q4!

4	Kt-QB3
5 KtxP	P-B3!

Now ... P-K4 cannot be prevented, and Black gets a good control of the mid-board.

6 B-Kt2	P-K4
7 P-Q3	B-K3
8 O-O	KKt-K2
9 KKt-Q2	.....

The start of an interesting Kt maneuver, the point of which will be noted after move 12. White must find some compensation in the center before Black can complete his development and commence a promising K side attack.

9	Kt-Q4
10 Kt-K4	B-K2
11 Kt-K3	Q-Q2
12 Kt-B3!	.....

Thus gaining command of the important square Q5. If Black takes either Kt, 13 PxKt, followed by P-K4 or P-QB4, and eventually Kt-Q5. Otherwise, Black must retreat, and he has no very effective square.

12	Kt-Kt3
13 P-Kt3	Kt-Q5
14 B-QR3	.....

Beginning an attack on the BP, which will gain a good deal of time for White later.

14	R-QB1
15 R-B1	O-O
16 Kt-K4	Q-Kt4
17 Q-Q2	P-B4

By driving the Kt Black relieves the Q side attack, and also threatens ... P-KB5, which would be quite strong.

18 Kt-B3	Q-Q2
19 P-B4	PxP
20 PxP	.....

The White center Pawns are not too strong, but the plan is to play P-K4 at the proper moment, and secure a supported passed P.

20	KR-Q1
21 K-R1	.....

A necessary precaution. Not 21 Kt-B4?, KtxKt; 22 KtPxKt, BxP; 23 PxB?, Kt-B6ch wins.

21	K-R1
22 Kt-B4	B-B3

If ... KtxKt; 23 KtPxKt, followed by Kt-Q5. Or 22 ... Kt-Q4; 23 KtxKt, BxKt; 24 P-K4 with a fine game.

23 Kt-R5!
-----------	-------

Threatening the KtP, which is difficult to defend. If now 23 ... Kt-Q4; 24 KtxKt, BxKt; 25 P-K4, B-K3; 26 P-K5, and 27 KtxP. Or 25 ... B-B3; 26 BxP will win.

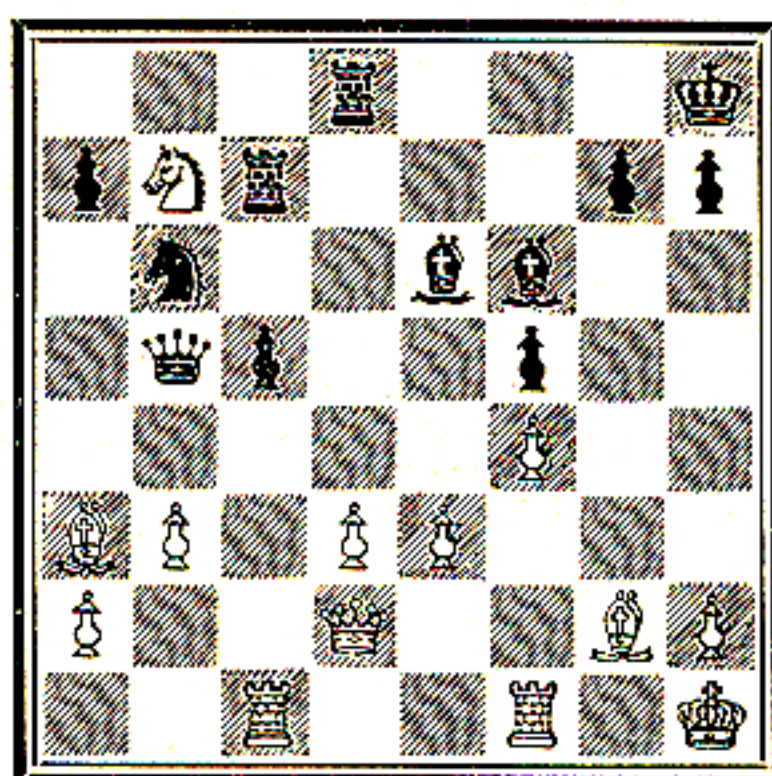
23	R-B2
24 P-K3	.....

This leads to no decisive result. Perhaps better was 24 KR-Q1, defending the QP and preparing for P-K3 or P-K4.

24	Kt-Kt4
25 KtxKt	QxKt
26 KtxP	.....

Again KR-Q1 might have been preferred as the text gives Black too many chances.

A. Nimzowitsch



I. Kashdan

26	RxKt!
----------	-------

Very enterprising play leading to a surprisingly strong attack, which will require all White's resources to thwart. Also good was 26 ... RxP; 27 Q-KB2 (not 27 Q-K2, RxKtP!), P-B5; or 27 Q-QB2, RxKP; 28 KtxP, in both cases leaving a difficult game with White having somewhat the advantage.

27 BxR	Kt-Q4!
--------	--------

The point of the sacrifice, gaining command of the long open diagonal.

28 BxKt	BxBch
29 K-Kt1	Q-R3?

This was Nimzowitsch's original idea. By attacking the B he gains time to swing the Queen across to the K side. But White has enough leeway to perfect his defense. Correct was 29 ... B-R1!; 30 P-R3 (if RxP, Q-Kt2; with numerous threats to which there is no good defense), Q-Kt2; 31 K-R2, RxP!; 32 Q-QB2 (if Q-K2, RxKP! or Q-KB2, B-R5!), R-B6; 33 Q-Q2, R-Q6; with a perpetual attack on the Queen, thus forcing a draw.

30 BxP	B-R5
31 R-KB2	.....

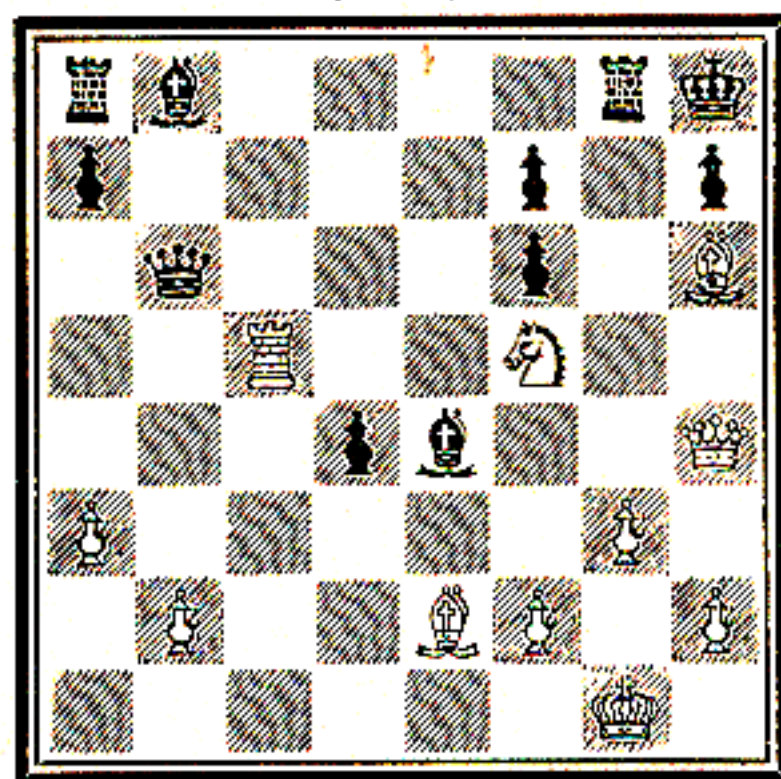
The only defense, but quite satisfactory to White, who remains two Pawns ahead after returning the exchange.

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Zurich, 1934

Bernstein



W. Henneberger

White has a "brutal" mate in five in this position. Instead he played the "clever" move of Q-Kt4 and managed to draw after 45 more moves.

31	BxRch
32 KxB	Q-R3
33 K-K1	Q-KKt3
34 Q-KB2	Q-QR3
35 Q-K2	. . . . .

Reaching the correct square, from which the Q can defend both sides of the board, and prepare for the eventual P-K4.

35	B-B3
36 B-Q4	R-Q3
37 R-B5	. . . . .

The inroad of the Rook soon decides the game, as the attack on the Black K ties up his pieces.

37	R-Kt3
38 P-K4!	. . . . .

Stopping the check, and making everything secure.

38	PxP
39 PxP	Q-Kt2
40 P-B5	R-Q3
41 Q-K3	K-Kt1

If . . . BxP; 42 R-K5 wins because of the mating threat.

42 Q-QB3	B-Q2
43 R-K5	R-QB3
44 B-B5	Q-B1
45 R-K7	Resigns

It is quite hopeless. If . . . Q-B1; 46 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 47 RxB, RxB; 48 QxR wins. Or 45 . . . R-B3; 46 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 47 B-Q4, QxQ; 48 PxQ, R-Q3; 49 B-K5, R-Q6; 50 K-K2, and everything goes.

Selected Games

Cleveland Chess League, 1935
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. E. Stearns

White

R. Wolfe

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 BxKt	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 P-Kt4	K-R2?
3 P-B4	P-K3	27 Q-QB2	K-R3
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	28 K-B2	R-K3
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	29 R-KR1	R-B3
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	30 R(Kt3)-Kt1	P-R4
7 B-Q3	O-O	31 R-QKt1	PxP
8 Q-B2	P-KR3	32 PxP	R-Kt4
9 P-KR4!	PxP	33 Q-B4	Q-K3
10 BxBP	Kt-Q4	34 Q-Q3	Q-Q4
11 BxB	QxB	35 R(R1)-QB1	B-R6
12 P-R3	QKt-B3	36 R-KKt1	B-Kt5
13 Kt-K4	B-Q2	37 K-Kt3	R-K3
14 Kt-K5	KtxKt	38 R(KKt)-KB1	R-Q3?
15 QxKt	B-K1	39 R(KB)-QB1	Q-K3
16 P-KKt4	P-B3	40 R-B5	R-Kt3?
17 B-Q3!	P-KB4!	41 Kt-B4	Q-Kt3
18 PxP	PxP	42 K-B2	R-R3
19 Q-Kt2	QR-Q1	43 R-R5?	RxR
20 B-B4	R-B3	44 PxR	Q-B3
21 R-R3	K-R1	45 K-Kt3	R-Q2
22 P-B4	B-R4	46 Kt-K5	R-QB2
23 R-B1	B-Kt5	47 Q-B4	Q-K2?
24 R-Kt3	P-KR4	48 Q-Kt8!	Resigns

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

G. Danielsson

(Sweden)

White

C. H. Maderna

(Argentine)

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 PxP	PxP
6 B-B4	P-B3
7 P-K3	B-K2

Preferable to 7 . . . Kt-R4; 8 B-K5! P-B3; 9 B-Kt3, KtxB; 10 RPxKt. Alekhine-Dr. Lasker, New York, 1924, continued 7 . . . Kt-R4; 8 B-Q3, KtxB; 9 PxKt, B-Q3.

8 B-Q3	O-O
9 P-KR3	Kt-K1

Beginning an elaborate and time-wasting regrouping maneuver which seems to have the impossible goal of planting a Kt at K5. The normal course is 9 . . . R-K1; 10 O-O, Kt-B1 followed by . . . B-Q3.

10 Q-B2	QKt-B3
11 O-O	Kt-Q3
12 Kt-K5	B-K3
13 Kt-R4	Q-B1
14 Kt-B5	P-KKt3

White has built up a splendid position, while his opponent's game has no prospects aside from the possibility of successful passive defense.

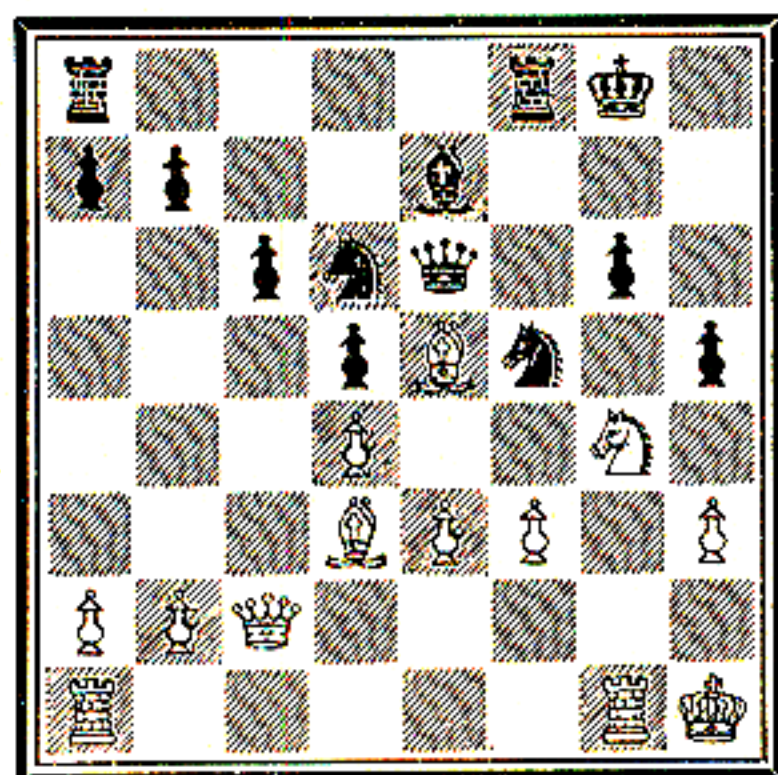
15 KtxB	QxKt
16 B-R2	Kt-Q2
17 K-R1	P-KB4?

Helping (or rather provoking) white to open the KKt file. Better was 17 . . . P-B3, since 18 KtxKt, QxKt; 19 BxP, PxP; 20 QxPch is not conclusive.

18 R-KKt1	Kt-B3
19 P-KKt4!	PxP
20 KtxP(Kt4)	Kt(B3)-K5
21 B-KB4	Kt-KB4
22 P-B3!	Kt(K5)-Q3
23 B-K5	P-KR4

White was only threatening to threaten. 23 . . . K-B2 was probably the best chance, whereas the text allows White to bring off an admirable finish.

C. H. Maderna



G. Danielsson

24 Kt-R6ch!	K-R2
25 RxP!?	....

A slip which might have spoiled the whole combination. The correct order of moves was 25 KtxKt, KtxKt; 26 RxP!! KxR (26 . . . QxR transposes into the text) and now Euwe shows a beautiful win by 27 R-Kt1ch, K-R3; 28 Q-R2!! R-B2; 29 Q-B4ch, K-R2; 30 R-Kt7ch! or 28 . . . B-Kt4; 29 RxB! KxR; 30 Q-Kt2ch, K-R3; 31 BxKt! and wins.

25	QxR?
--------------	------

Missing his chance: he should have played 25 . . . KxR! 26 KtxKt, RxKt!! (26 . . . KtxKt transposes into the losing variation just shown); 27 R-Kt1ch, K-B2! with a satisfactory defense. After the text his game is untenable.

Contributions to the Frank J. Marshall Testimonial Fund

EDWIN DIMOCK \$100.00

Mr. Dimock certainly starts the fund with a generous gift. We trust he will shortly find himself joined by many others.

26 KtxKt	KtxKt
If 26 . . . RxKt; 27 BxKt is deadly.	
27 R-KKt1	Q-K3
Or 27 . . . Q-B2; 28 R-Kt7ch etc.	
28 R-Kt7ch	K-R3
29 Q-Kt2!	Resigns

There is no defence to the double threat of B-B4ch or R-R7ch.

International Team Tournament Warsaw - August, 1935

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

R. Grau
(Argentina)
White

R. Fine
(U. S. A.)
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 KR-K1	Kt-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Q-R6?	Kt-B4!
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	20 Q-B1	B-B1
4 P-KKt3	BxKtch	21 B-B3	Q-R3
5 PxP	O-O	22 BxKt	QPxB
6 B-KKt2	P-Q3	23 QR-Q1	B-Kt2
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 P-B4	Kt-Q2
8 O-O	Kt-QR4	25 P-K5	BxB
9 Q-Q3	Q-K2	26 QxB	Q-K3
10 Kt-Q2	P-K4	27 P-B5!	Q-K2
11 R-Kt1	R-Kt1	28 Q-B4	Kt-B1
12 B-QR3	P-QKt3	29 Kt-K4	RxR
13 P-B5!	R-Q1	30 RxR	R-Q1
14 PxQP	BPxP	31 R-Q5!	Q-K1
15 PxP	QxP	32 Q-Kt5!	Kt-Q2
16 P-KB4	Q-R4	33 RxKt!	Resigns
17 P-K4	B-Kt5		

International Team Tournament Warsaw - August, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. A. Alekhine
(France)
White

P. Keres
(Esthonia)
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	20 B-R4	R-QB1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 Kt-B3	P-Kt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	22 B-Kt3	Kt-B4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	23 B-B2	P-QR4
5 O-O	P-Q3	24 Q-K2	K-B1
6 P-B3	B-Q2	25 B-Q3	Q-Q2
7 P-Q4	B-K2	26 Kt-Q2	R-KKt1
8 P-Q5	QKt-Kt1	27 B-Kt1	Q-Kt2
9 B-B2	P-R3	28 Q-B3	R-K1??
10 P-B4	Q-B1	29 RxKt!	PxR.
11 Kt-K1	P-KKt4	30 P-Q6	QxQ
12 Kt-QB3	Kt-R4!	31 PxPch	RxKP
13 Kt-K2	Kt-B5	32 KtxQ	P-K5
14 Kt-Kt3	P-QB3	33 Kt-Q2	P-K6
15 Kt-B5	PxP	34 PxP	PxP
16 BxKt	KtPxP	35 Kt-K4	R-Q2
17 BPxP	BxKt	36 R-K1	P-K7
18 PxP	Kt-Q2	37 B-B2	Resigns
19 R-B1	Q-Q1		

Canadian Section

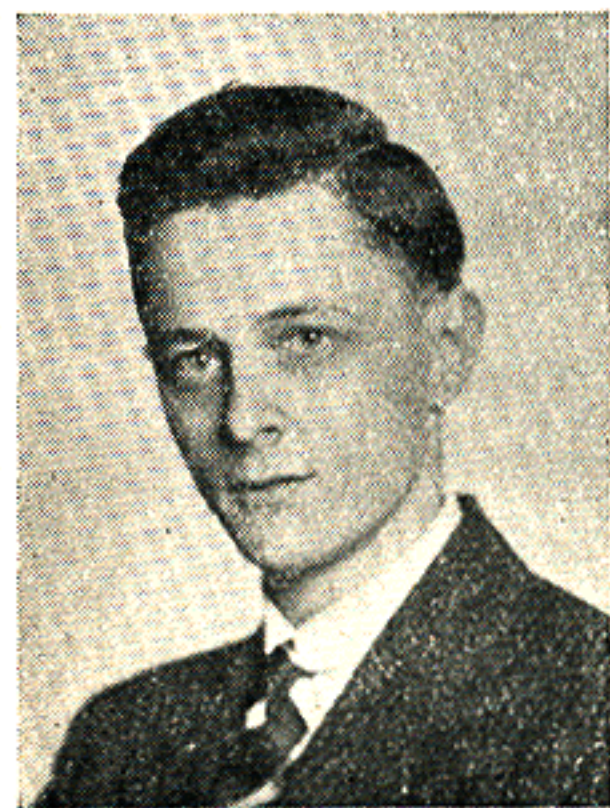
by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Canada Stands By—Ready!

The big chess drive is on in the United States—with the American Chess Federation pushing forward in a concerted national effort to break down all obstacles and barriers in the path of its ultimate objective: the creation of a new chess era! The A. C. F. boldly declares—the time is now at hand when the bulk of a great

population should be properly educated and civilized to the point of knowing and understanding that chess is THE game supreme!—that all schools, colleges, fraternal organizations, and societies of any order or standing should, must, and will eventually teach chess to all those willing to learn! It is re-



F. W. Watson

ported that some American schools have already seen the light, and introduced a chess course. The Canadian Chess Federation has good reason to stand by, eagerly watching and waiting—if the Americans are successful—the Canadians will have something to think about!

No Detour in Dake's Tour!

As a main attraction in simultaneous play, Arthur W. Dake, America's highest scoring International Team Tournament member, and holder of the Pacific Coast Championship, is one of the few masters combining every requirement needed to suit such form of chess entertainment—speed, action, and a pleasing personality! From the various United States cities which comprised his recent and somewhat large scale tour, Dake eventually came within striking distance of Canadian territory and was invited to include Toronto on the route—the Queen City C. C. extending a sort of friendly challenge.

With Toronto in his path, and the score at the time standing: Amalgamated U. S. Cities 12 victories; Arthur Dake, 231 victims (!), and 21 scattered draws, Mr. Dake willingly turned his attention to the Canadian threat(!). It was

on the eve of Saturday, last January 11th, the Queen City issue was settled with twenty-nine boards in opposition, including an appreciable number of Toronto's strongest. The American wizard added 27 extra vics to his remarkable count, leaving a balance of 2, counting as draws! Mr. Dake's time barely exceeded 3 hrs. Messrs. Crompton and Auerbach, Queen City players, notched the half points. Toronto's newly organized Q. C. C. is now well established! The event was chiefly arranged by Bernard Freedman, the "Ace-man" of the club's executive staff.

Miscellaneous News

Opening of Winnipeg's city championship was billed for the past month, January 17th, or thereabout, with a list of entries expected to exceed last year's record of 108!

At a recent annual meeting, the Winnipeg C. C. elected its officers for the ensuing year: President, E. T. Boyce; Vice-President, Dr. G. M. LaFleche; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Gregory; Committee, Rev. H. L. Roy, S. Hall and G. Howard. A handsome chess set was presented by Canon Roy to H. Gregory, as a token of appreciation for his past services and in behalf of the club and its members.

The Toronto city championship is in order for this February month, and one of the toughest tourneys of the age is predicted—even a transfer of the title is likely; especially if Belson retires! (Gene Tunney was wise!).

Final scores in the Toronto Chess Association inter-club matches: Canada Dairies, 3½-1½; Toronto, 2½-1½; Queen City 2-2; North Toronto, 1-3; Gambit, 1-3. The first three clubs were scheduled to meet in a special play-off series for the League-title.

Donald Murray, Winnipeg's 1935 champion, will not defend the title he clinched from the monstrous event in past year—the "flaming youth" is now residing with his parents in Toronto, and offers himself as an additional worry to eastern players. D. M. is a boy of eighteen years, and a college student. He was last to finish against Dake in recent Toronto exhibition, and did Artie have it tough!?

The Union Commerciale C. C. (Quebec) elected as its 1936 executives: President, R. Gingras; Vice-President, J. Paquin; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Therien; Delegates, L. Richard, and J. Lachance.

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

A number of readers have written to me asking all sorts of questions—"What is a selfmate?", "Who told you that you know anything about problems?", etc.). Alas, I have not replied to many of them, because I don't get around to writing letters very often. I feel badly about it, because I can picture them awaiting their replies with a wistful hopelessness. I'll answer, some day.

A number of contributors have already written my name on bullets, as a result of a vile plot of the composing room to discredit me with composers. I refer to the regrettable omission of a piece in two of the problems recently published. If it happens again, I shall take immediate steps—to Australia, or some such place.

In spite of the fact that I am anxious to blame others for these mishaps, I have an unhappy suspicion that they are my fault. I am republishing the correct setting of the later of these problems, and I apologize to the composers, and to the solvers who struggled with a problem sans solution.

Bill Beers takes the Honor Prize for December by the narrowest of margins over Dr. G. Dobbs. H. B. Daly wins the Ladder Prize. Congratulations.

This month I am quoting a number of prize-winners and a pair of original fairies.

No. XXIV. A lovely Nowotny, set with high artistry.

No. XXV. A curious theme, repeated in three variations.

No. XXVI. Pawn play is featured in this problem.

No. XXVII. It is difficult to describe the theme here; it consists of repeated forcing of Black under-promotion.

No. XXVIII. & XXIX. Readers are familiar, I hope, with the Nightrider and Grasshopper, the fairy pieces employed in these two-movers.

SOLUTIONS

No. XIII.-XVII. Intended S to b1, b6, xb3, c7, and c8 respectively, but all are cooked by 1 Qe2ch and XIV has a mate on the move. A good argument for birth control.

No. 367 by K. S. Howard: Rd6. A delightful problem, but solvers didn't seem to think so.

No. 368 by A. Kish: Kf3. Unpinning of three White pieces.

No. 369 by G. Mott-Smith: Qh7. Goethart theme, or permission of unpinning.

No. 370 by J. F. Tracy: Qd4.

No. 371 by J. Zarch: Bb2 intended, but a Black Pawn missing from c3 permits 1 Ra5 mate.

No. 372 by S. Costikyan: Intended 1 Qa1 but 1 Sd4 cooks.

No. 373 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qg1, QxQ; 2 RxP. 1 . . . KxS; 2 Qg7ch. 1 . . . B moves; 2 BxPch. 1 . . . QxR; 2 QxBch.

No. 374 by H. C. Mowry: 1 Bc3 threat 2 Qf1ch. 1 . . . SxQ; 2 BxP. An unattractive setting.

No. 375 by T. C. Wenzl: 1 Pg7. Grab theme.

No. 376 by W. A. Beers: 1 Ba2. Rather difficult.

No. 377 by D. C. McClelland. 1 Rf2, Rh2; 2 Rb2. An attractive double decoy.

No. 378 by S. Limbach: No solution. Sorry.

CORRESPONDENCE

G. F. Berry: Glad to see you back. Unfortunately, I cannot credit you for Nov. solutions, which had to be mailed by December 10th.

J. Welcome: You are, tautologically, welcome.

Hochberg Bros.: I do not intend to use your three-mover, but I shall be glad to receive further problems from you. No promises, though.

M. Gershenson: I do not publish end-games. They should be sent to the Editorial Office, 60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

I. Rivise: Diagrams are best, but notations are preferable to drawings.

G. R. Emery: I agree with you about the cooks; still, how'd you pass up No. 372?

H. B. Daly: Excuse it, please. Have credited you with five points. The editor decides how many points to allot for solutions, though a point per move is the general rule.

W. K. Wimsatt: Your four-mover is interesting, but I wish you would try for a better key. Your three-mover was quoted in the January, 1936, "Problemist".

W. H. Rawlings: You need not send solutions until the 10th. They will be accepted provided they are post-marked not later than that date.

R. H. & E. J. Davis: You may not send separate solutions; if you wish, you may solve as a team.

I have learned during the past month of the recent deaths of two American composers: Dr. H. W. Bettmann and H. Boardman. It is a sad duty to record thus the names of problemists who will no more delight us with their works. It is small consolation that what they have done is deathless.

EXHIBITIONS and LECTURES

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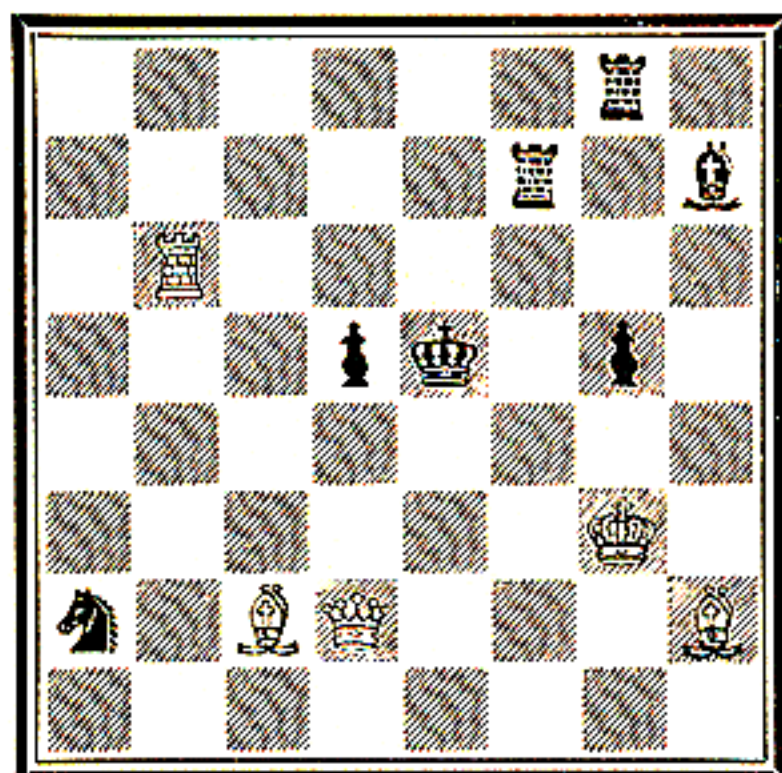
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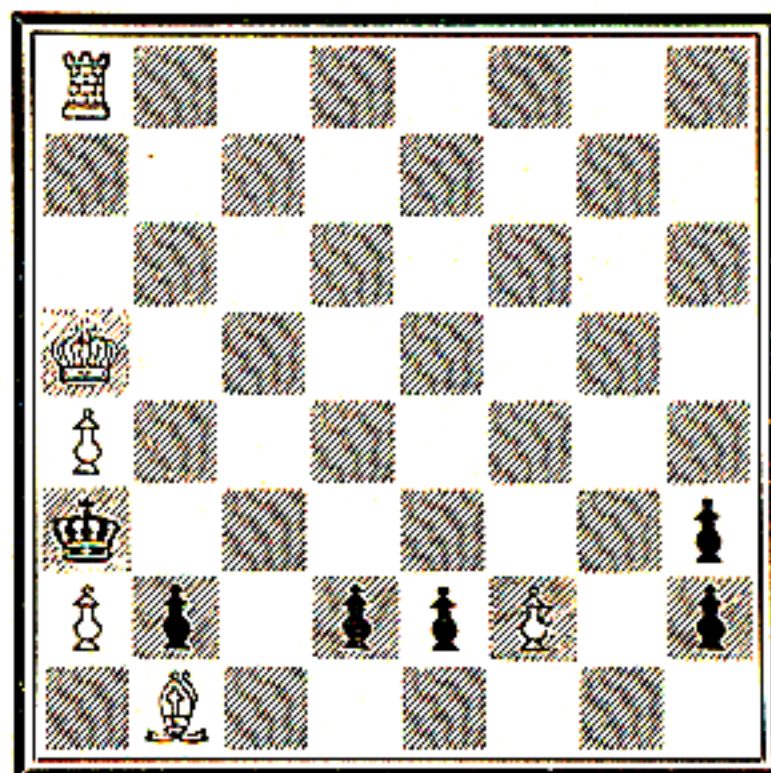
**I. Kashdan
Alamac Hotel
New York City**

XXIV. J. OPDENOORDT
De Problemist



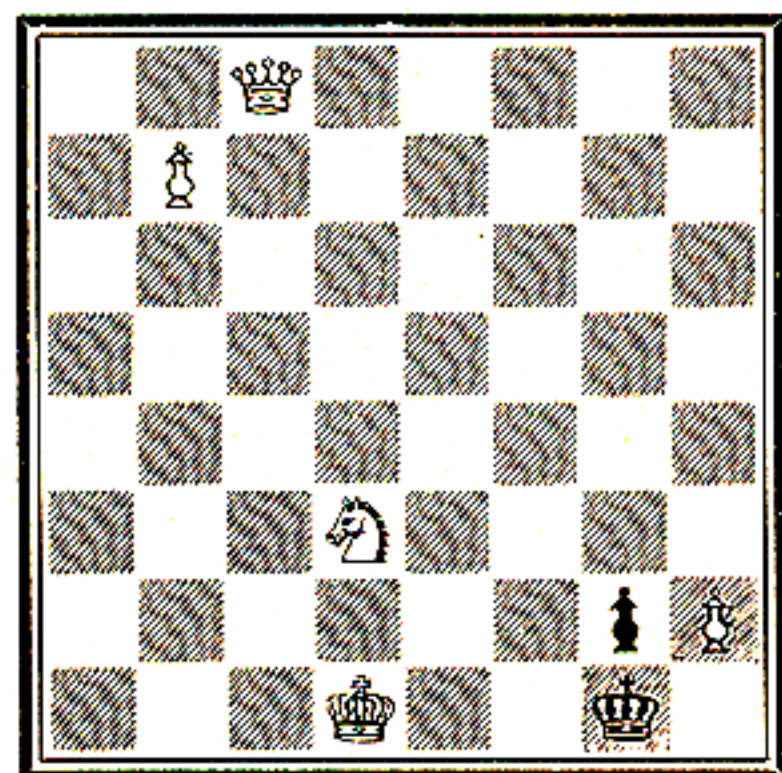
Mate in 2

XXVII. E. H. M. GUTTMAN
Neuen Leipziger Zeitung



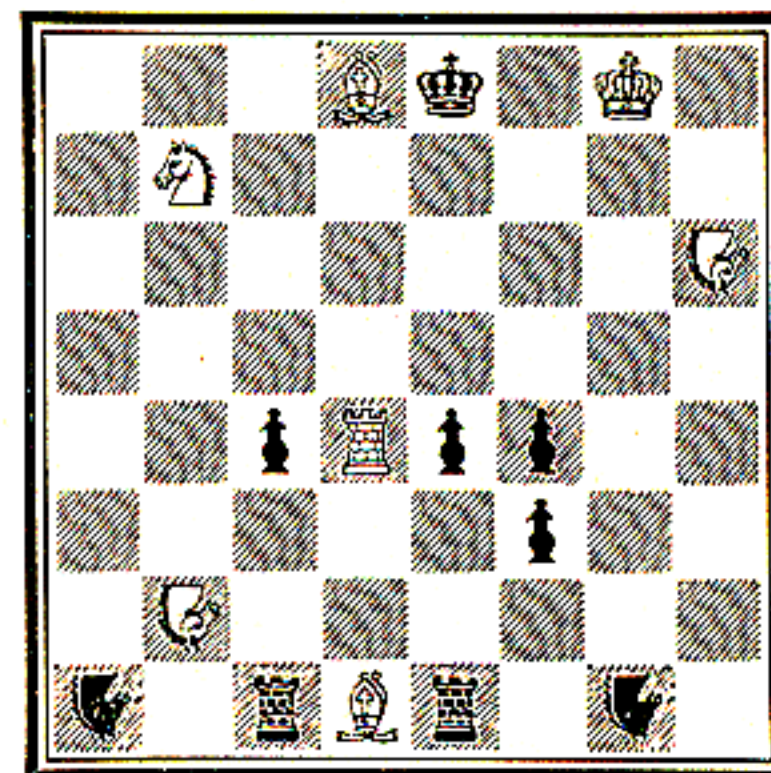
Mate in 5

XXV. K. A. L. KUBBEL
Enigmatistica Popolare



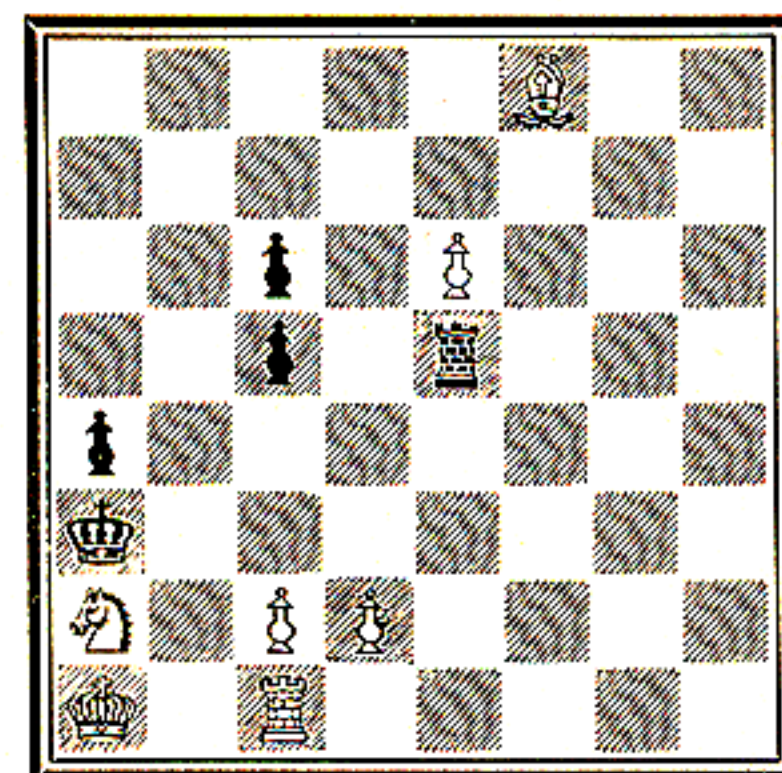
Mate in 3

XXVIII. T. R. DAWSON
Surrey, England
(Original)



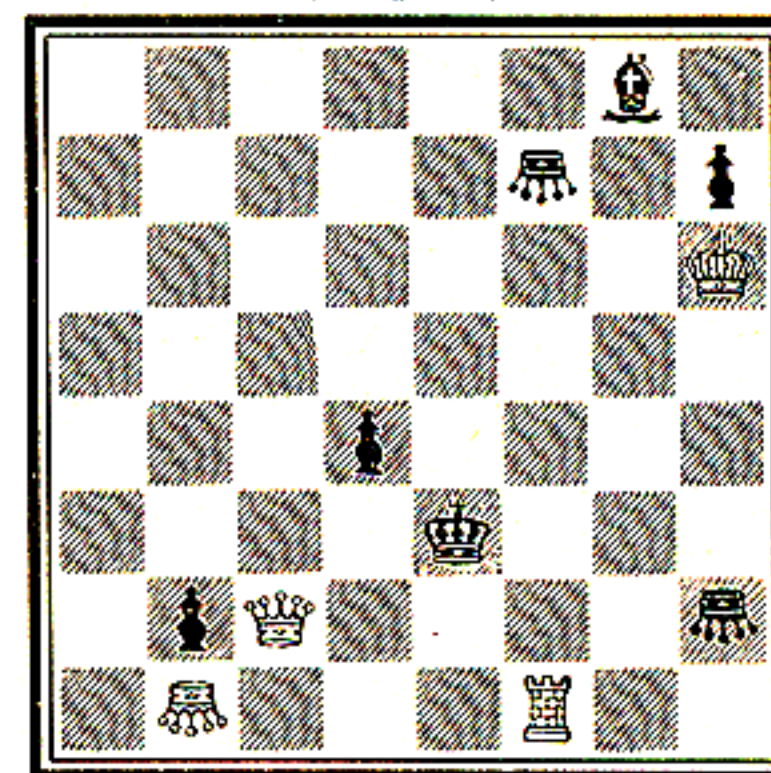
Mate in 2

XXVI. H. BERKENBUSCH
Match Kiel vs. Mannheim—Harburg



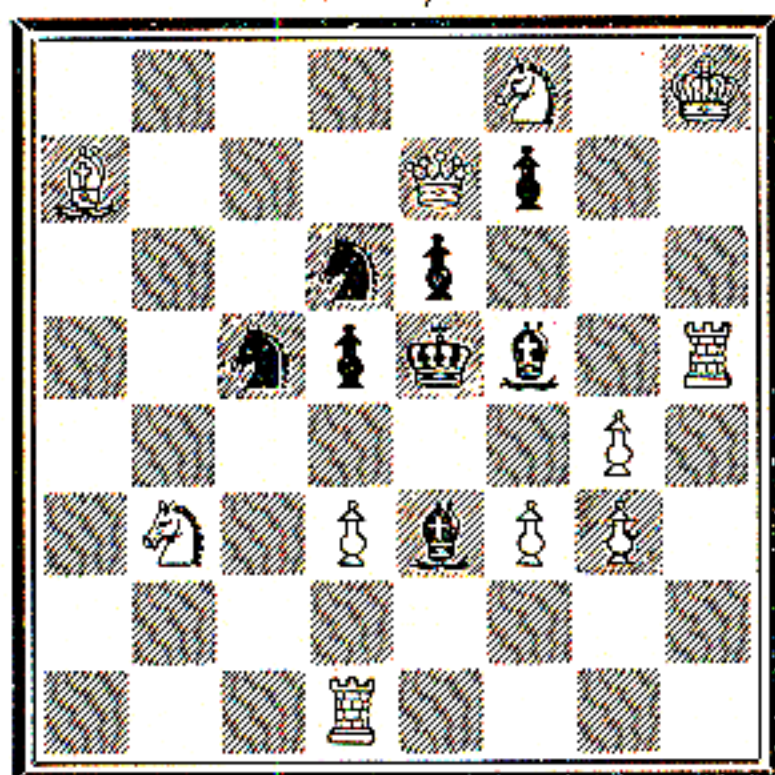
Mate in 3

XXIX. W. JACOBS
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



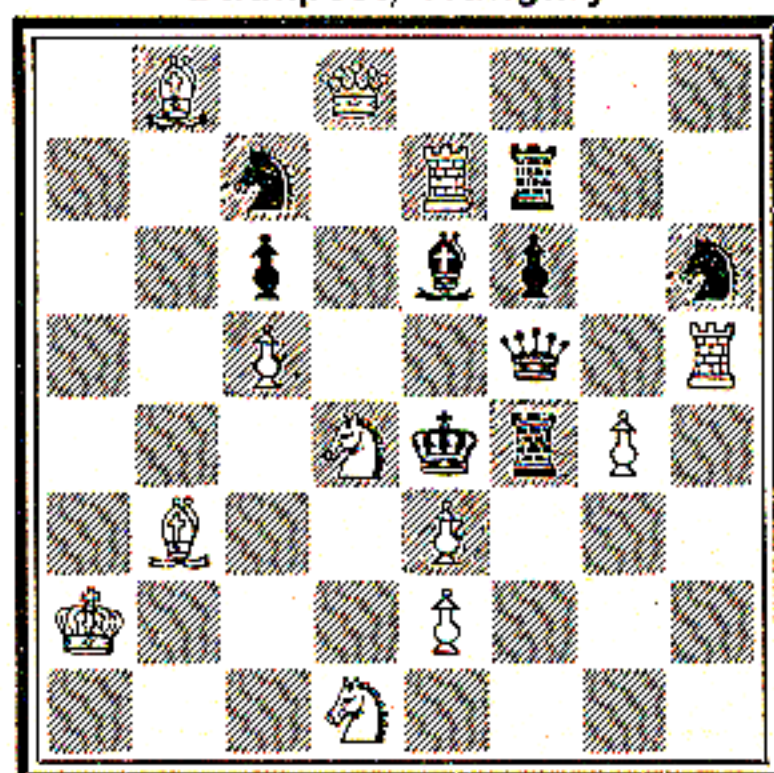
Mate in 2

391
(Original)
WM. J. GORFINE
Norfolk, Va.



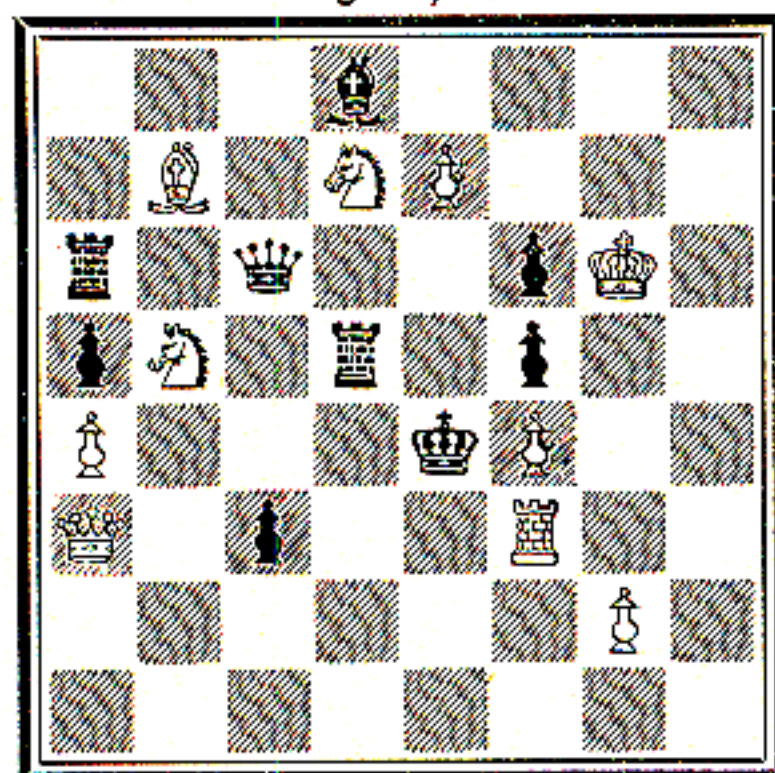
Mate in 2

394
(Original)
Z. ZILAHÍ
Budapest, Hungary



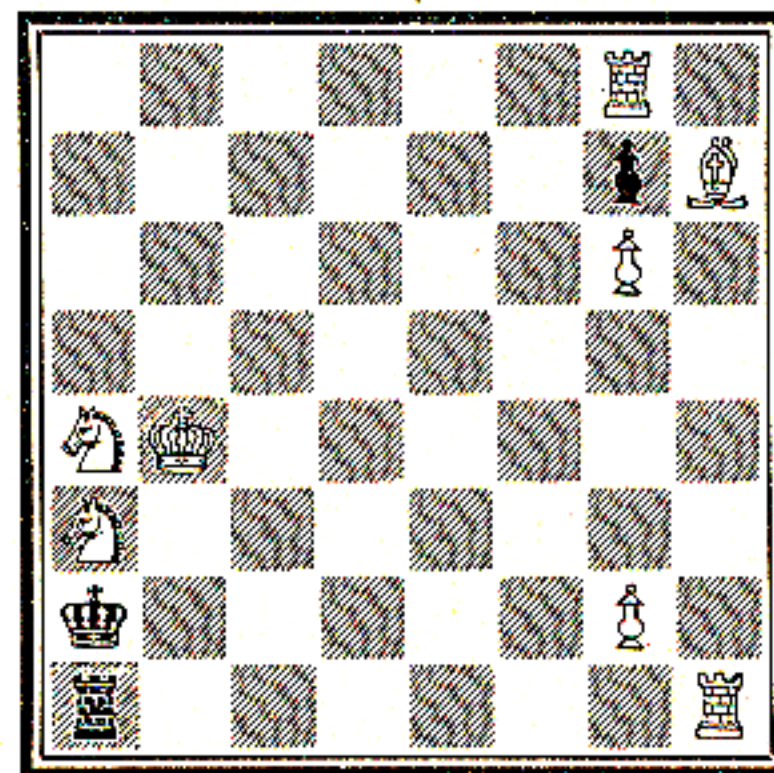
Mate in 2

392
(Original)
W. PETERS
Irvington, N. J.



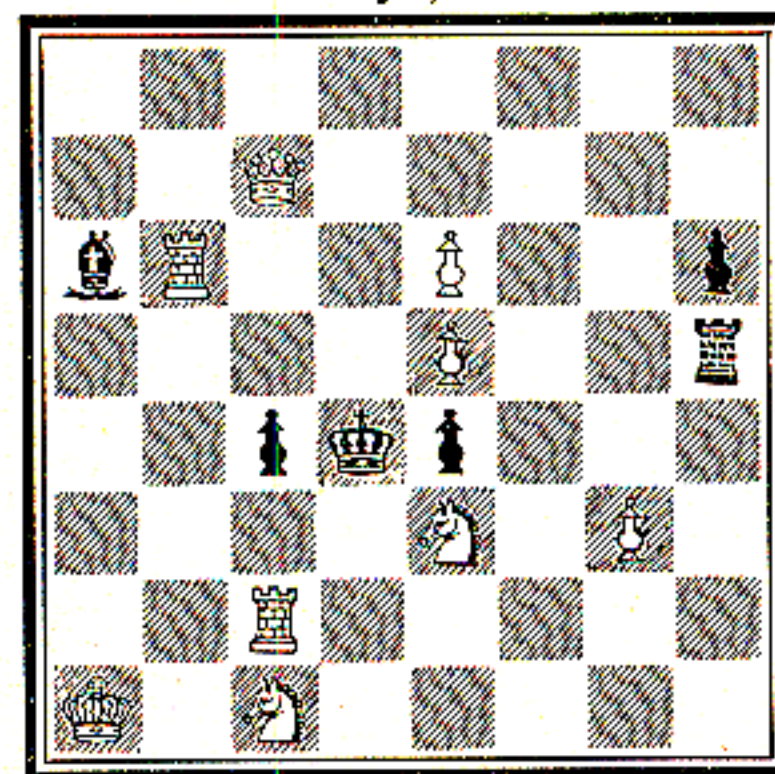
Mate in 2

395
(Original)
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



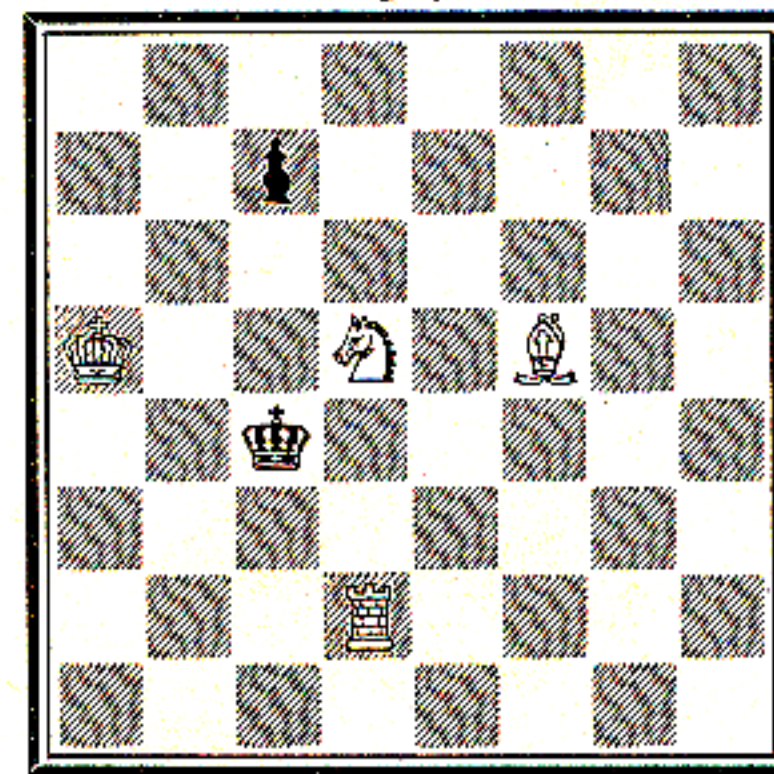
Mate in 3

393
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Brooklyn, N. Y.



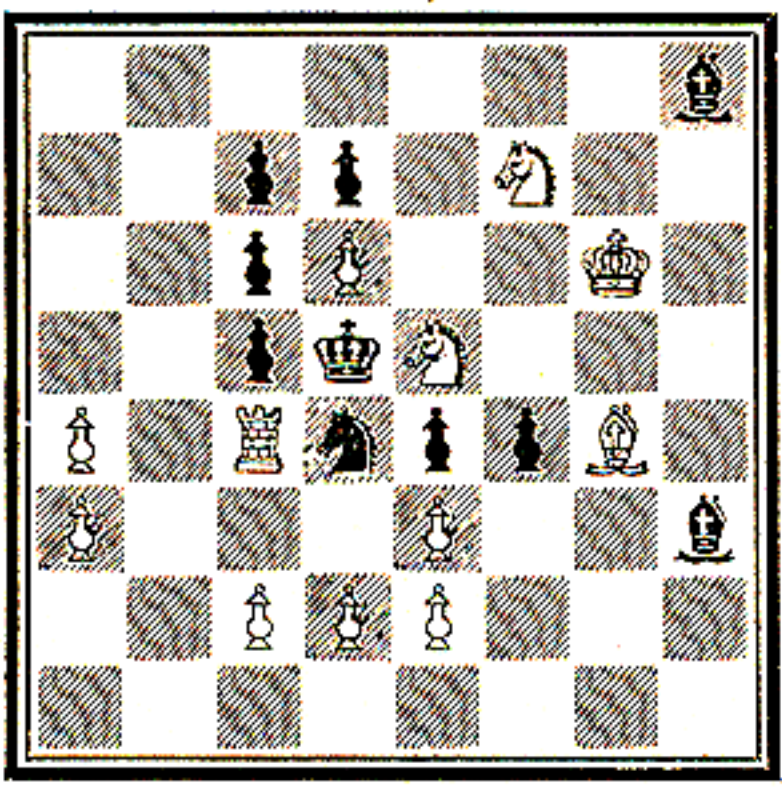
Mate in 2

396
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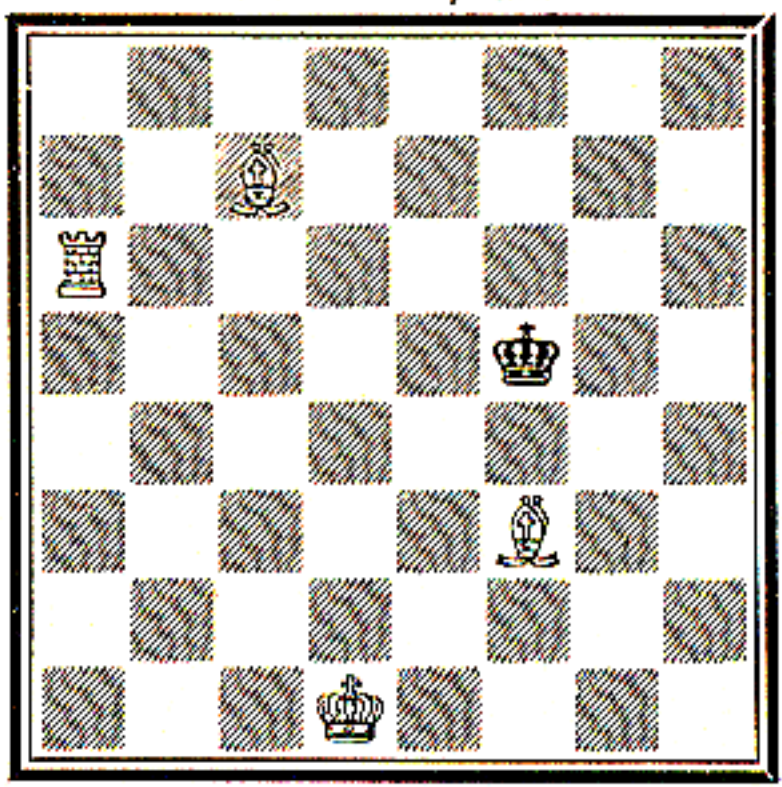
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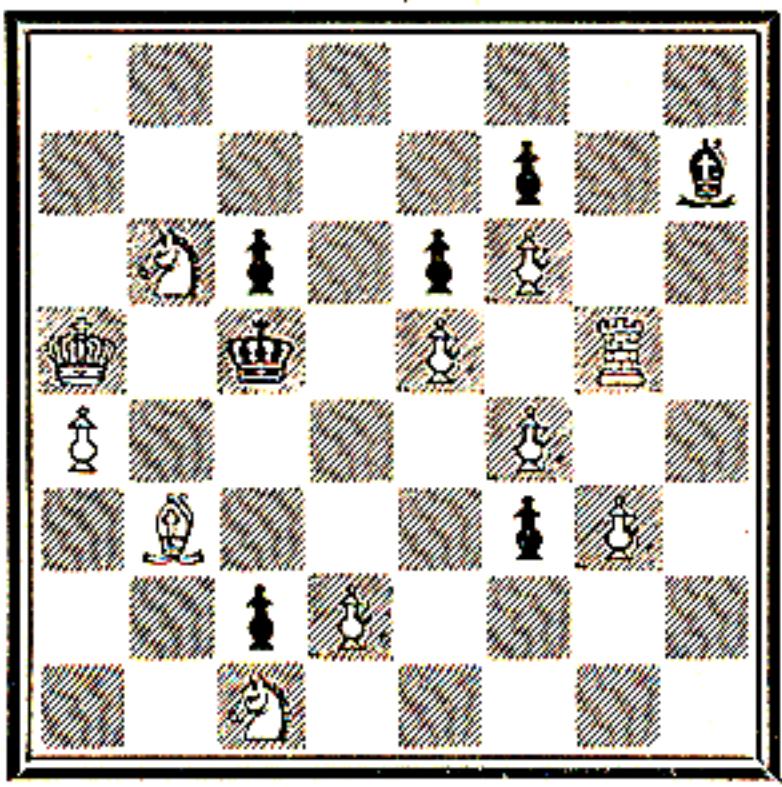
Mate in 3

400
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DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



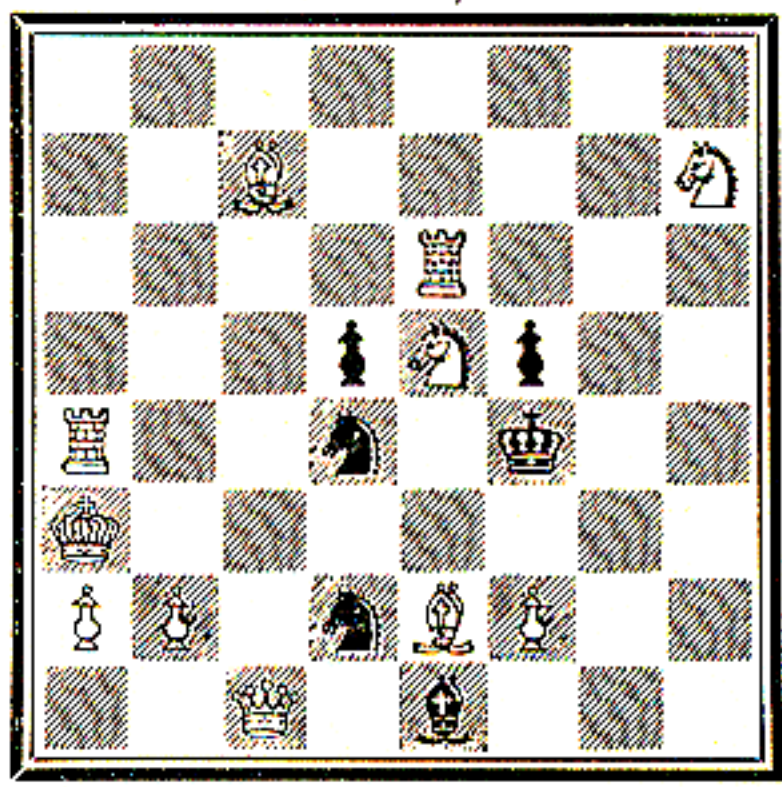
Mate in 4

398
(Original)
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Ontario, Calif.



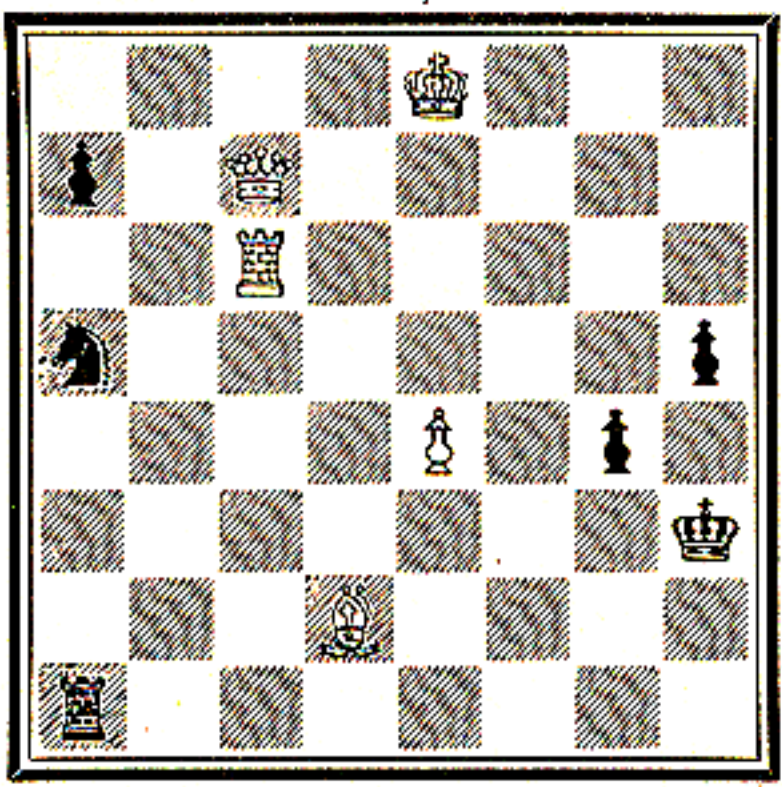
Mate in 3

401
(Original)
SHELDON MYERS
Norwood, O.



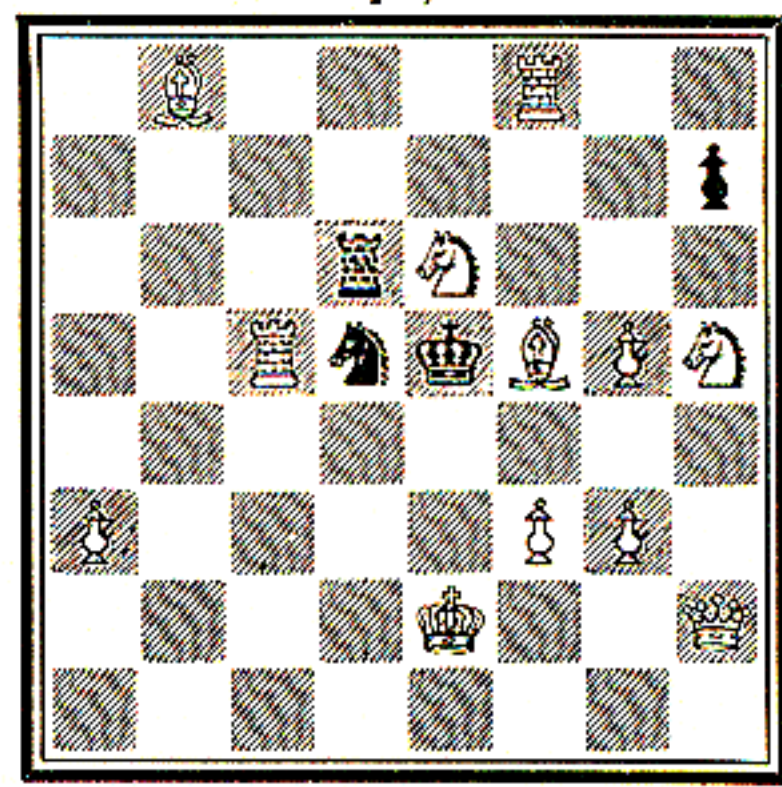
SELFmate in 3

399
(Original)
HARRY BOARDMAN
Atlanta, Ga.



Mate in 4

402
(Original)
W. STRAUS
Brooklyn, N. Y.



SELFmate in 5

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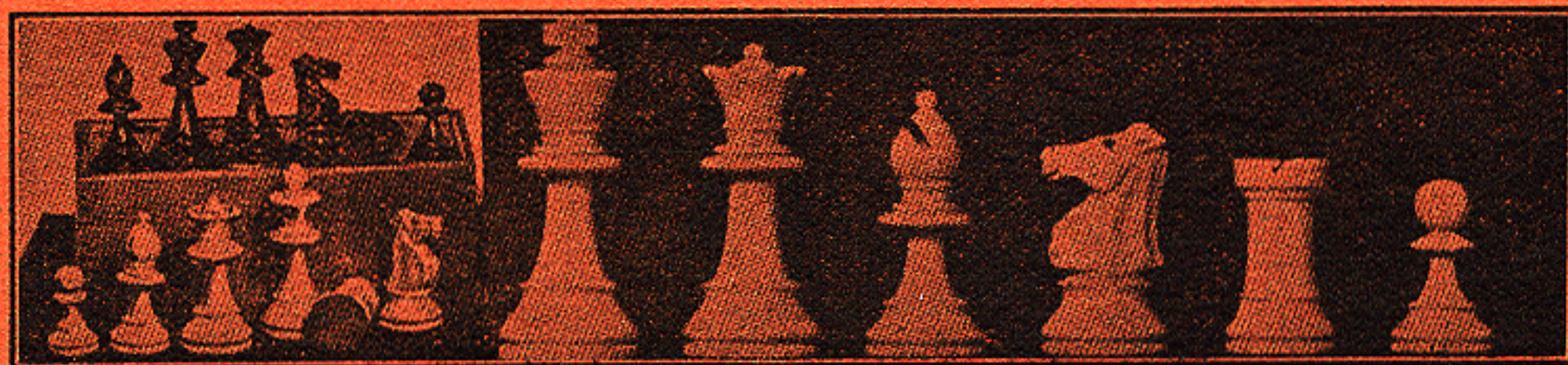
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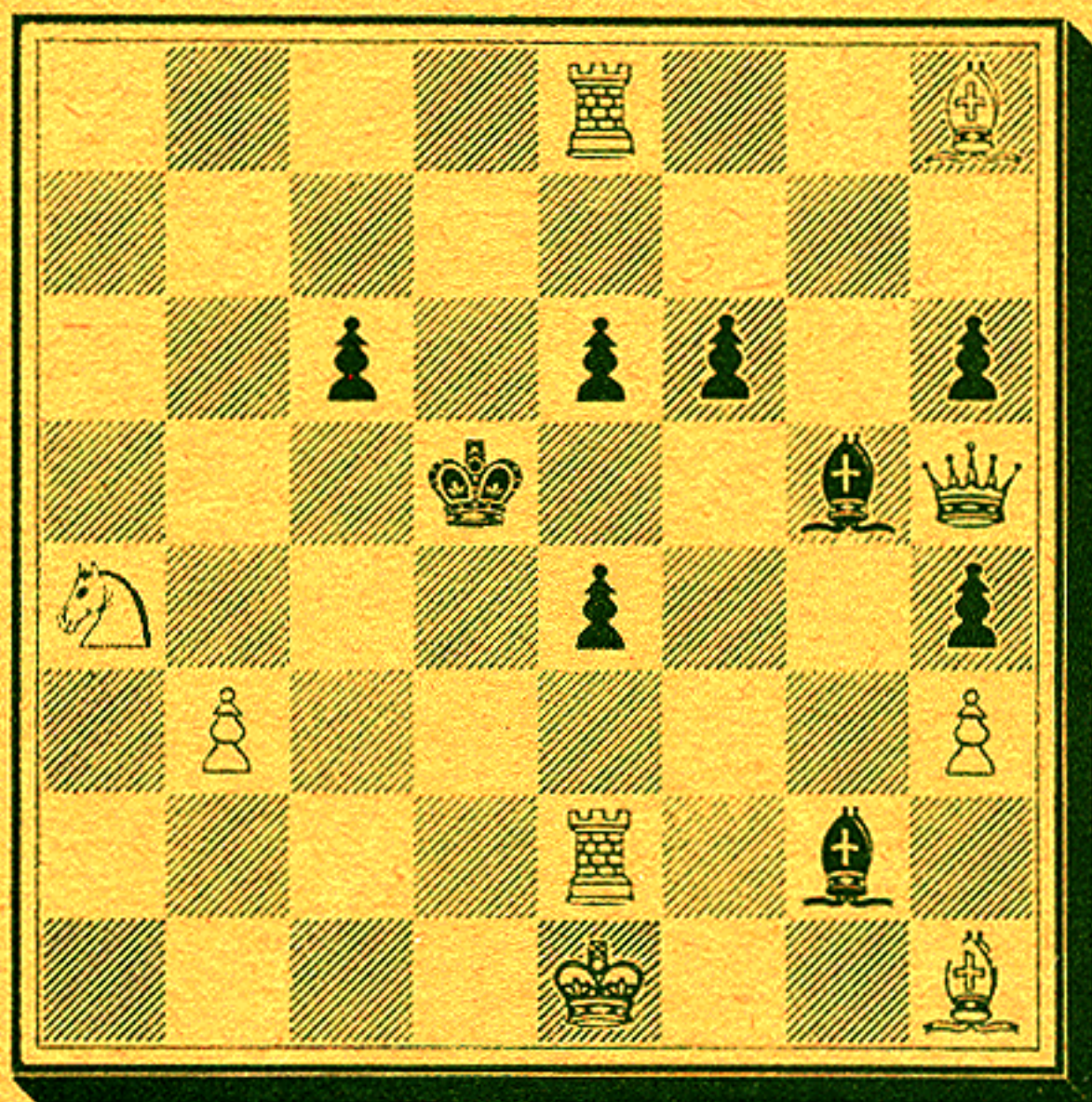
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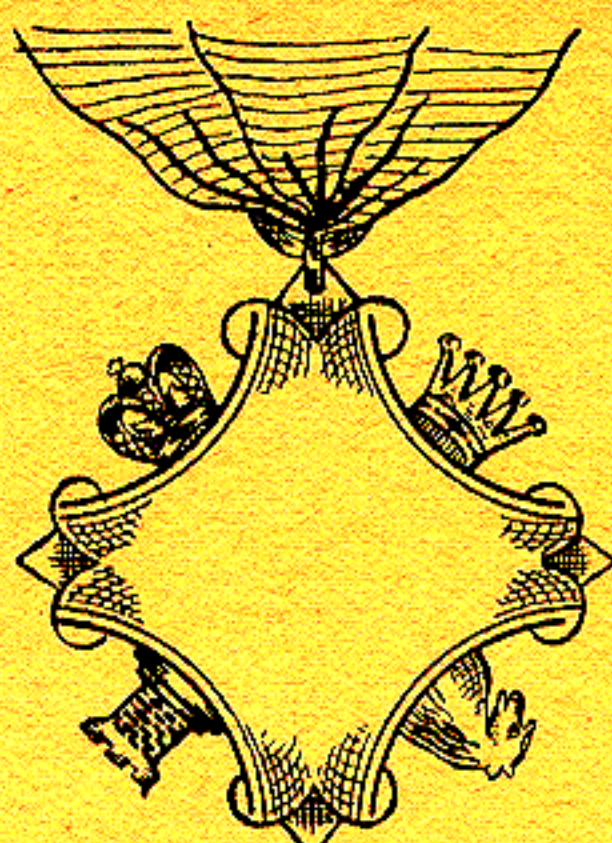
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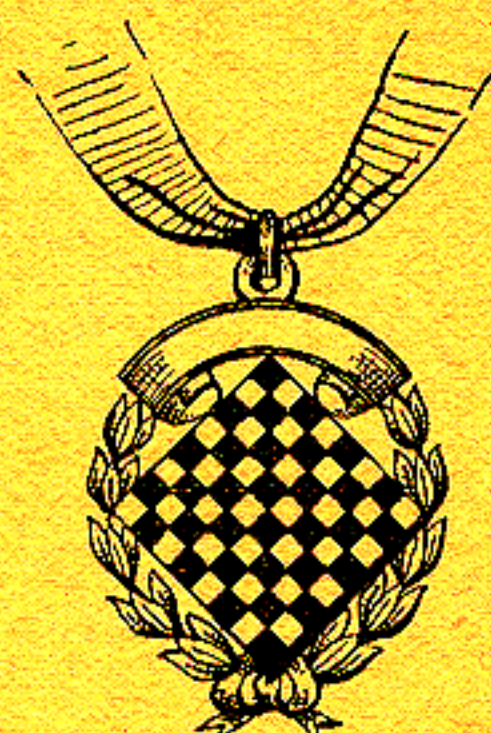
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JOIN THE AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION!

The following excerpts from a letter by Donald B. Dyer, Supervisor of Chess in the Milwaukee Public School System, should prove interesting reading to chess players.

" . . . I wish it were possible to impress upon the rank and file of chess players of this country that *now* there is a national chess organization of chess players, by chess players and for chess players. I have an opportunity to watch quite closely what Messrs. Elo, Holland and Olfe, officers of The American Chess Federation, are doing. They have worked out a splendid program and are slowly and carefully carrying it forward to completion. They are getting results daily. All that is needed is the arousing of interest of chess players in this country to complete an organization that will further the interest of chess in the future. These men need cooperation, and from what I have been told of national promotion in the past, the present organization, with the assistance of the National Recreation Association, has the best chance of putting chess on a plane with such other national organizations as tennis, golf, etc. But the success of this venture depends entirely upon the support of the players.

"A thousand members in The American Chess Federation are needed to finance this year's program. Such membership will pay cost of the publication of the first year book, as well as all bulletins and mailing service. In addition considerable funds would be left to provide prize money for the 1936 annual North American Open Championship Tournament."

We are heartily in agreement with Mr. Dyer. The most convincing evidence that The American Chess Federation is functioning as a live, progressive body, and is entitled to your support, is garnered from its second bulletin. This reports the accomplishments to date, and lists some of the municipalities which have evinced an interest in promoting chess. Included in this list are: Harrisburg, Pa.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Hibbing, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Montreal, Canada; Racine, Wis.; Sioux City, Iowa; Hightstown, N. J.; Elgin, Ill.; Wilmar, Minn.; Owens-Illinois Glass Co.; Raton, N. M.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Miami Beach, Fla.; Reading, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; York, Pa.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Dubuque, Iowa; Boston, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Charleston, W. Va.; Hanover Center, Mass.; Baraboo, Wis.; Huntington, W. Va.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Alton, Ill.

This bulletin may be obtained gratis, by writing to Ernest Olfe, Sec'y., The American Chess Federation, 3035 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship Tourney

Each year the Championship Tournament of the Manhattan C. C.—regarded as the strongest club tournament in the United States—is an object of deep interest to American chess enthusiasts.

The 1936 championship fight witnessed a stirring duel between Alexander Kevitz, 1927 champion and third prize winner in the New York International Tournament of 1931, behind Capablanca and Kashdan, and Albert C. Simonson, who played on the American World Championship Team at Folkestone, England, in 1933. Both players finished the tournament with scores of 6-1—Kevitz losing one game to Simonson in the first round, and Simonson dropping a point to ex-champion Robert Willman in the second round. In accordance with the conditions of the tourney, the tie was played off in a three game match, Kevitz winning the first, losing the second, and capturing the third to annex the title.

The struggle for third honors witnessed an equally bitter conflict between Robert Willman and S. S. Cohen.

Manhattan C. C. Championship
December 22, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by R. Willman)

A. C. Simonson	R. Willman
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	P-B3
6 PxP	.....

This exchange would have been stronger on the previous move, forcing a recapture with the KP.

6	BPxP
7 Kt-B3	Q-R4
8 Q-Kt3	.....

Kt-Q2 was probably better, as in the Cambridge Springs variation.

8	Kt-K5
9 B-KB4	B-Kt5
10 R-B1	Kt-Kt3
11 B-Q3	B-Q2
12 O-O	.....

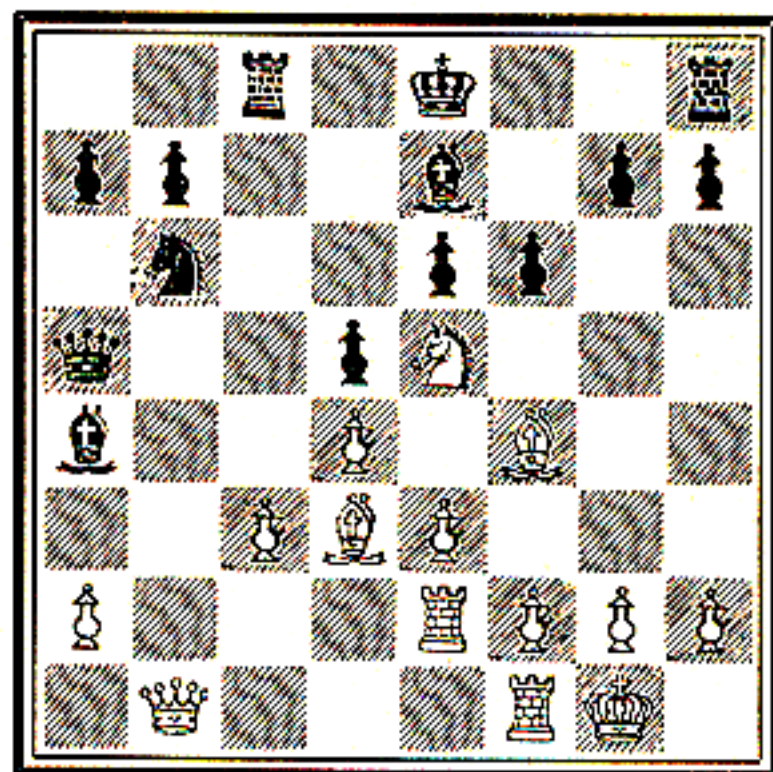
Not BxKt because of the reply 12 ... B-R5.

12	KtxKt
13 PxKt	B-R6
14 R-B2	B-K2

15 Q-Kt1	R-QB1
16 Kt-K5	B-R5
17 R-K2	P-KB3

Black cannot defend his KRP directly by ... P-KKt3 or ... P-KB4 without inviting a dangerous attack. The text move defends strongly by means of counter-threats.

R. Willman



A. C. Simonson

18 Kt-B3
----------	-------

The sacrifice leads to nothing, e. g., 18 B-Kt6ch, PxP; 19 QxPch, K-Q1; 20 Kt-B7ch, K-Q2; 21 KtxR, RxKt; 22 QxKtP, R-QB1 with several threats.

18	RxP
19 Kt-K1	...

Now BxP would lose the exchange.

19	P-B4
20 P-B3	O-O
21 P-K4	BPxP
22 PxP	Q-Kt5

Parrying the threat of B-Q2.

23 QxQ	BxQ
24 B-Q2	RxRch
25 KxR	PxP
26 RxP	.....

Better drawing chances lay in 26 BxR, PxP; 27 Bx B, PxRch; 28 KxP.

26	RxB
27 BxB	R-Q8
28 RxP	RxP
29 B-B5	B-Kt4ch
30 K-B2	.....

After K-Kt1, R-Q8 the White K will be forced to B2 anyway.

30	R-Q7ch
31 K-Kt3	RxP
32 R-K7	.....

An oversight. BxKt wins back a pawn, but the game would still be lost. With the text move White remains two pawns behind, and could have safely resigned.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	W	L	D	Total	Rank
1 | A. Kevitz . . . . .	.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	0	6 -1	I & II
2 | A. C. Simonson . . .	1	.	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	0	6 -1	I & II
3 | R. Willman	0	1	.	0	1½	1	1	1	4	2	1	4½-2½	III & IV
4 | S. S. Cohen	0	0	1	.	1½	1	1	1	4	2	1	4½-2½	III & IV
5 | E. Schwartz	0	0	½	½	.	0	½	1	1	3	3	2½-4½	
6 | A. S. Denker	0	0	0	0	1	.	0	1	2	5	0	2 -5	
7 | J. Platz	0	0	0	0	½	1	.	0	1	5	1	1½-5½	
8 | E. S. Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	1	6	0	1 -6	

32 R-K7
 33 R x R B x R
 34 B x Kt P x B
 35 K-B4 K-B2
 36 K-K5 B-Kt4
 37 Kt-B2 B-B3
 38 P-Kt3 K-Kt3
 39 P-R4 K-R4
 40 K-B4 P-QKt4
 41 Kt-Kt4 P-R3
 42 Kt-Q3 B-Q2
 Resigns

Manhattan Chess Club Championship February, 1936

First Game of Playoff

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by A. Kevitz)

A. Kevitz	A. C. Simonson
White	Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3
3 P-K4	P-Q4
4 P-K5	P-Q5
5 P x Kt	P x Kt
6 KtP x P	Q x P
7 P-Q4	P-QKt3

The usual move in this position. But with the black Q misplaced on the K wing, to produce a hole so early in the game at QB3 seems positionally wrong. If the defense is at all playable, Black must immediately challenge the center with 7 . . . P-QB4.

8 B-K2

This move, which practically forces the exchange of black's QB, though simple enough, is new here. The hole at black's QB3 will now stand out like a sore thumb.

8	B-Kt2
9 B-B3	B x B
10 Kt x B	Kt-Q2

The alternative is 10 . . . B-Q3; 11 Q-R4ch, P-B3.

11 Q-R4	B-Q3
12 O-O	.

Better is 12 B-Kt5, Q-B4; 13 Q-B6, R-QKt1; 14 O-O.

12	Q-K2
13 B-Kt5	P-KB3
14 B-R4	O-O
15 KR-K1	KR-K1
16 R-K2	Q-B2
17 QR-K1	Kt-B1

17 . . . P-K4 is met by 18 B-Kt3, P x P; 19 B x B, P x B; 20 P x P!

18 Q-B6	Q-R4
19 B-Kt3	B x B
20 R P x B	Q-R4
21 R-B2	KR-Q1
22 P-Kt4	.

22 Q x BP is met not by . . . QR-B1; 23 Q-K7, R-Q2; 24 Q-Kt4, Q-R3; 25 Kt-Q2, but by 22 . . . Q-R5, followed by 23 . . . QR-B1. The text move is designed to open the KKt file for white's Rooks to operate against the exposed K, and also to gain K5 or KKt5 for the white Kt.

22	QR-B1
23 P-Kt5	R-Q3
24 Q-Kt7	QR-Q1
25 P x P	P x P
26 Q x BP	QR-Q2
27 Q-B8	Q-KB4

If 27 . . . R-Q1; 28 Q-Kt7, Q-R5; 29 R(B2)-K2, Q x BP; 30 Q-K7.

28 R(B2)-K2	R-KKt2
29 R-K3	R(Q3)-Q2
30 Q-R8	R(Q2)-QKt2

Defending against 31 R x P.

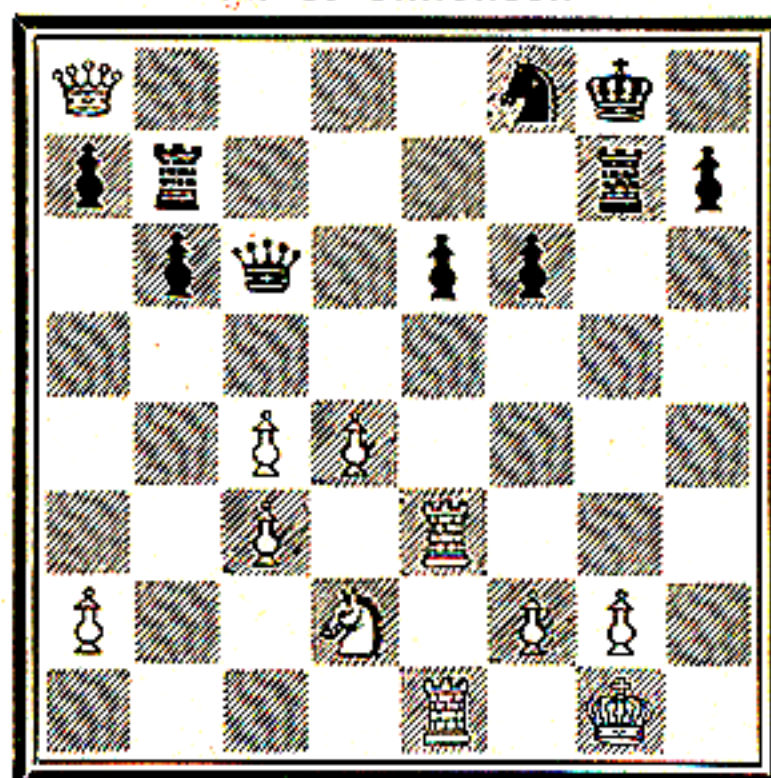
31 Kt-R2	Q-B5
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Again defending the P. 32 R x P is now met by 32 . . . R-Kt1; 33 Q-K4, Kt x R.

32 Kt-B1	Q-B2
33 Kt-Q2	Q-B3

Threatening not only mate but also 34 . . . R x P ch followed if 35 K x R by . . . R-Kt2ch and 36 . . . Q x Q.

A. C. Simonson



A. Kevitz

34 P-Q5

Not only defending all threats, but forcing through the white Rooks with a decisive attack.

34 P x P

Forced. On Q moves, White plays 35 R x P. On 34 . . . R x Pch, White plays 35 K-R1, Q any; 36 K x R.

35 R-K8 R(KKt2)-KB2

The only move. If 35 . . . Q-Q3; 36 R x Ktch Q x R; 37 R-K8.

36 R(K)-K3 Q-B4

If 36 . . . K-Kt2; 37 R-Kt3ch, Kt-Kt3; 38 R-Kt8 ch, K-R3; 39 R(Kt8) x Ktch, P x R; 40 Q-R8ch, R-R2; 41 R-R3ch, K-Kt4; 42 R x R wins.

37 R-Kt3ch

Very curiously, White now overlooks the simple win by R x Ktch which he had seen if 35 . . . Q-B4. The text also wins but involves a lengthier idea.

37 R-Kt2

With 37 . . . K-R1, Black would have prolonged the end somewhat. White would play 38 P x P, threatening Kt-K4 followed by P-Q6. If 38 . . . P-B4; 39 Kt-B4, P-B5; 40 R-Kt4, P-KR4; 41 R-Kt5, K-R2; 42 Kt-K5

38 R x Ktch Q x R

39 Q x R R x R

40 Q x Pch Resigns

Manhattan Chess Club Championship February, 1936

Second Game of Play-off

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

A. C. Simonson

A. Kevitz

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 B-Kt3	R-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K4	21 Q-Q2	Kt-B4
3 P x P	Kt-Kt5	22 P-B3	Q-B2
4 B-B4	Kt-QB3	23 Q-K2	Kt-R5
5 KKt-B3	B-Kt5ch	24 P-K4	R-KR4
6 Kt-B3	Q-K2	25 QR-B1	Kt-R4
7 Q-Q5	P-B3	26 P-K5	Q x QBP
8 P x P	B x Ktch	27 Q-K3	Kt x Kt
9 P x B	Kt x P(B3)	28 P x Kt	Q-B4
10 Q-Q1	Kt-K5	29 Q x Q	Kt x Q
11 P-K3	P-Q3	30 P x P	Kt x P
12 B-Q3	Kt-B4	31 R-Kt1!	Kt-Q7
13 B-B2	O-O	32 P x P	Kt x QR
14 O-O	B-B4	33 R x Kt	P-QKt3
15 B x B	R x B	34 R-Q1	R-QB4
16 Kt-Q4	R-B2	35 R-Q8	R x P(B2)
17 Q-R5	QR-KB1	36 B x R	R x R
18 Q-Q5	Q-Q2	37 B x R	K-B2
19 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K3	38 K-B2 and wins	

Manhattan Chess Club Championship February, 1936

Third Game of Play-off

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Kevitz

A. C. Simonson

White

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K3	11 O-O	Kt x Kt
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	12 P x Kt	P-K4?
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 Q-K4	Q-R6
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	14 P x P	Q x BP
5 P-K3	B-K2	15 P-K6	Kt-B3
6 Kt-B3	O-O	16 P x Pch	K-R1
7 Q-B2	P-B3	17 Q-B4	Kt-Q4
8 R-Q1	P x P	18 B x Kt	P x B
9 B x P	Kt-Q4	19 Kt-K5!	Q-B7
10 B x B	Q x B	20 R-Q3	Resigns

BOOK REVIEWS

EIN JAHRZEHNT MEISTERTURNIERE

Part II.

By ALBERT BECKER

Price 50c

The years 1927 to 1930 witnessed the stirring events of numerous tournaments of international magnitude. New York, Kecskemet, London, '27; Berlin, Bad Kissingen, Brunn '28; Bradley Beach, Budapest, Barcelona '29; and San Remo '30—all left their indelible mark in Caissa's Hall of Fame.

In a brochure abounding in vitality, the former editor of the *Wiener Schach-Zeitung* recalls the outstanding gems of each tourney. Capablanca at his very best, simple and forceful, leads off in his game against Nimzowitsch. Here indeed is the mighty monarch of the chessboard in his hey-day. There follow a series of chess classics by some of the game's most gifted masters—12 games in all. It is with a sense of regret that one plays over the last outstanding contribution of Akiba Rubinstein.

27 pages, 9½x6¾, paper cover, well diagrammed.

NEUE SCHACHSTERNE

By DR. S. G. TARTAKOWER

Price \$1.25

(A sequel to *Fuhrende Meister*)

As the title indicates, this book is a discussion of the younger masters. It contains 30 short biographical sketches and an equal number of games. Botwinnik, Buerger, Canal, Eliskases, Flohr, Frydman, Kashdan, Makarczyk, Monticelli, Pirc, Dr. Rey-Ardid, Stahlberg, Andreas Steiner, Lajos Steiner, Stoltz, Sultan Kahn, Torre—all occupy the limelight for a short spell, and gracefully depart, leaving the reader with a sense of time well spent.

Not the least part of the book's attractiveness lies in the author's colorful characterizations. Another feature is the addenda, devoted to a discussion of 8 outstanding combinations.

144 pages, 6¾x4¾, paper cover, well diagrammed.

BAD LIEBWERDA TOURNEY, 1934

By ALBERT BECKER

Price \$1.00

A vivid description of the Chess Congress at Bad Liebwerda in August, 1934. Flohr, Samisch, Gilg, Becker and Eliskases lend color to this event.

(Continued on Page 71)

Vacation in London

By THE BLACK KNIGHT

While on the Continent in 1933, I received a telegram from my chief requesting me to come at once to London for a conference. At any season of the year London holds a great fascination for me, but at this particular time, after a cold, foggy Dutch winter, that telegram seemed a passport to the promised land. London—with its theatres, its great stores, its hot night spots! Oh, boy!

As I entered the train in The Hague I found that I had to share a compartment with a young Hollander who gave me the usual, "Dag, mijn-heer", and subsided into the protection of his morning paper. I produced one of my own and prepared to spend a silent three hours before reaching Flushing where I was to get the boat for England. The International Team Tournament in Folkestone had just been won by the American chess team, and my paper contained the game played between Kashdan and Flohr. I was trying to follow the game through in my head when my companion broke all traditions and spoke.

"Do you, perhaps, play chess?"

"Yes, a little."

"Have you a pocket set?"

"No. I came away in such a hurry that I forgot to put it in my bag."

"Can you, perhaps, play without seeing the board?"

"Not very well, but we'll try it if you like."

"All right. I'll start. E2-e4."

Wow! I knew enough about the Dutch monenclature of the pieces and their system of notation to follow a game printed in the paper, but to carry on a mental game in this style was more than I had bargained for. I did the best I could, but after about 15 moves I got mixed up with my d's and e's and resigned.

Then it was my turn to play white. I decided that my only chance was to spring something which would either win or lose in a hurry, so I chose a Muzio. The opening seemed to bother him, and I hoped that I had found something which was new to him. When he pushed the Pawn to KKt5, I played Kt-QB3 instead of Castling. "So", said he, "The MacDonnell Variation of the Muzio! Do they still play that in America?" What could I do with a bird like that? By the time we reached Flushing where we got on the boat he had won five or six games, and I had lost interest in mental chess, but I was just aching to get at him over the board. We squared ourselves away at a table in the smoke-room of the ship, gave the steward

orders to produce a chess set and board, and went at it.

From Flushing to Harwich we played steadily and finished twenty-one games. From Harwich to London in the train we accounted for nine more. (I forgot to say that we bought the board and set from the steward on the ship, paying him the equivalent of \$4.00 for the outfit. I suppose he pocketed this sum, and reported that some crazy Dutchmen had stolen the set, but that was his lookout.) I had engaged a room in the Victoria Hotel in London. My opponent had engaged one in another hotel, but he never went near it and came to the Victoria with me. We played most of that night in the hotel. The next morning I went to my conference, and two hours later was back in the hotel playing chess. We played until after midnight that night.

The following morning we played on the boat train again, and all the way across the Channel, and again on the train from Flushing to The Hague where I disembarked. When we parted, never to meet again, I had won the board and set by a score of 46 wins against his 42. The dozen or so draws which we played were not counted.

I have often wondered what he thought about that trip in his more lucid moments. I wonder what he went to London for anyway? Whatever it was, he must have taken care of it in the two hours that I spent in my chief's office, for when I returned to the hotel he was there waiting for me, and he was not out of my sight at any other time during the waking hours of our trip. I didn't even know his name, and I'm sure he didn't know mine. He did volunteer the information that he came from Groningen, in Holland, and that he had once been city chess champion there, but that's all I know about him. All, except for the following facts:

1. That he had a double fianchetto attack which I never weathered.
2. That he was a sucker when defending a Ruy Lopez.
3. That he was a chess fiend whose enthusiasm for the game equalled my own.

And my vacation in London! Not a show did I see; not a night club did I visit. I didn't even buy the usual trip present for the wife. One day and two nights in London, and I was out of the hotel just two hours! To misquote the words of a song popular a few years ago, "You call it Love, but I call it Goofy"—to the nth degree.

Theoretical Contributions of the Bad Liebwerda Tournament

By FRED REINFELD

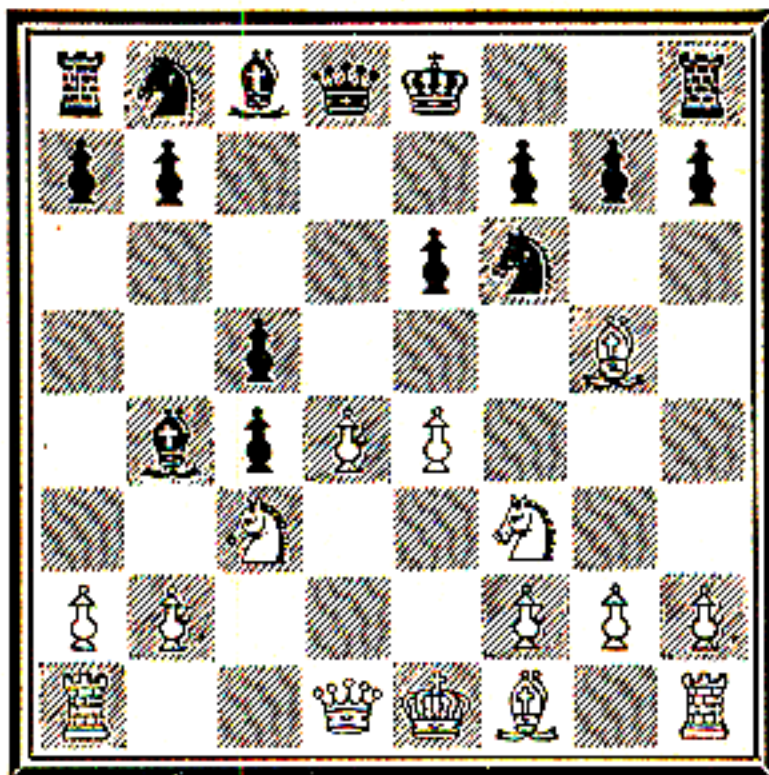
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED*

Zinner	Becker
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 B-Kt5	P-K3
4 P-B4	B-Kt5ch
5 Kt-B3	....

The safest would be 5 B-Q2, avoiding the complications which follow, (if then . . . Bx Bch; 6 QKtxB).

5	PxP
6 P-K4	P-B4

Becker



Zinner

The so-called Vienna Variation, which seems to favor Black in all variations. An important game for the theory of this variation, Tschech-over-Dr. Lasker, Moscow, 1935, continued 7 BxKt, QxB; 8 BxP, PxP; 9 QxP, Kt-B3; 10 QxQ, PxQ with an excellent game for Black. The reply selected here by White is even less good.

7 P-Q5	P-KR3
8 BxKt	QxB
9 P-K5	....

Superficial; there was already nothing better, however, since the line suggested in the tournament book is equally unavailing: 9 BxP, BxKt ch; 10 PxP, QxPch; 11 Kt-Q2, PxP followed by . . . O-O etc.

9	Q-B5!
10 B-K2	....

If 10 P-KKt3, Q-K5ch and the QP falls.

*The following examples really fall under the head of Queen's Gambit Accepted. The present vogue of transpositions makes it difficult to classify the openings precisely.

10	O-O
11 O-O	BxKt
12 PxP	R-Q1

Winning another P, for if 13 P-Q6, Kt-Q2. The game continued 13 Q-R4, PxP and White resigned in a few moves.

Gilg	Boros
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-B4	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	PxP
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
6 P-K4	P-B4
7 P-K5	....

This was the move adopted by White in a series of consultation games in Vienna, 1933, which gave the variation its name.

7	PxP
8 Q-R4ch	....

An interesting innovation. The usual course was 8 PxKt, PxP; 9 Q-R4ch, Kt-B3; 10 O-O-O, PxP; 11 KtxQP, BxKt!; 12 PxP (not 12 Ktx Kt, BxPch; 13 KxB, B-Q2; 14 KtxQ, BxQ and wins), B-Q2; 13 KtxKt, Q-B2! and Black has the better game (Hoenlinger and Wolf-Gruenfeld and Kaufmann, Vienna, 1933).

8	Kt-B3
9 O-O-O

If 9 PxKt, PxKt wins for Black.

9	BxKt?
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9 . . . Q-R4! should be played. After the text White has a winning attack.

10 PxP	P-KR3
11 PxKt	PxB
12 PxKtP	KR-Kt1
13 KtxP	B-Q2
14 Kt-Kt5!	....

Taking advantage of the weakness of the black squares.

14	RxP
15 Q-R3!	R-R2
16 Q-B5	....

Not the best. Becker shows that 16 Kt-Q6 ch! K-B1; 17 Kt-K4 dis. ch would win, for example:

I. 17 . . . Q-K2; 18 QxQch, KxQ; 19 Rx Bch, KxR; 20 Kt-B6ch.

II. 17 . . . K-Kt2; 18 Kt-B5, Kt-K4; 19 KtxB, KtxKt; 20 Q-Q6, Q-B3; 21 QxKt, QxP ch; 22 K-Kt1, Q-Kt5ch; 23 K-B2, etc.

16	P-Kt3
17 Q-Q6	....

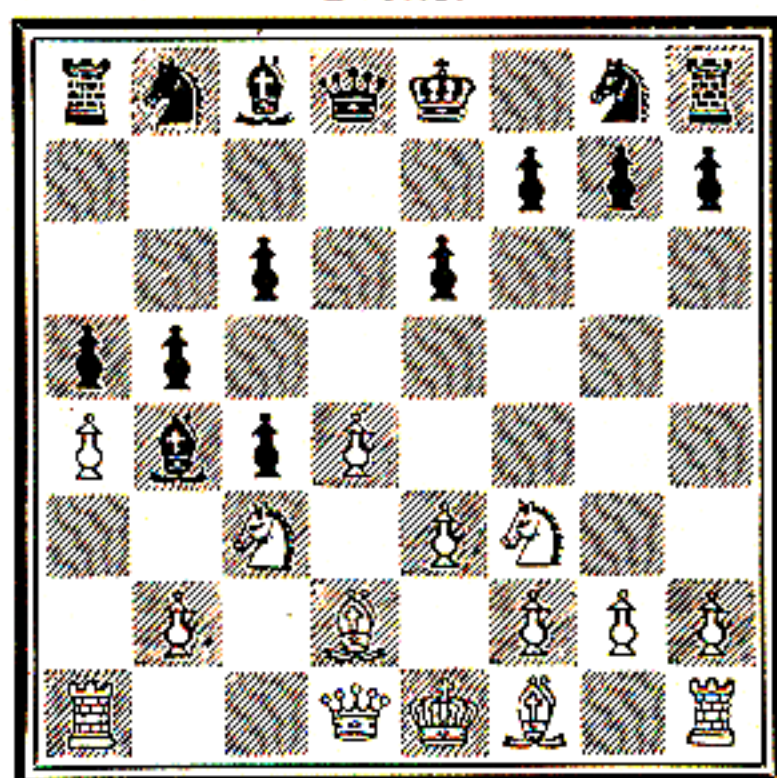
White still has the better game.

Gilg	Becker
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-B4	P-QB3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-QR4	B-Kt5
6 P-K3	P-QKt4
7 B-Q2	.....

In a game Colle-Treybal, Baden-Baden, 1925, White played less energetically: 7 B-K2, Kt-Q2; 8 O-O, BxKt; 9 PxP, KKt-B3; 10 B-R3, Q-B2; 11 Q-B2, B-Kt2; 12 P-K4, P-QR3; 13 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 14 Kt-Kt5, P-QB4; 15 B-B3, P-Kt5 and Black won with ease.

7 P-QR4

Becker



Gilg

Black cannot play to retain the P. Dr. Alekhine, in his review of the openings of the Baden-Baden tournament ten years ago, gave 7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 PxP, BxKt; 9 BxB, PxP; 10 P-QKt3, Kt-Q4; 11 B-R5 followed by PxP or 7 . . . Q-Kt3; 8 P-Q5! with the better game for White in either case. The text is based on the interesting idea of obtaining two passed Ps on the Q side in return for giving White complete control of the center. Such a procedure would be extremely unfavorable for Black were it not that he expects to control K5 with hypermodern methods. This line of play was first adopted in a very fine but obscure game between Baratz and Buerger (Scarborough 1926) in which White succeeded in advancing his KP followed by a general advance in the center, completely refuting Black's plan. Subsequently the variation was adopted twice at Hamburg, 1930 in the games Gauffin-Winter and Voisin-Noteboom, both times with striking success for Black. This gave the defense a good reputation, the theoreticians completely overlooking that Black's victories were due to the fact that in both cases the weaker player had White!

8 PxP BxKt
9 BxB PxP

10 P-QKt3 B-Kt2

The intention being to answer 11 PxP with . . . P-Kt5, as explained above. Gilg, however, either through innocence or after burning the midnight oil, finds a far more forcing continuation!

11 P-Q5! B-B3?

Black is so disconcerted at his plans having gone awry that he does not play the relatively best move 11 . . . Kt-KB3 although in that event White could play 12 QPxP with the better game.

12 KtPxP P-Kt5

If 12 . . . KPxP; 13 PxKtP is considerably in White's favor.

13 BxKtP!

The idea being that if 13 . . . PxP; 14 RxR, BxR; 15 Q-R4ch, etc.

13 PxP

14 B-R3 Kt-K2

15 Kt-Q4

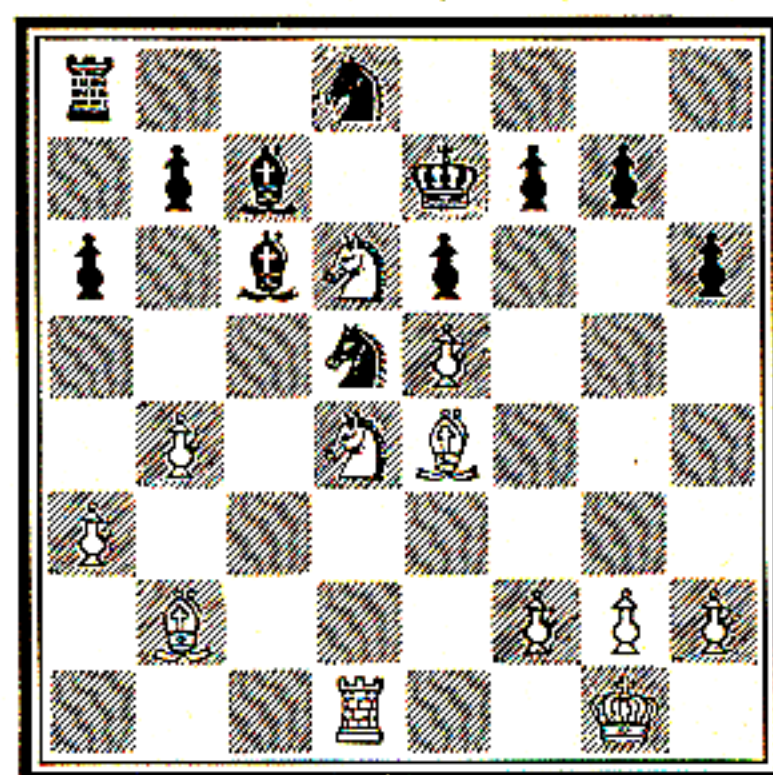
White has a winning attack: 15 . . . Q-Q2; 16 Q-R5ch, P-Kt3; 17 Q-R6, K-B2; 18 B-Q3! etc.

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

World Championship Return Match
1934

Dr. A. Alekhine



E. D. Bogolubow

White played R-QB1 and the game was eventually drawn. He might instead have won a Pawn most ingeniously as follows:

24 Kt(Q4)-B5ch K-B1

Or 24 . . . PxKt; 25 KtxPch, K-K3; 26 KtxKKtPch.

If 24 . . . K-Q2; 25 BxKt, BxB; 26 Kt-K3, K-QB3; 27 Kt-K8.

25 BxKt BxB

Or 25 . . . PxP; 26 Kt-K3.

26 KtxKtP wins

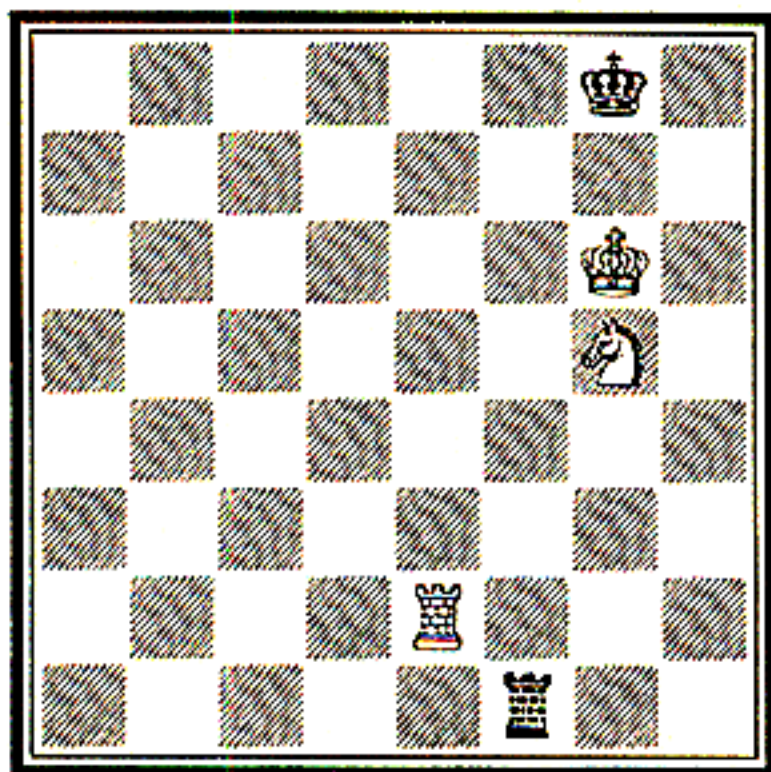
The End Game

By I. KASHDAN

When there are no Pawns on the board, Rook and Bishop against Rook, or Rook and Knight against Rook, are not sufficient to force a win. The weaker side can try to exchange Rooks, or by means of checks or the pinning of the minor piece, can offer enough resistance to avoid being drawn into a mating net.

However, if the King has been forced to the side of the board, there are many winning chances. Knowledge of the proper technique to be followed is important, both to take full advantage of an opportunity to win when available, and also to avoid the losing positions when playing on the defensive.

STUDY NO. 2
Black



White

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

The above position is the ideal for White to arrive at. The enemy King is fixed and seemingly helpless. Yet even here there is considerable finesse before the point can be scored.

1 R-K3 R-B7
2 R-K1! R-B5

White's first aim was to force the Rook to this weaker square. If 2 . . . R-B1; 3 Kt-R7! R-Q1; 4 R-K7, threatening Kt-B6ch, which leads to mate by R-KB7 or R-KR7.

3 R-QR1 R-B7

3 . . . K-B1 evidently will not do because of 4 Kt-K6ch.

4 Kt-K4 R-Kt7ch

Forced, for if 4 . . . R-B5; 5 R-R8ch, R-B1; 6 Kt-B6ch.

5 K-B6 K-R1!

The threat was 6 R-R8ch, K-R2; 7 Kt-Kt5ch, and if 5 . . . K-R2; 6 Kt-Kt5ch wins.

6 R-R3 R-Kt8

7 R-R2! . . .

Again forcing the Rook to the fifth rank, where it is most exposed.

7 . . . R-Kt5

If 7 . . . R-Kt1; of course 8 R-R2 mate, or 7 . . . R-B8ch; 8 K-Kt6, R-Kt8ch; 9 Kt-Kt5, and there is no defense.

8 Kt-Kt5
9 K-Kt6

R-B5ch
K-Kt1

Now the position is practically identical with that after 3 R-QR1, except that here White is on the move. Had Black played 9 . . . R-B1; 10 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt1; 11 Kt-R6ch, K-R1; 12 R-R2! wins. But not 12 R-R7? R-B3ch!

10 Kt-K6!
11 K-B6

R-Kt5ch
K-R1

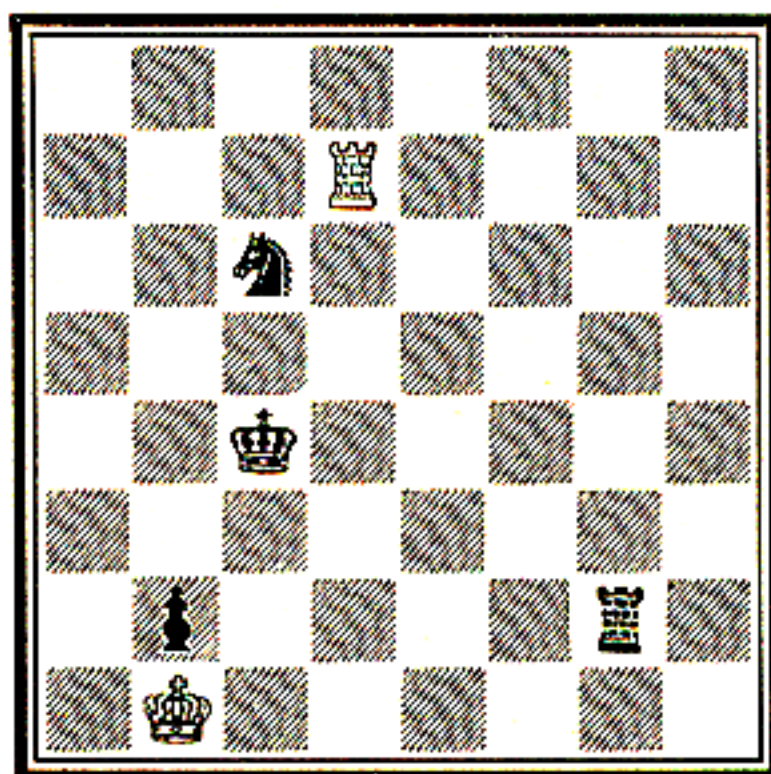
The main difference between this position and that after 5 K-R1 is in the post of the Knight, which proves the decisive factor.

12 R-R8ch
13 Kt-B8!!

R-Kt1
Resigns

As after the Rook moves, 14 Kt-Kt6ch, K-R2; 15 R-R8, mate.

STUDY NO. 2-A
Black



White

WHITE TO PLAY AND DRAW

Solution to Study No. 1-a: 1 K-R5, B-Kt2; 2 P-Kt4, K-B3; 3 P-Kt5ch!, PxP; 4 P-Kt4, etc.

Hastings Tourney
Premier Reserves
December 27, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. R. Rey-Ardid
White

A. Koblenz
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 RxP!	KtxP?
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 P-QKt3!	QxP
3 P-B4	P-K3	24 R-Kt1	QxRch
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	25 BxQ	KtxR
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	26 QxKt	B-Q4
6 P-K3	O-O	27 Q-Q3	R-B2
7 R-B1	P-B3	28 B-B2!	QR-QB1
8 B-Q3	PxP	29 Kt-B6ch!!	PxKt
9 BxBP	P-Kt4	30 QxPch	K-B1
10 B-Q3	P-QR3	31 PxP	K-K1
11 O-O	P-B4	32 B-R4ch!	B-B3
12 Q-K2	B-Kt2	33 BxBch	RxB
13 KR-Q1	Q-Kt3	34 Q-Kt8ch	K-Q2
14 Kt-K5	KR-K1	35 QxPch	K-Q3
15 P-QR4!	P-Kt5	36 Q-K7ch	K-K4
16 Kt-Kt1	KtxKt	37 P-B7	R-B8ch
17 PxKt	Q-B3	38 K-B2	R(B8)-B7ch
18 P-B3	Kt-Q4	39 K-Kt3	P-Kt6
19 BxB	RxB	40 P-B8(Q)	RxQ
20 Kt-Q2	QxP	41 QxR	P-Kt7
21 Kt-K4!	P-B5	42 Q-B4ch	Resigns

The World Championship Match

World Championship Match Twenty-First Game

*A game with an aroma of "coffee house chess".
With this uninspiring victory Dr. Euwe evens up the
match—never again to be distanced.*

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

Dr. M. Euwe
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 PxP	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 Kt-Q3	B-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	24 Q-R3	B-B5
4 Kt-B3	PxP	25 K-R1	QxQ
5 P-QR4	B-B4	26 RxQ	O-O
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	27 R-R4	KR-Q1
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	28 R-R3	BxKt
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	29 PxP	R-Kt5
9 PxP	KtxP	30 R-B2	RxKtP
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2	31 B-B1	R-Q5
11 B-Kt2	R-Q1	32 P-B5	R-KB5
12 Q-B1	P-B3	33 RxR	BxR
13 O-O	B-K3	34 P-R3	B-Q3
14 KtxKt	KtxKt	35 R-R1	K-B2
15 P-R5	P-QR3	36 P-Q4	K-B3
16 Kt-K4	B-QKt5	37 R-K1	B-Kt5
17 Kt-B5	B-B1	38 R-R1	R-Q7
18 BxKt	PxB	39 B-B4	RxP
19 P-B4	B-Q7	40 B-K6	R-Q1
20 Q-B4	R-Q5	41 B-Kt3 (the sealed Resigns move)	
21 Q-Kt3	PxP		

World Championship Match Twenty-Second Game

A "convalescent" draw.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe
White

Dr. A. Alekhine
Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt1
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	11 B-Q3	QKt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	12 Kt-Kt5	P-KKt3
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	13 Kt-K4	KtxKt
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	14 BxKt	Kt-B4
6 B-Q2	O-O	15 O-O	KtxB
7 P-QR3	BxKt	16 QxKt	B-B4
8 BxB	Q-K2	17 Q-B3	Q-R5
9 P-K3	P-K4		Drawn

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World Championship Match Twenty-Third Game

*A hard fought game. A little more accuracy by Dr.
Euwe would have given him the lead.*

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

Dr. M. Euwe
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 R-Kt2	R-B5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	31 Kt-Q2	R-Q5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	32 Kt-Kt3	RxP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	33 Kt-B5	R-K8ch
5 P-K3	P-QKt4	34 K-B2	R-B8ch
6 P-QR4	P-Kt5	35 K-K3	B-B5
7 Kt-Kt1	B-R3	36 RxP	B-Q4
8 B-K2	P-K3	37 R-Kt8ch	K-K2
9 Kt-K5	B-K2	38 R-Kt8	K-Q3
10 O-O	O-O	39 Kt-K4ch	BxKt
11 KtxP(B4)	P-B4	40 KxB	R-QR8
12 PxP	QKt-Q2	41 RxP	RxPch
13 P-B6	Kt-B4	42 K-B3	P-KR4
14 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	43 R-KB7	R-R6ch
15 Q-B2	QR-Q1	44 K-B2	P-B4
16 B-B3	Kt-Q4	45 R-R7	K-Q4
17 P-QKt3	B-B3	46 RxKRP	K-K5
18 B-Kt2	BxB	47 R-R6	R-R3
19 QxB	QxP	48 K-Kt3	R-Q3
20 KR-Q1	Q-B2	49 R-R7	R-Q6ch
21 BxKt	RxB	50 K-B2	KxP
22 P-K4	R-Q6	51 RxP	R-Q7ch
23 Q-K5	QxQ	52 K-B1	P-K4
24 KtxQ	RxKt	53 R-KKt7	K-K6
25 RxR	KtxKtP	54 R-Kt3ch	K-Q5
26 QR-Q1	KtxR	55 P-R4	P-K5
27 RxKt	R-B1	56 P-R5	R-Q8ch
28 P-B4	P-B3	57 K-K2	R-KR8
29 Kt-B3	K-B1	58 R-Kt5	Drawn

World Championship Match Twenty-Fourth Game

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. M. Euwe
White

Dr. A. Alekhine
Black

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4

Why not 2 P-K4? It is the opinion of this annotator that White maintains the upper hand in the leading variations of the French Defense: 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, KKt-Q2; 6 BxB, QxB; 7 Q-Q2, O-O; 8 P-B4, P-QB4; 9 Kt-B3, QKt-B3; 10 P-KKt3! Now Black may continue:

Passively—10 . . . P-QR3; 11 B-Kt2, P-QKt4; 12 O-O, PxP; 13 KtxP(Q4), KtxKt; 14 QxKt, Q-B4. According to Dr. Tarrasch, White's position is superior because of control of the square Q4. White may now continue with 15 QxQ . . .; 16 Kt-K2 . . .; 17 Kt-Q4 . . .; 18 K-B2 . . .; 19 K-K3 . . .; 20 R-B2 and an advance of his K side Pawns.

Actively—10 . . . P-B3; 11 PxKBP, KtxP; 12 B-Kt2, PxP; 13 KtxP(Q4), P-K4!; 14 KtxP, KtxKt; 15 BxKtch, K-R1; 16 Kt-K2, B-Kt5; 17 O-O-O, Kt-Q5; 18 KtxKt, BxR; 19 R-K1, B-Kt5; 20 PxP, and White remains with a well posted Kt and two Pawns for the exchange.

In both of these lines the play may vary somewhat, but always in White's favor. The reason why the French Defense is avoided remains, therefore, a mystery.

2 P-KB4

But this may shed some light on the subject. Perhaps the Queen's Gambit appears more menacing to the second player than the French.

3 P-KKt3 B-Kt5ch

4 B-Q2

4 Kt-Q2, with the object of obtaining 2 Bishops, is a strong alternative.

4 B-K2

A super refinement! The B maneuver serves a double purpose. It forces White to occupy his Q2 square, which might be used as a retreat for the KKt in the ensuing play, and cuts off the protection from the QP.

5 B-Kt2 Kt-KB3

6 Kt-QB3 O-O

7 Kt-B3 Kt-K5

Necessary at once, otherwise 8 Q-B2 prevents all further counterplay. At this point the strategy of Black's 4th move becomes more apparent. For if now White's Q2 were unoccupied he might continue 8 KtxKt, PxKt; 9 Kt-Q2 with very favorable prospects.

8 O-O B-B3

9 KtxKt

Involving a combination leading to definite disadvantage. 9 Q-B2 was preferable.

9 PxKt

10 Kt-K1 BxP

11 BxP BxP

Or 11 . . . P-Q4 with a good game, but the text is better.

12 BxPch

The point of White's 9th move, the net result of which, however, leaves Black with an extra center Pawn.

12 KxB

13 Q-B2ch K-Kt1

14 QxB Kt-B3

14 . . . P-QKt3; 15 . . . P-Q3; 16 . . . B-Kt2, etc., is a more forceful order of moves.

15 Kt-B3 P-Q3

16 P-B5!?

Unless White complicates matters at once, the weakness of his Q side must tell against him. The text is a desperate attempt to execute some such plan.

16 PxP

17 B-B3 Q-K2

18 QR-Q1 P-QKt3

19 Q-B2 B-Kt2

20 Q-Kt6 Q-B2

21 Q-Kt5

If 21 Q-Kt4, R-Q1 is a good enough reply.

21 QR-Q1

22 P-KR4 RxR

23 RxR Kt-Q5

And this dims all hope for the first player.

24 BxKt PxP

25 RxP BxKt

26 R-KB4 Q-R4

27 RxRch KxR

28 Q-B4ch Q-B2

29 QxB QxQ

30 PxQ P-K4!

31 K-B1 P-QKt4

32 K-K2

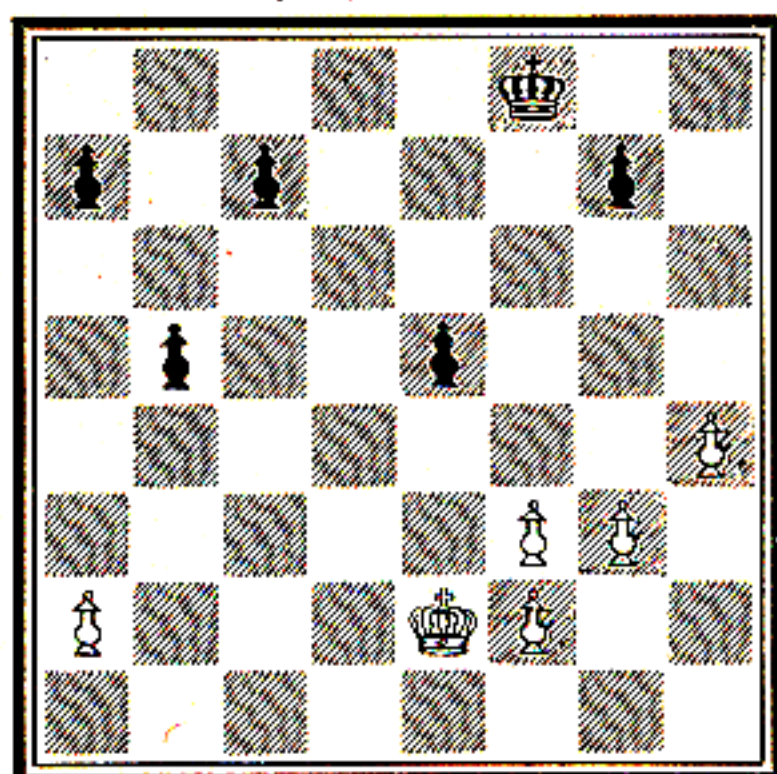
A RECORD OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES—PAST AND PRESENT

		W.	L.	D.
*F. A. D. Philidor <i>vs.</i> Ph. Stamma	London, 1747	8	1	1
L. Ch. F. de la Bourdonnais <i>vs.</i> A. MacDonnell	London, 1834-35	44	27	14
H. Staunton <i>vs.</i> St. Amant	Paris, 1843	11	6	4
P. Morphy <i>vs.</i> A. Anderssen	Paris, 1858	7	2	2
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> A. Anderssen	1866	8	6	0
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> J. H. Blackburne	London, 1870	7	0	0
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> Golmayo	Havana, 1883	8	1	2
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> Martinez	Philadelphia, 1883	9	0	2
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> J. H. Zukertort	1885	10	5	5
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> Golmayo	Havana, 1888	5	0	0
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> M. I. Tschigorin	1889	10	6	1
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> J. Gunsberg	1890-91	6	4	9
W. Steinitz <i>vs.</i> M. I. Tschigorin	1892	10	8	5
Dr. E. Lasker <i>vs.</i> W. Steinitz	N. Y., Phila., Montreal, 1894	10	5	4
Dr. E. Lasker <i>vs.</i> W. Steinitz	Moscow, 1896	10	2	5
Dr. E. Lasker <i>vs.</i> F. J. Marshall	1907	8	0	8
Dr. E. Lasker <i>vs.</i> Dr. S. Tarrasch	1908	8	3	5
Dr. E. Lasker <i>vs.</i> D. Janowski	1910	8	0	3
Dr. E. Lasker <i>vs.</i> K. Schlechter	Vienna, Berlin, 1910	1	1	8
J. R. Capablanca <i>vs.</i> Dr. E. Lasker	Havana, 1920	4	0	11
Dr. A. Alekhine <i>vs.</i> J. R. Capablanca	Buenos Aires, 1927	6	3	25
Dr. A. Alekhine <i>vs.</i> E. D. Bogolubow	Germany, 1929	11	5	9
Dr. A. Alekhine <i>vs.</i> E. D. Bogolubow	Germany, 1934	8	3	15
Dr. M. Euwe <i>vs.</i> Dr. A. Alekhine	Holland, 1935	9	8	13

*First named player the victor.

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Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

32

P-B4??

The tragedy of it all! This is the turning point of the match. With 32 . . . P-QR4 Black had a clear cut win: 33 K-Q3, (if 33 K-K3, with the object of dissolving the doubled Pawn by P-B4, then 33 . . . P-Kt5! and the plan is frustrated), P-B4; 34 K-B3, P-Kt5ch; 35 K-B4, P-R5; 36 P-R5, K-K2; 37 P-Kt4, K-Q3; 38 K-Q3, K-Q4; 39 K-B2, P-B5; 40 K-Kt2 (if 40 P-R3, P-Kt6ch; 41 K-B3, K-K3; 42 K-Kt2, K-Q3; 43 K-B3, K-Q4; 44 K-Kt2, K-Q5 wins), P-B6ch; 41 K-B2, K-B5; 42 P-Kt5, P-Kt6ch wins. At this late stage of the match it may well be said that the fate of the World Championship rested on this one move.

33 K-K3

Drawn

For 34 P-B4 can no longer be prevented.

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World Championship Match Twenty-Fifth Game

Though the match is tied and cautious play imperative, Dr. Alekhine strives for complications, only to have them recoil upon himself. Dr. Euwe's simple, defensive maneuvers are admirable.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine

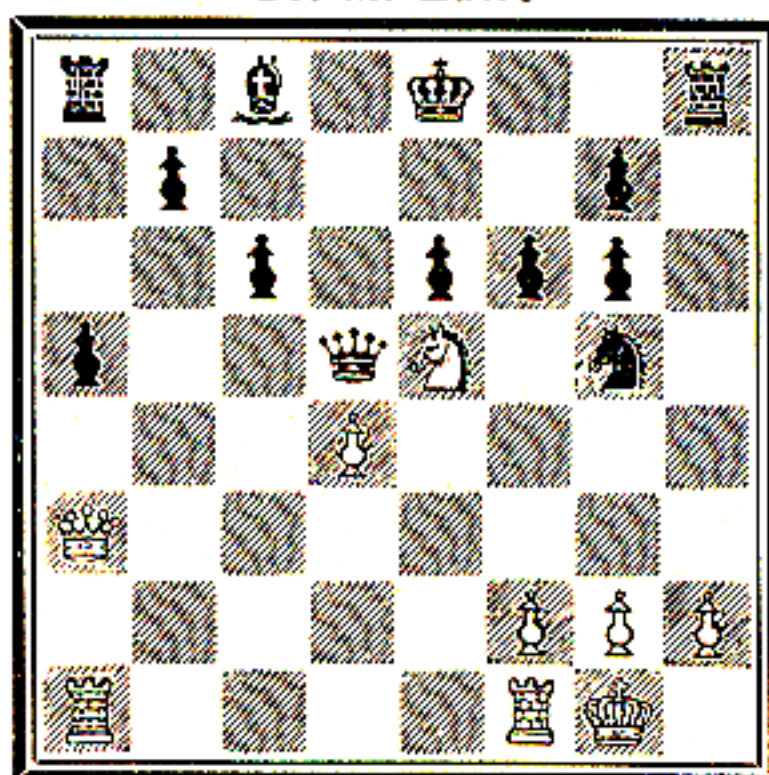
White

Dr. M. Euwe

Black

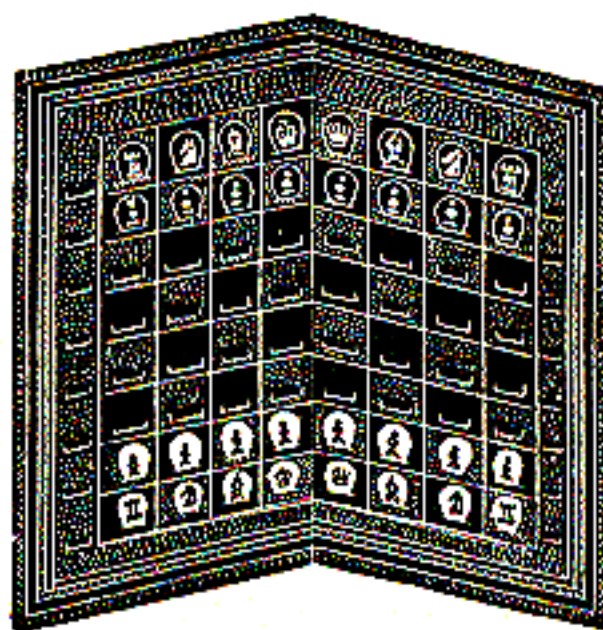
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 R-QB1	KtxBP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	12 O-O	B-Kt5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	13 P-QR3	QxP
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	14 R-R1	Q-Kt6
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	15 B-B2	Q-Q4
6 P-K3	Q-R4	16 P-K4	KtxP
7 Pxp	KtxP	17 QxB	KtxB
8 Q-Q2	QKt-Kt3	18 Kt-K5	P-QR4
9 B-Q3?	KtxKt	19 Q-R3	P-B3
10 PxKt	Kt-Q4	20 B-Kt6ch	PxB

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

21 KtxKtP	Kt-B6chl	34 P-B4	P-KKt4
22 QxKt	QxQ	35 Kt-Q3	B-B5
23 PxQ	R-R4	36 P-B5	R-R4
24 Kt-B4	R-B4	37 QR-Q1	RxRP
25 Kt-Q3	RxP	38 K-K4	R-K7ch
26 Kt-B5	P-QKt3	39 K-B3	R-K1
27 K-Kt2	R-B5	40 K-Kt4	R-Q1
28 Kt-Kt3	P-K4	41 Kt-K5	RxR
29 Pxp	B-K3	42 RxR	B-K7ch
30 Kt-B1	O-O-O	43 KxP	RxPch
31 Pxp	R-Kt5ch	44 KxR	BxR
32 K-B3	R-B1	45 KtxP	P-R5
33 K-K3	RxP		Resigns



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Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

O Hear Ye—Wise Men of the East!

In view of the recent large-scale tournaments and continued chess activity in Canada's west, one is naturally inclined to ponder the query—"Where does the east come in?" It would seem that the east, though equally active, is numerically weaker. This is born out by a recent mention in Manitoba *Free Press* chess column,

edited by H. Gregory, which clearly indicates that Winnipeg's City Tourney should include at least one hundred entries and that an entry of fifty or sixty is now to be considered very poor and disappointing.

Miscellaneous News

The Canadian Correspondence Chess Assoc-

iation elected the following officers for 1936: President, S. Hall, Winnipeg; 1st Vice-President, W. Muir, Albany, N. Y.; 2nd Vice-President, C. D. Corbould, Winnipeg; Secretary and Tournament Director, G. P. B. Underhill, Toronto.

All unfinished games in the West vs. East correspondence match have been called in for adjudication according to a special notice in the C. C. C. A., February bulletin—giving the incomplete score at that time as: West 43, and East 37.

Final standing in Winnipeg's City League competition is: Jewish C. C., 4-0; Garwell Center, 3-1; Garwell West, 2-2; Garwell South, 1-3; Garwell East, 0-4. Incidentally, Garwell was well represented!

The Toronto Jordan C. C. is suddenly becoming active, with a number of tournaments in sway, and simultaneous exhibitions by Belson and Morrison thrown in for good measure.

In a recent friendly home-and-home match of eight boards, the Toronto C. C. and Varsity Club alternated in the role of victor with identical scores of 5-3, Toronto losing at Varsity and vice versa.

Some recent Canadian games.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT OPENING

Underhill

White

1 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
2 P-K4 PxP
3 KtxP Kt-QB3
4 B-Kt5 P-K3
5 P-Q3 B-Q2
6 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3
7 B-Kt5 B-K2
8 Q-K2 Kt-Q4

Kells

Black

9 BxB QKtxB
10 BxBch QxB
11 O-O Kt-KKt3
12 KR-K1 O-O-O
13 Kt-B5 Q-B3
14 P-Q4 Kt(Q)-B5
15 Q-K3 KtxP
Resigns

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Gowans

White

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5 QKt-Q2
5 P-K3 P-B3
6 Kt-B3 Q-R4
7 Kt-Q2 B-Kt5
8 Q-B2 O-O
9 BxKt KtxB
10 B-Q3 PxP
11 KtxP Q-B2

Morgan

Black

12 O-O KR-Q1
13 Kt-K4 KtxKt
14 BxKt P-KR3
15 Kt-K5 B-Q2
16 B-R7ch K-B1
17 P-B4 B-Q3
18 R-B3 B-K1
19 B-Q3 BxKt
20 BPxB R-Q2
21 B-QB4 R-K2?
22 Q-R7 Resigns

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My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

I met Bogolubow for the first time while playing in a tournament in Gyor, Hungary, late in 1930. He was invited there for a simultaneous exhibition, and stayed on for a couple of days to watch our play. He told me he was going on to Stockholm for an international tournament in which Spielmann, Stoltz, Stahlberg and other masters were to take part. We became friendly; he expressed a liking for some of my games, and when he left, I wished him luck in Stockholm.

After Gyor, I went to Budapest with Herman Steiner, who was anxious to show me the wonders of his native city. I had planned to stay there for two or three weeks, and Steiner was to try to arrange a tournament with the leading Hungarian masters. But all this was upset when I received an unexpected telegram.

It seems that Bogolubow, on arriving in Stockholm, had told the tournament committee about me, and induced them to send me a last minute invitation. Of course I accepted, but it meant packing and leaving on the next train for the two day trip, and I just got there in time to have lunch and start my game.

Whether it was because I was in better practice than any of the others, or had more of the breaks, is hard to tell, but at any rate, I won the tournament. And of all the tricks of fate, my first win had to be at the expense of my friend and benefactor, Mr. Bogolubow.

Stockholm, 1930

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

E. Bogolubow I. Kashdan

White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 B-B4	.....

Weaker than 5 B-Kt5, in that it makes it easier for Black to equalize, but the move is quite playable, and a change from the usual variation.

5	PxP
6 P-K3	.....

If 6 P-K4, B-Kt5; 7 Q-B2, P-QKt4, and Black can hold the Pawn.

6	Kt-Q4
---------	-------

Gaining the advantage of two Bishops, for if 7 B-Kt3, KtxKt; 8 PxKt, P-QKt4 is quite strong.

7 KBxP	KtxB
8 PxKt	Kt-Kt3
9 O-O	B-K2

Inconsistent. Having played for the Bishops, Black should have taken the second one. 9 ... KtxB; 10 Q-R4ch, P-B3; 11 QxKt, B-K2, to be followed by ... O-O, ... B-Q2, and ... B-K1, and eventually an advance on the Queen side. White has the superior space control, but he can do nothing substantial, and in the long run the weakness of his Pawns will begin to tell.

10 B-Kt3	O-O
11 R-K1	P-QB4
12 PxP	Kt-Q2

A peculiar idea, based on the plan of maintaining complications, and avoiding the exchange of pieces. When I played it, I foresaw the necessary retreat on move 14, but believed I could regain all the lost time. However, the simple ... BxP was preferable, and led to equality.

13 P-B6!	PxP
14 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt1

The only move, as a sacrifice on K6 is threatened, as well as KtxBP. If 14 ... B-Kt2; 15 KtxKP, PxKt; 16 BxPch wins, or 14 ... Q-B2; 15 KtxKP, PxKt; 16 RxB! regains the piece with a winning advantage. After the text Black plans ... B-Kt2 and ... P-QB4 to command the long diagonal.

15 Kt-R4
----------	-------

Preventing ... P-QB4 because of 16 Q-B3! or if 15 ... B-Kt2; 16 R-QB1 restrains Black's game.

15	Q-Q3
16 P-Kt3	R-Q1
17 Kt-KB3	B-Kt2

Continuing the original plan, but underestimating the strength of White's next move. Being behind in development, Black should have been content to simplify by 17 ... QxQ; 18 QRxQ, RxR; 19 RxR, K-B1, etc., when the position is quite tenable.

18 P-B5!	P-B4
----------	------

If 18 ... PxP; 19 Kt-K5, R-KB1; 20 QxQ, BxQ; 21 KtxKBP!, RxKt; 22 R-K8ch, B-B1; 23 R-Q1, with a winning attack. The text has a concealed threat which requires care on White's part.

19 PxP	P-B5!
--------	-------

If 19 ... QxQ; 20 PxPch, K-B1; 21 QRxQ, BxKt?? 22 RxRch, BxR; 23 R-K8 mate. Or 21 ... RxR; 22 BxR, protecting the Kt and remaining a Pawn ahead.

20 PxPch	K-B1
21 B-B2?	.....

Not 21 BxP, QxQ; 22 QRxQ, RxR; 23 RxR, BxKt wins. But the text also loses, due to the following forceful combination. Correct was 21 QxQ, RxQ; 22 BxP! BxKt; 23 RxB! KxR; 24 R-K1ch wins. Or 21 ... BxR; 22 Kt-Kt5! B-Q4; 23 QR-Q1, with a winning endgame. Bogolubow retreated, believing his position was still secure, but missing the point of the interpolation of 19 ... P-B5.

21	Q-KB3!
----------	--------

But not 21 ... QxQ; 22 QRxQ! BxKt; 23 RxRch, BxR; 24 R-K8ch, KxP; 25 RxB, with a Pawn ahead.

22 Kt-Q2

RxKt!!

This sacrifice completely changes the picture, as White must give up a Rook to avoid the mating threat.

23 QxR

Q-KB6

24 B-K4

If 24 K-B1, Q-Kt7ch; 25 K-K2, B-B6ch; 26 K-K3, B-Kt4ch wins.

24

BxB

25 RxB

QxR

Now, with a piece for two Pawns, Black's difficulties are purely of a technical nature.

26 Kt-B3

Q-B4

27 Q-K2

Kt-B3

28 R-Q1

R-Q1

Not 28 . . . Kt-K4? 29 R-Q5! Kt-B6ch; 30 K-Kt2, and the piece is lost.

29 RxRch

KtxR

30 QxP

KtxP

31 P-B4

P-Kt4!

Opening lines of attack for a quick entry. The text is stronger than exchanging by . . . Q-B4ch, though that will also suffice.

32 PxP

B-B4ch

33 K-Kt2

Q-B7ch

34 K-R3

KtxPch

35 K-Kt4

Q-B6ch!

36 K-R4

36 KxKt will not do because of . . . B-K2ch; 37 K-R6, Q-KB3ch, and mate next move.

36

Q-B4

37 P-KKt4

There is nothing to be done. If 37 Q-KKt4, Kt-B6ch; 38 K-R3, Kt-Kt8ch wins the Q.

37

B-B7ch

38 K-R5

Q-Kt3 mate

Stockholm, 1930

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

1. Kashdan

E. Lundin

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-K4

2 Kt-KB3

Kt-QB3

3 B-Kt5

P-QR3

4 B-R4

B-B4

One of the favorite defenses to the Ruy Lopez at one time, but not so popular today. Black has trouble in maintaining the center as he must lose time with the Bishop on White's eventual P-Q4.

5 O-O

P-QKt4

If 5 . . . Kt-B3; 6 KtxP! KtxKt; 7 P-Q4, KtxP; 8 R-K1, B-K2; 9 RxKt, Kt-Kt3; 10 P-QB4, and White has the freer game.

6 B-Kt3

P-Q3

7 P-B3

Kt-B3

7 . . . B-Kt3; 8 P-Q4, Q-K2 might have been better to avoid the necessity of exchanging Pawns. However, 9 P-QR4 would prove annoying.

8 P-Q4

PxP

Even here . . . B-Kt3 could be played, and Black can avoid any material loss by accurate defense. If 9 PxP, PxP; 10 QxQch, KtxQ; 11 KtxP, KtxP; 12 B-Q5, B-Kt2! 13 BxKt (the only way to get R-K1 in) BxB; 14 R-K1, BxKt! (not . . . P-KB4, 15 Kt-Q2, O-O; 16 KtxB, PxKt; 17 B-K3! wins the KP); 15

Kt-B4ch (but not 15 Kt-Kt6ch, Kt-K3; 16 KtxR, B-Q6, and Black will win the Kt), Kt-K3; 16 KtxB, PxKt; 17 RxB, and White has a very slight advantage, though the position has been greatly simplified.

9 PxP

B-R2

Kt3 seems a better square for the Bishop, though in that event there is a chance of Kt-B3 and Kt-Q5, to attack it. White has a definite edge already through the secure possession of the center.

10 B-Kt5

O-O

11 B-Q5

B-Kt2

If 11 . . . B-Q2; 12 P-K5! wins. After the text this will not do as White's Bishop will be "en prise".

12 Kt-B3

Not 12 Q-B1? KtxQP! 13 KtxKt (evidently not 13 BxB, Kt-K7ch! wins), BxB, with a Pawn ahead. The text threatens R-B1, as well as P-K5.

12

P-R3

13 BxKKt

QxB

14 R-B1

B-Kt3

If 14 . . . Kt-Q1; 15 BxB, KtxB; 16 Kt-Q5 wins, or 14 . . . P-Kt5; 15 Kt-K2, and at least a Pawn must fall.

15 KtxP!

PxKt

16 BxKt

BxB

17 RxB

Q-K3

If 17 . . . RxP; 18 Q-Kt3, R-R4; 19 P-K5! Q-Q1; 20 PxP, PxP; 21 KR-B1, with a decisive advantage in position.

18 Q-K2

RxP

19 P-Q5

Q-K2

20 R-K1

P-Kt4

This and the next move are very risky, but Black feels that his game is getting worse, and he desires at all costs to get some counter play. If 20 . . . P-Kt5; 21 Q-B2, B-B4; 22 P-K5 is strong.

21 P-R3

Not 21 QxP, P-Kt5; 22 Kt-Q2, Q-B3! and Black gets the attack.

21

P-B4!

Leading to very interesting play, in which White will have no easy time in maintaining his game.

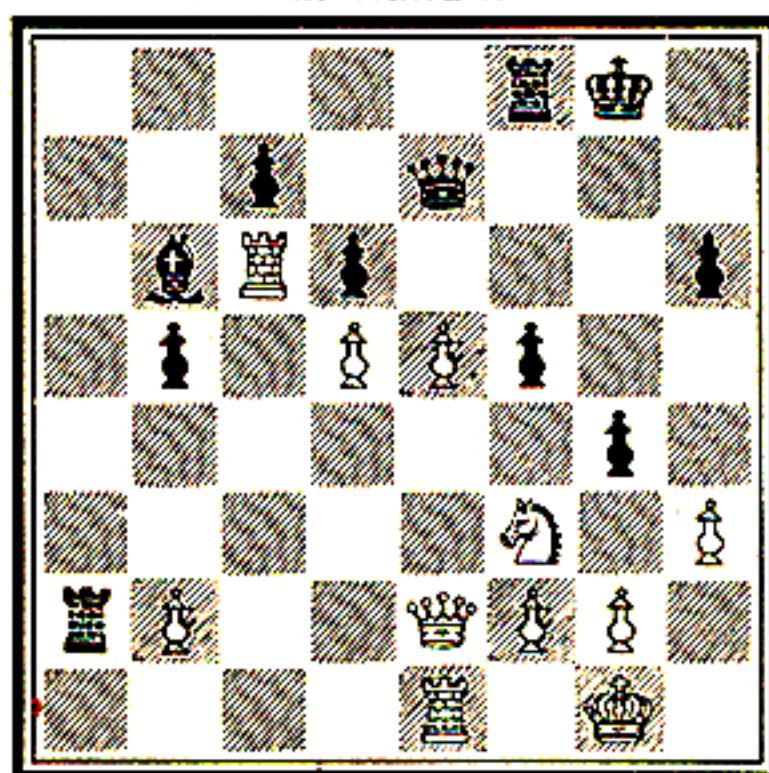
22 P-K5

Going in for the complications. If 22 PxP, QxQ; 23 RxQ, RxBP, Black would have rather the better of the ending.

22

P-KKt5

E. Lundin



I. Kashdan

23 KPxP!

The point of the defense. White can sacrifice a piece, as he must regain the Bishop through the dangerous center Pawns. Bad would be 23 Kt-Q2, P-Kt6!, or 23 RPxP, BPxP; 24 Kt-Q2, BxPch, etc.

23 Q-Kt2

Trying to maintain his threats. If 23 . . . QxQ; 24 RxQ, PxKt; 25 KR-B2! (not 25 KtPxP, R-B2! 26 KR-B2, R-QR2, with a sufficient defense), R-R8 ch; 26 K-R2, PxKtP; 27 KxP, R-Q1; 28 PxP, BxQBP; 29 RxB, RxP; 30 R(B2)-B6, and White should win.

24 Q-K5! PxQP

As good as any, though White must come out ahead in the resulting ending. If now 24 . . . QxQ; 25 KtxQ, P-Kt6; 26 RxB! PxPch; 27 KxP, RxPch; 28 K-B3, PxR; 29 P-Q7, R-R7 (if . . . R-Q7; 30 Kt-B6, RxP; 31 Kt-K7ch wins, or 29 . . . R-Q1; 30 R-QB1, R-R7; 31 R-B8, R-R1; 32 Kt-B6! wins a Rook) 30 Kt-Kt6! R(R7)-R1; 31 KtxR, KxKt; 32 R-K6, R-Q1; 33 RxKtP, RxP; 34 RxKtP, and the Pawn plus is enough to win.

25 QxQch KxQ
26 RxB PxKt
27 RxKtP PxP
28 KxP

White has come out of the melee just one Pawn ahead, but Black's remaining Pawns are all weak, and the advantage should be sufficient.

28 R-R2
29 K-B3 R-B3
30 R-Kt1ch R-Kt3

The exchange of Rooks simplifies White's task, but if 30 . . . K-B2; 31 R-Kt8, with some dangerous mating threats.

31 RxRch KxR
32 K-B4 R-QB2
33 R-Kt6 R-B5ch

The best chance, as 33 . . . R-Q2 would be followed by P-Kt4 and Kt5 etc.

34 K-K3 K-Kt4
35 RxP R-QKt5
36 P-B4ch!

Forcing the King back, and winning another Pawn. Of course if 36 . . . RxP; 37 R-Kt6ch wins.

36 K-R4
37 R-KB6 RxKtP
38 P-Q6 R-Kt8
39 RxBPch K-R5

Getting into a mating net. 39 . . . K-Kt3 was better, though the Pawns must win in any case.

40 R-Q5 R-Kt1
41 P-Q7 R-Q1
42 K-B3 P-R4
43 R-Q1! Resigns

Stockholm, 1930

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

G. Stoltz	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 P-B4	P-B3
3 P-Q4	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	P-K3
5 P-K3	. . . .

Less aggressive than 5 B-Kt5, but it avoids the Cambridge Springs Defense and other counter at-

tacks, by keeping this Bishop on the Q side.

5 QKt-Q2
6 B-Q3 PxP
7 BxBP P-QKt4

The Meran Defense. Black wants to play . . . P-B4 and fianchetto his QB. First he advances and supports the KtP, to gain more space on that side.

8 B-Q3 P-QR3
9 O-O

9 P-K4, P-B4; 10 P-K5, PxP; 11 KtxKtP, KtxP! leads to complications, in which Black can succeed in equalizing.

9 P-B4
10 Q-K2 B-Kt2
11 R-Q1 Q-Kt3

11 . . . Q-B2 is more accurate. Now White could play 12 P-QR4, P-Kt5; 13 P-R5! Q-B2; 14 Kt-Kt1, followed by QKt-Q2 and Kt-B4, gaining possession of several important squares. True, after 11 . . . Q-B2, the Queen would later be disturbed by White's QR-B1, but it could then play to Kt3 without danger.

12 B-B2

But this, with the idea of P-K4, is premature and loses time, as Black soon demonstrates.

12 R-Q1

Preparing for White's advance. The text is stronger than the routine . . . B-K2.

13 P-K4 PxP
14 KtxQP Kt-K4!

If 14 . . . B-B4; 15 Kt-Kt3, with a good game. Now Black gains in development through forcing White's retreat.

15 Kt-B3

Ineffective is 15 B-K3, Kt-B5! An interesting idea is possible here, but it just fails: 16 KKtxKtP, KtxB; 17 QxKt, QxQ; 18 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 19 PxQ, R-B1 and the Kt cannot escape.

15 KtxKtch
16 QxKt RxRch
17 QxR

If 17 KtxR, Q-B3; 18 Kt-B3, B-Kt5, with advantage. But not 18 . . . P-Kt5?? 19 B-R4 wins.

17 B-B4
18 Q-K2 O-O

Black has a fine game, and the minor pieces are particularly well placed for an attack. But 18 . . . P-K4 would have allowed White less chances, and might have been preferred.

19 P-K5?

Very tempting, as it seems that White will now gain the initiative. But Black is better prepared to take advantage of the open lines. White should have developed with 19 B-B4, R-Q1; 20 R-Q1, and played to equalize.

19 Q-B3!

This is difficult to defend and shows how weak the White game is on the K side.

20 Q-B3 Q-B2

20 . . . QxQ; 21 PxQ, Kt-Q2; 22 P-B4, Kt-Kt3, would be favorable to Black, in view of the opponent's weak Pawns. The text is played to see what White's intentions are.

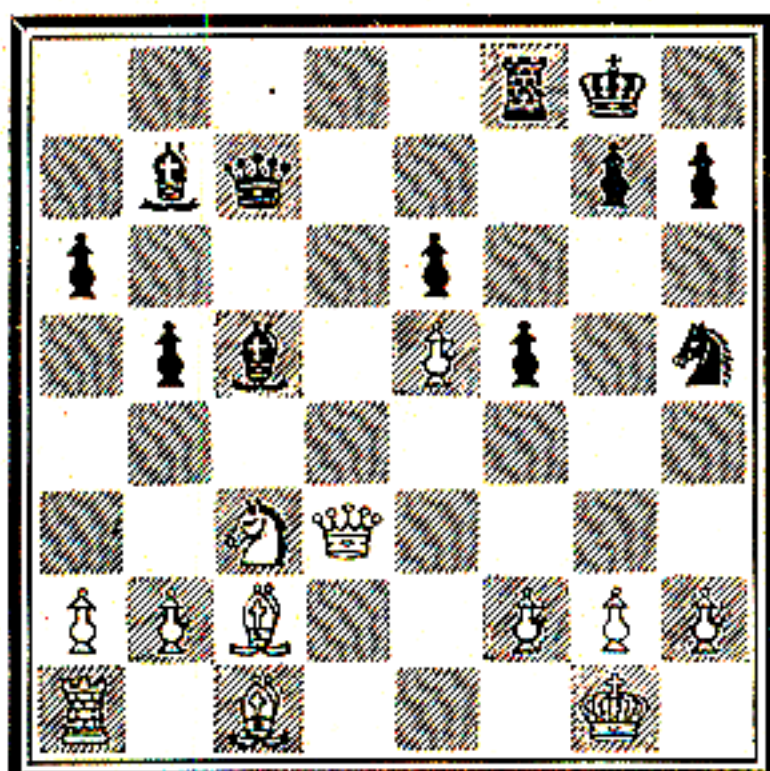
21 Q-Kt3

If 21 Q-K2, there is nothing better than . . . Q-B3; 22 Q-B3, QxQ, etc., as before. The text allows Black more forceful play.

21 Kt-R4
22 Q-Q3 P-B4!

Much stronger than . . . P-Kt3 as Black welcomes the exchange of Pawns.

I. Kashdan



G. Stoltz

23 PxB ep.

.....

If 23 Q-K2, Black can win at least a Pawn by . . . Q-B3; 24 Q-B1, P-Kt5! 25 Kt-Q1, B-Q5. Or 25 Kt-K2, P-B5! wins quickly.

If 23 B-Q1?, QxP; 24 BxKt, Q-K8ch; 25 Q-B1, BxPch wins.

23

KtxP

Now every Black piece is trained directly against the K, and there are any number of threats. White has succeeded in isolating Black's KP, but that will hardly cut much figure in this position.

24 B-K3

.....

Practically forced to defend the K side, but it loses a piece, due to the unfortunate grouping on the QB file. If 24 P-QR3, BxPch; 25 KxB, QxP, would lead to a winning attack, or simply 24 . . . P-Kt3, threatening . . . Kt-Kt5, and there is little White can do. If 24 Q-K2, Q-B3; 25 Q-B1, Kt-Kt5, and White must bow.

24

BxB

25 QxB

.....

If 25 PxB, P-Kt5, followed by . . . B-K5, wins the piece.

25

P-Kt5

26 QxPch

K-R1

27 Kt-K4

QxB

28 Q-Q6

.....

The last desperate hope, but of course the game is gone.

28

R-B1

Resigns

ASPIRATION

Make thee more clever chess moves, O my soul,
For the swift, check-mate goal!

Help me achieve the vast!

Let each opponent sooner than the last,
So wither from my game played well and fast,

Till he at length has lost,

His fallen king of boxwood, well embossed.

-C. F. CHAFFEE

News Events

U. S. Championship Notes

As we go to press the only additional information released by the Committee in charge of arrangements for the American Championship Tournament is:

(1) The Qualifying Tournament will begin on March 30th instead of March 28th. This was done to avoid a conflict with the annual match between the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs which this year falls on that date.

(2) The date for the Championship Tournament has definitely been set for April 25 to May 15th.

(3) The Hotel Astor, Broadway at 44th St., New York, N. Y., has been selected as the playing quarters.

(4) The entrance fee for the qualifying tournament has been reduced to \$5.00, with the proviso that those who succeed in entering the finals will be required to post an additional \$15.00 if their residence is within 100 miles of New York City—\$5.00 if their residence is beyond that radius.

(5) Entries for the qualifying round MUST be received by March 20th, 1936. Applicants should make their checks payable to Fritz Brieger, Trustee, and mail them to Harold M. Phillips, 2 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.

Since our last report the Committee has been enlarged by the addition of Mr. George Sturgis and Mr. Franklin J. Sanborn, both of Boston. Mr. Sturgis flew down from Boston to attend one of the meetings and announced that the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n would send Harold Morton and Weaver W. Adams as its representatives to compete in the qualifying tourney. Another competitor will be Rafael Cintron, Champion of Puerto Rico. The complete list of entries will be reported in our April issue.

Illinois State Championship

Twenty-four players competed this year in the tourney to decide the Illinois State Championship. They were divided into four sections of six each, the leaders in each section going into a final "Masters" Tournament. Samuel Factor and Nils Engholm tied for first in this "Masters" group with scores of 9-1. They are playing a series of three games to decide the titleholder.

New Jersey State Championship

In a match of five games David Meisel, Champion of the North Jersey Chess Ass'n, defeated Harold Burdge, Champion of the South Jersey Chess Ass'n, by the score of 3½-1½ to bring the New Jersey State Championship back to North Jersey.

New Jersey State Championship Match

January, 1936

Second Game of Match

Played at Camden, N. J.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Burdge
(South Jersey)

White

D. Meisel
(North Jersey)

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 B-K5	K-R2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	33 R-KKt1	R-KKt1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	34 RxR	RxR
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	35 RxP	R-Kt8ch
5 P-K3	P-B3	36 R-QB1	R-Kt7
6 PxP	KPxP	37 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
7 B-Q3	B-K2	38 B-QB7	Kt-Q4
8 KKt-K2	O-O	39 BxP	RxP
9 Kt-Kt3	R-K1	40 R-K1	R-R7
10 Kt-B5	Kt-B1	41 K-B1	RxRP
11 KtxBch	QxKt	42 R-K2	P-B4
12 Q-B2	P-KR3	43 K-Q2	K-Kt3
13 B-R4	B-Kt5	44 B-Q8	R-Kt5
14 P-KR3	B-R4	45 R-R2	R-Kt8
15 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	46 B-R5	P-R4
16 O-O-O	BxB	47 B-B3	P-R5
17 QxB	Kt-Kt3	48 RxP	R-Kt7ch
18 B-Kt3	Kt-K5	49 K-B1	KtxP
19 KtxKt	PxKt	50 R-R1	Kt-Q4
20 Q-K2	Q-K3	51 R-R8	R-B7ch
21 K-Kt1	Kt-K2	52 K-Q1	KtxBch
22 QR-B1	P-QR4	53 PxKt	RxP
23 P-KR4	Kt-Q4	54 R-QKt8	R-Q6ch
24 P-Kt5	P-Kt4	55 K-K1	K-Kt4
25 P-R3	P-Kt5	56 P-Q5	RxP
26 P-R4	Kt-Kt3	57 RxP	K-B5
27 Q-B2	KR-QB1	58 R-QR3	P-K6
28 PxP	P-Kt6	59 R-R4ch	K-B6
29 Q-QB5	KtxP	60 R-R2	R-Kt4
30 Q-KKt5	QxP	61 R-R1	P-B5
31 QxQ	PxQ	Resigns	

For the second successive year Norman Malzberg won the championship of the Jersey City C. C. The leading scores: N. Malzberg 6-1, G. Berger and E. D. Lissner 4½-2½, L. Borker 4-3.

The Newark Rice C. C., the oldest in the state of New Jersey, reports the following officers elected for 1936: D. Meisel, President; A. Bauderman, Vice-President; J. Dwyer, Secretary; A. A. Schultze, Treasurer.

The Englewood C. C. elected for 1936: Dr. H. D. Manchester, President; Dr. F. C. McCormack, Vice-President; C. Rieks, Treasurer; G. Pearl, Secretary. The club championship was won by Thomas McDermott.

Chess in New England

The annual tournament of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n started on Washington's Birthday at the Boston City Club, with 18 entries in the Championship Division and 28 in the Minor.

A special feature of the day was the first inter-scholastic chess tournament in the history of Boston. There were 14 entries and David M. Marcus of the Boston Latin H. S. took the honors.

New Bedford won the first annual tournament of the newly organized Old Colony League. Weymouth was second and Plymouth third.

Harold Morton won the Rhode Island State Championship in a tourney that began last October and was concluded on Washington's Birthday at the Providence C. C.. His score was 11-0. S. Brask and A. Martin tied for second and third with 9-2, W. Suesman finishing fourth 8-3.

A Recent Massachusetts Game GRUNFELD DEFENSE

S. Coggan

White

H. Morton

Black

1 P-Q4	KKt-B3	17 Kt-B3	B-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	18 B-Q3	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	19 PxP	R-Q3
4 B-Kt5	Kt-K5	20 Q-K1	R-Kt3
5 KtxKt	PxKt	21 R-R2	R-Kt6
6 Q-Q2	P-QB4	22 R-QB2	R-Q1
7 P-K3	B-Kt2	23 P-B4	R-Q3
8 O-O-O	Kt-B3	24 P-K4	BxPch
9 P-Q5	Kt-K4	25 RxP	QxRP
10 P-B3	B-B4	26 Q-K2	R(Q)-Kt3
11 P-KR3	P-KR4	27 R-Q2	R-B6ch
12 B-K2	Q-Kt3	28 K-Kt1	RxRch
13 B-B4	Q-R3	29 RxR	RxB
14 BxKt	BxB	30 P-K5	R-K6
15 P-R3	O-O-O	Resigns	
16 PxP	BxKP		

Wisconsin State Championship

The annual tournament for the Wisconsin title was held this year at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, from February 7 to 9th. Twelve entries were divided into two sections of six each, the two leaders in each section qualifying for the finals and the next two in each section qualifying for the consolation tourney.

Mark Surgies playing steady chess became the new champion. Robert Reel won the consolation tourney. An interesting observation is the fact that in the last six years, each tourney has seen a new champion crowned.

The scores in the Championship Tourney:

Player	W.	L.	D.
Mark Surgies (Shorewood)	6	0	2
Walter Heyn (LaCrosse)	5	1	2
Arpad E. Elo (Milwaukee)	4	2	2
Edmund Nash (Madison)	4	4	0

FRENCH DEFENSE

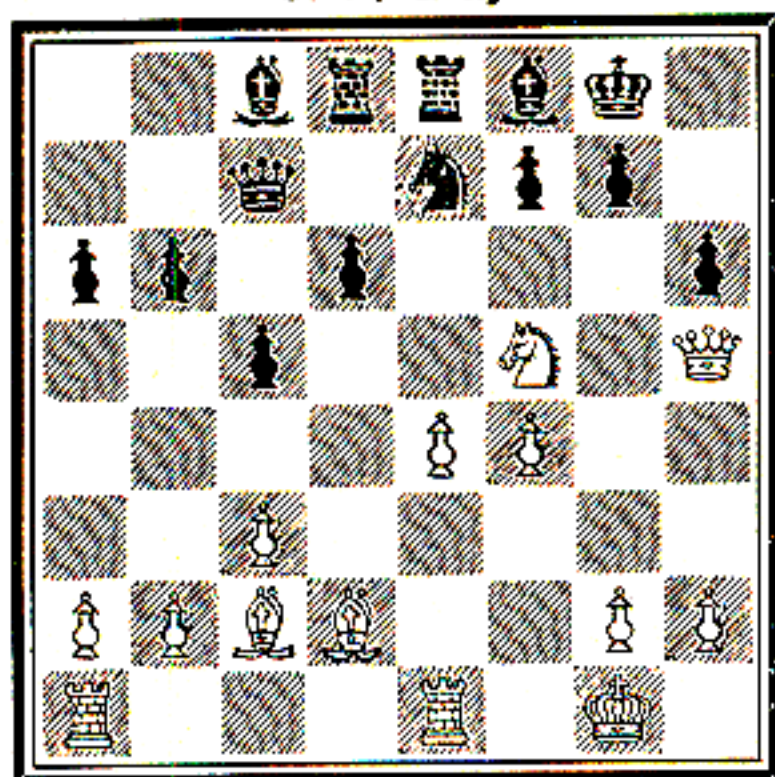
A. E. Elo White		M. Surgies Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	14 Q-B4	B-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 Q-R4	P-QR3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 KtxP	KtxKt
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	17 PxKt	Kt-Kt5
5 P-B4	P-QB4	18 Kt-K4	P-QKt4
6 PxP	QKt-B3	19 Q-R5	B-B4
7 P-QR3	BxP	20 B-Kt5?	QxP
8 Q-Kt4	O-O	21 KtxB	QxKt
9 Kt-B3	P-B3!?	22 Q-Q2	BxP
10 QxKPch	K-R1	23 QxB	QxBch
11 QxQP	PxP	24 Q-Q2	Q-B4ch
12 B-Q2?	Q-K2	25 K-Kt1	Kt-B7
13 O-O-O	Kt-B3	and wins	

Texas Jottings

C. P. Gray and O. W. Manney tied for first place in the round robin semi-finals of the El Paso City Championship, and played a three-game match to decide the question of supremacy.

Mr. Manney won the first and second games thus eliminating the necessity for a third game. We append an interesting position from the second game:

C. P. Gray



O. W. Manney

23 Kt-K3!	P-KKt3	29 Q-R3	P-B5
24 Q-R4	P-Q4!	30 P-KKt4!	B-B4ch
25 P-K5	P-Q5	31 K-B1	Kt-Kt2
26 Kt-Kt4	BxKt	32 P-Kt4!	BxP?
27 QxB	P-Q6	33 PxP	P-B6
28 B-Q1	Kt-B4	34 R-B1 and wins	

The game continued an additional 10 moves but this is the crusher. Black failed to take this move into his calculations when sacrificing his Bishop.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Ten players have entered the annual District of Columbia Championship Tourney in an effort to dethrone Martin C. Stark, defending champion.

On February 2 a group of Washington, D. C. players trekked to Fredericksburg, Va. to encounter a team representing Richmond, Va. in the first of what is hoped will be an annual series of matches. The score in detail:

Bd.	Washington, D. C.	Pts.	Richmond, Va.	Pts.
1	M. C. Stark	1	S. S. Jackson	0
2	D. H. Mugridge	1	N. Linfield	0
3	H. E. Garner	1/2	S. Sperberg	1/2
4	V. L. Eaton	1	D. Sperberg	0
5	Dr. Ransom	1	C. F. Lovan	0
6	E. L. Jeffers	1	T. H. Stone	0
7	H. S. Gay	1	M. A. Allen	0
8	G. F. Chase	1	I. A. Novikoff	0
9	T. J. Buford	0	J. Rhein	1
10	C. L. Snell	1	T. W. Field	0
11	E. R. Shepherd	0	S. M. Foster	1
12	C. W. Stark	0	H. R. Noel	1
13	F. Flynn	0	A. C. Briggs	1
14	T. M. Wilkins	1/2	A. S. Arness	1/2
15	W. B. Mundelle	1	J. T. Edwards	0
16	F. W. F. Gleason	1	V. A. Perringer	0
17	F. T. Parsons	1	M. Romanoff	0
18	F. A. Bolton	0	G. Sheldon	1
19	T. Stevenson	1	J. Musante	0
20	C. E. Seely	1	A. L. Musante	0
21	J. J. dePorry	1	T. W. L. Hughes	0
Total		15	Total	6

From a recent simultaneous exhibition at the Jewish Community Center, Washington, D. C.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. S. Denker

M. Chiera

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 Kt-KB3	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-QB4	8 Kt-B3	Q-R4
3 P-K3	PxQP	9 B-Kt5	P-K3
4 BPxP	Q-R4ch	10 O-O	R-Q1
5 Q-Q2	QxQP	11 Kt-K5	Kt-K2
6 PxP	Kt-QB3	12 Kt-Q5!!	Resigns

West Virginia Chatter

The City of Charleston Championship Tourney began with 40 entrants divided into 4 sections.

Arthur W. Dake gave two simultaneous exhibitions in West Virginia last month:

Date	Place	W.	L.	D.
Feb. 3	Charleston	20	0	2
Feb. 5	Parkersburg	13	0	1

"Punch" hears that girls are taking more and more to chess, and thinks that the reason is that they like putting the men in their places.

Miniature Games

A. S. Kussman, former intercollegiate luminary of City College, has just returned from Geneva, where he engaged in occasional combats over the board. Despite the fact that Geneva symbolizes to many minds peace and conciliation, Kussman, in the following game, threw restraint to the winds and literally gave his opponent no peace.

FRENCH DEFENSE

A. S. Kussman

Rhynder

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	10 RxB	BxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 PxB	KtxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	12 Q-R4	Kt(K4)-B3
4 P-K5	Kt-K2	12... P-KB3 was in order; 13 BxP, Kt(K4)-B3.	
5 Q-Kt4	O-O	13 B-B6	P-K4
6 B-KKt5	P-QB4	14 QxPch	KxQ
7 B-B6	P-KK3	15 R-R4ch	K-Kt1
8 O-O-O	Kt-Q2	16 R-R8 mate	
9 B-KKt5	PxP		

Metropolitan Chess League

Budapest—January, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

J. Szekely

L. Steiner

White

Black

Miniature games generally are not a test of real ability. One of the players may be off form or the other may get the "breaks". Couple both of these factors and you have the necessary ingredients to produce a gamelet for the delectation of the thrill seekers, who alas, are not interested in the dismay of the loser.

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-K3	P-QKt3
3 B-Q3	B-Kt2
4 P-KB3	....

A thoughtless move. 4 Kt-KB3 would have been better.

4	P-K4!
--------	-------

Insuring Black a free game.

5 PxP	Kt-Kt5
6 Kt-K2	....

6 B-K4 could be met by 6... BxB; 7 Q-Q4, B-KB4; 8 PxKt, BxBP, etc.

6	Q-R5ch
7 P-Kt3	....

7 Kt-Kt3 would keep the Pawn formation intact. In that case Black would continue with 7... KtxP(K4) and not 7... KtxRP, which would be refuted by 8 K-B2.

7	Q-K2
--------	------

Interesting but quite dangerous would have been 7... Q-R6; 8 Kt-B4, Q-R3; 9 P-K4, KtxKP; 10 Kt-Q5, etc.

8 P-K6
--------	------

After this move White's position is hopeless. In-

stead 8 O-O, although leading to an inferior position, was the lesser evil.

8	Kt-K4!
9 Kt-Kt1	....

What else? 9 PxBPch would be met by 9... QxP followed by 10 KtxPch, and 9 PxQPch would only further Black's development.

9	QxP
10 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
11 B-Q2	O-O
12 Q-K2	P-QB4!

Threatening to win a piece. White may not play 13 P-Kt3 because of... Q-KB3. 13 Kt-K4 is met by... P-B4. How then can White save the Bishop? Only by 13 Kt-Kt1. If 13 Q-B1, P-B5; 14 B-K2, Kt-Kt5; 15 BxP, P-Q4; 16 B-Q3, P-Q5, etc.

13 Kt-Kt1	Q-KB3
14 P-K4	....

There is no adequate defense. 14 BxB loses an exchange after 14... KtxPch; 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 B-B3, Q-B3.

14	KtxBch
15 QxKt	QxKtP
16 B-B3	QxR
Resigns	

(Continued from Page 56)

Fifty outstanding games are culled from the major tourney; 7 from the various minor tournaments. Appended is a discussion of 6 interesting endgame combinations.

In addition, the book contains a photograph of the contestants, is indexed according to openings, with a round by round description of the play, and a cross table of both the major and the 5 minor tourneys.

39 pages, 9½x6½, paper cover.

Correspondence Game

Played in Ireland

VIENNA OPENING

T. G. Cranston

J. Jackson

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	23 Q-R8ch	Kt-B1
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 R-R1	Q-B3
3 B-B4	KtxP	25 Q-R4	Q-K4!
4 Q-R5	Kt-Q3	26 Q-Kt4	B-Kt4
5 B-Kt3	Kt-B3	27 Q-B3	QxQ
6 Kt-Kt5	P-KKt3	28 PxQ	P-R4
7 Q-B3	P-B4	29 P-R4	P-R5
8 Q-Q5	Q-K2!	30 P-R5	P-R6ch
9 KtxPch	K-Q1	31 K-B1	P-Kt4
10 KtxR	P-Kt3	32 B-Q2	B-R3!
11 P-Q3	B-QKt2	33 P-R6	Kt-R2
12 P-KR4	P-B5?	34 B-Q5	P-Kt6
13 KtxP	PxKt	35 PxP	PxP
14 Q-B3	Kt-Q5	36 BxB	RxB
15 Q-Kt4	B-KR3?	37 K-Kt1	B-Kt5
16 Kt-B3	KtxKtch	38 P-B4	PxP
17 PxKt	P-K5!	39 PxP	R-KB3?
18 BPxP	BxP	40 R-R3!	P-Kt7
19 O-O	B-B4	41 KRxP	BxR
20 Q-B3	QxP	42 RxB	RxP
21 R-K1	P-KKt4	43 KxP	Drawn
22 K-Kt2	P-Kt5		

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

It has happened several times that problems contributed to these pages have appeared in other columns as originals. This would be frowned on by the Emily Post of problemdom.

Custom decrees that when a problem is submitted to an editor as an original for publication in his pages, that problem must not be sent elsewhere for publication until the first recipient either prints it or waives his right to do so. Should I feel that a composer has deliberately offended in this respect, my only reprisal would be to refuse to print his problems in the future.

This brings me to the subject of anticipation, and the uglier word, plagiarism. There is no doubt that more or less identical problems may be composed independently. In the last tourney of the British Chess Federation, the first prize for two-movers was divided between two positions so similar that the judges thought they were slightly different renderings by the same composer. Yet the two composers actually were widely separated geographically. Historical parallels are numerous. Of course, though it happens simultaneously, it likewise happens at different times.

There is also the case of unconscious plagiarism. A composer solves a problem, and then, months later, when he has forgotten about it completely, he will construct a problem which will suspiciously resemble the other. At least once I have been unfortunate enough to have had published an example of this sort of thing. Often I have discovered in time that I had sinned in this respect.

That deliberate plagiarism is utterly contemptible goes without saying. When a composer falls afoul of one of the other forms of anticipation, he is, alas, subject to suspicion of intentional wrong. When he is repeatedly unfortunate in this respect, even the strongest faith in the innate honesty of mankind tends to flicker round the edges. As the late H. W. Barry was fond of saying, "verb. sap."

I believe I deserve some credit for going through those last three paragraphs without a reference to original sin.

S. Braverman wins the Ladder Prize. T. C. Wenzl wins the Honor Prize. Congratulations.

Yet again must I record the passing of another of problemdom's shining names. George Hume is dead.

A masterly composer, he neglected construction in recent years in order to devote himself to his editorial work in collaboration with Alain C. White; and also to maintaining and developing the problem classification which is so necessary for the fair judging of tourney problems. This tremendous collection, housed in Nottingham, England, may serve as a fitting monument to his name.

Whenever I begin to feel that problems have become played out; that little of the original and beautiful remains to be composed, I look through the awards in recent tourneys. Here are four illustrations of the reassurance I receive (XXX-XXXIII).

XXXII and XXXIII are splendid examples of two opposed schools of problem composition. XXXII, of the German school, shows three Grimshaw interferences between R and B, one without critical move, one with a critical move of the R and one with a critical move of the B. In addition, there are three non-thematic variations. XXXIII is a pretty example of the Bohemian type, with three models and a sweet key.

XXXIV was composed blindfold. The result speaks for itself.

XXXV is an attempted correction of an unsound problem which appeared in the February "Problemist Fairy Supplement". It is an illustration of pattern play. If you are blessed with a good imagination, you may see how the play is described by the motto: "Personally Conducted Tour".

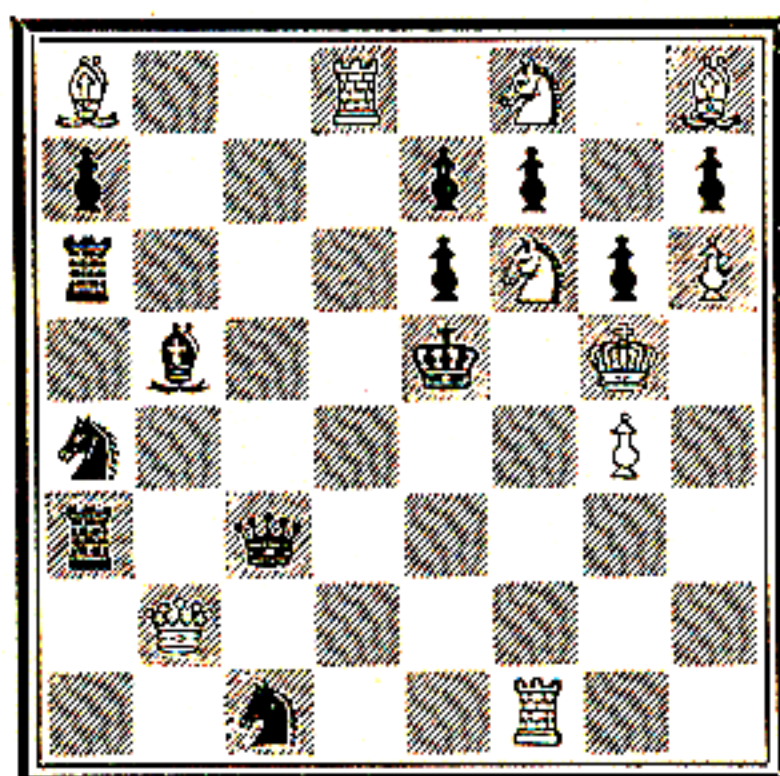
SOLUTIONS

- XVIII. (I) 1 Pd4, Bg7; 2 Rh8, Kc6; 3 Gh7, Bxd4.
XVIII. (II) 1 Ra1, Bb2; 2 Gb1, Ba3; 3 Ga2, Bxc5.
XIX. 1 Qh1; 1 Qd1; 1 Pf4; 1 Qxe4; 1 Qc1; 1 Ka7.
An awe-inspiring achievement.
XX. 1 Qg3, Kc5; 2 QxP; 1 . . . Pg5; 2 PxP. A perfect chameleon mirror model echo.
XXI. (I) 1 O-O-O, Rc1; 2 Rb8, RxB.
(II) Be8, O-O; 2 Sg7, Rf8.
XXII. 1 Rb4, thr; 2 Bb5, QxP. 1 . . . QxPch; 2 Bb3. 1 . . . S moves; 2 Bb3 or b5. 1 . . . RxB; 2 Pf6. 1 . . . Rd3; 2 Rb5. 1 . . . Qe2; 2 Bb3.
XXIII. Intended 1 Bd4, with the Black Queen being made to circle the board in either direction. Cooked in two by 1 Qe6ch. This was previously published in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

I am tempted to discontinue the publication of these quoted problems and devote the space to a regular Fairy section. Apparently no one bothers to solve these problems, which makes it a waste of my time to put them in. If I do not hear some requests for their continuance, out they go.

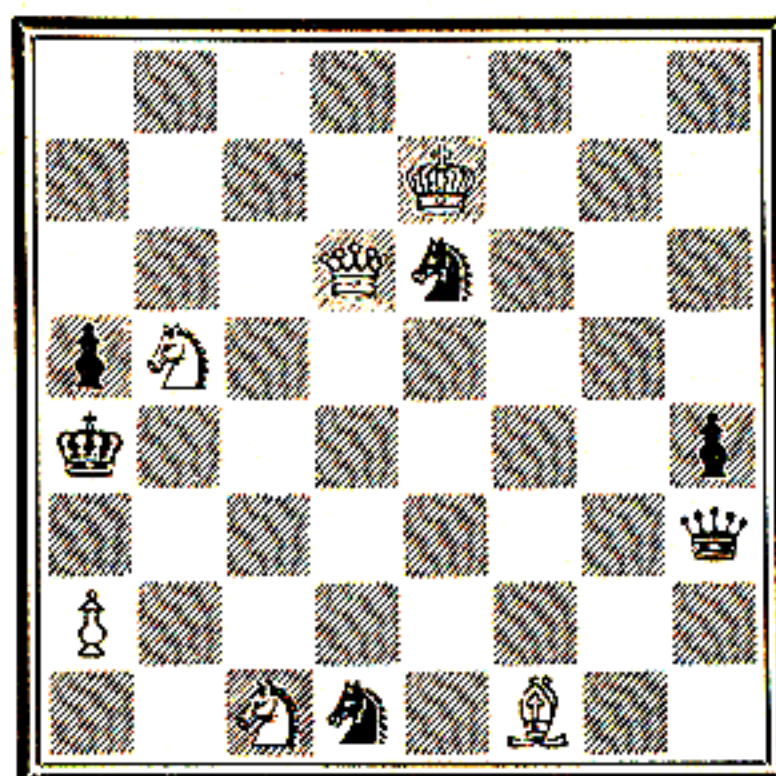
- No. 379 by H. Boardman: 1 Se7. Sixfold self-pinning by Black. I do not like the Ra5.
No. 380 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Scxe5. A pleasant lightweight.
No. 381 by F. A. Hill: 1 Qd1. After the key, this is identical with an old two mover of B. G. Laws. Also sent as an original to the Atlanta Journal.
No. 382 by B. M. Marshall: 1 Be3. A good key.
No. 383 by G. Mott-Smith: 1 Qd5. A. J. Fink writes that this is identical with a problem by another author.
No. 384 by C. S. Kipping: 1 Sc8, Rc7ch; 2 Be7. 1 . . . Qf2ch; 2 Bf4. Brede cross-checks with half-pinning, a difficult task which excuses the poor key. I do not like this sort of problem, but that is merely a question of taste. I do prefer it to the insipidity of No. 385.
No. 385 by D. Morris: 1 Bd4; 2 Sf2. Not even a model to reclaim this.
No. 386 by J. F. Tracy: 1 Sd6, but cooked by 1 Re5ch.
No. 387 by T. C. Wenzl: 1 Qg4, Bd2ch; 2 RxBch. 1 . . . Kd2; 2 Rxe4ch. 1 . . . BxP; 2 Rd8ch. 1 Others; 2 Qxe6ch.
No. 388 by K. S. Howard: 1 Ra2, Pb6; 2 Pb4, Pb5; 3 Rg2. 1 . . . Pb5; 2 Pb3, etc. An example of a theme to which this composer has called attention: the alternate play of a white Pawn one or two squares.
No. 389 by S. Myers: A bishop is missing from c7. Reprinted in February as No. 401.
No. 390 by S. Korsgaard: 1 Ra2, Pb4; 2 Rb2, Bc8 or others; 3 Qc6ch, Bb7; 4 RxB, PxP; 2 Rb2, etc.
Those solvers who claimed 1 . . . PxP; 2 Rc2 received only two points. The answer is Bb7ch; 3 Qc6, Pc3!

XXX. E. SALARDINI
L'Echiquier 1934-35



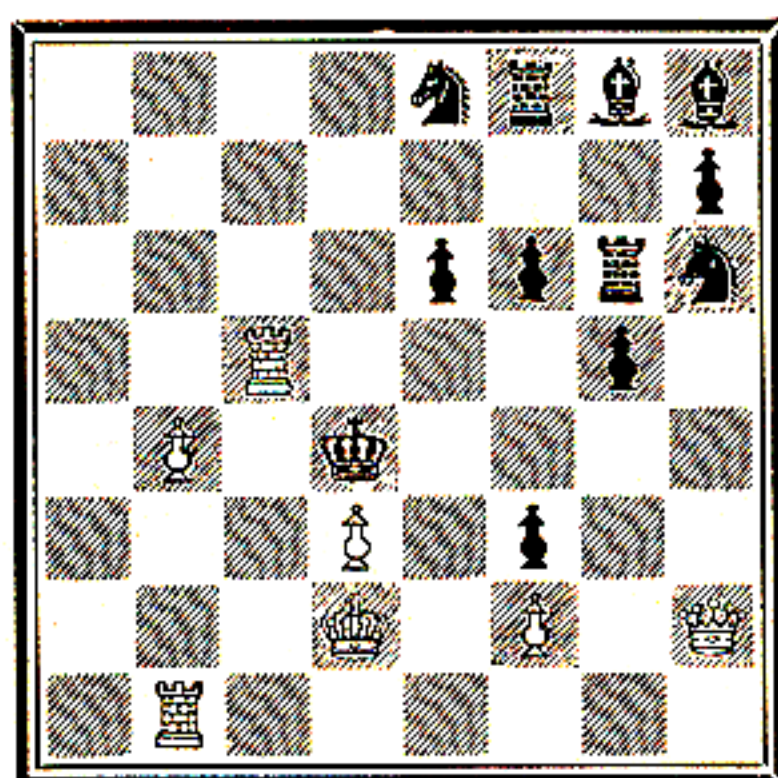
Mate in 2

XXXIII. DR. FR. RAUCH
Trollhattans, 1934-35



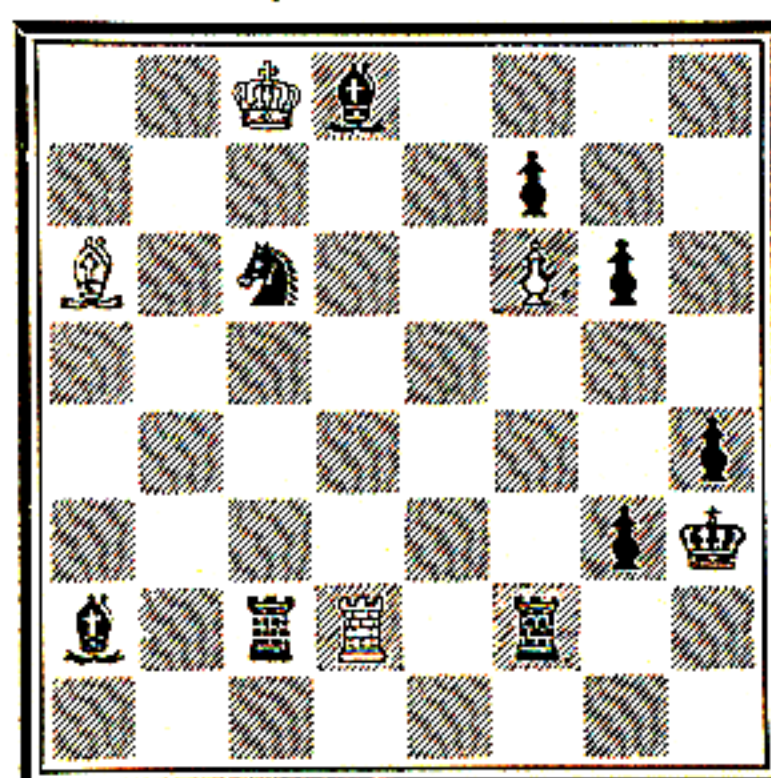
Mate in 3

XXXI. F. METZENAUER
Die Schwalbe, 1935



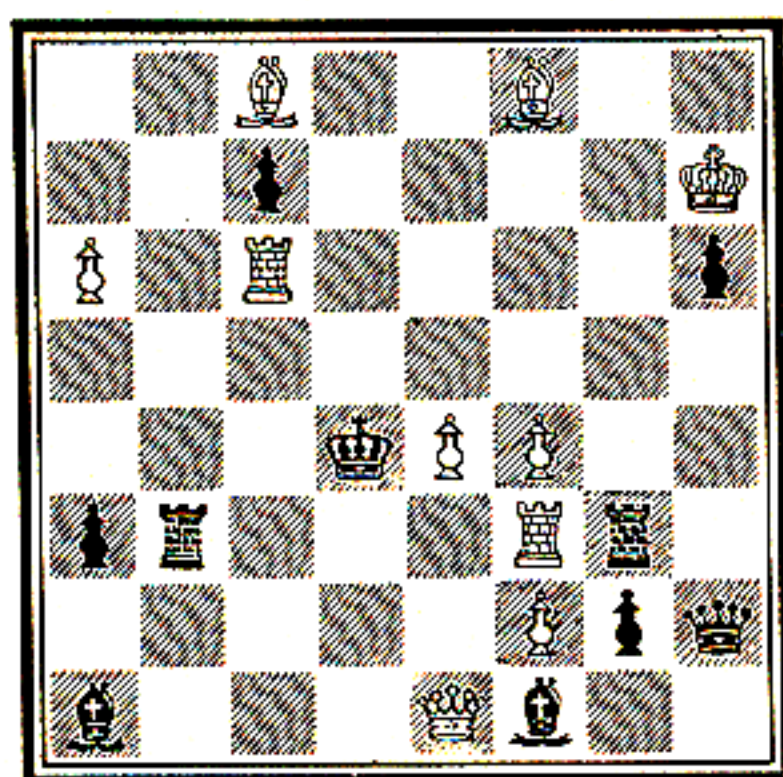
Mate in 3

XXXIV. T. R. DAWSON
Surrey, England
(Original)
Composed sans voir



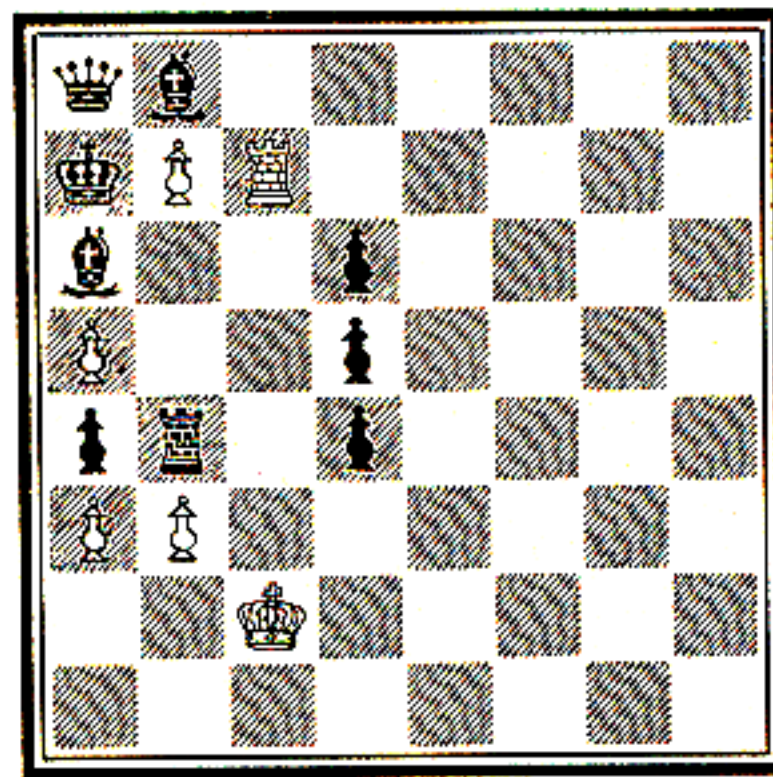
- (a) Black plays and helps White mate in 2.
(b) All men 1 rank lower and same

XXXII. G. H. ORESE
Die Schwalbe, 1934



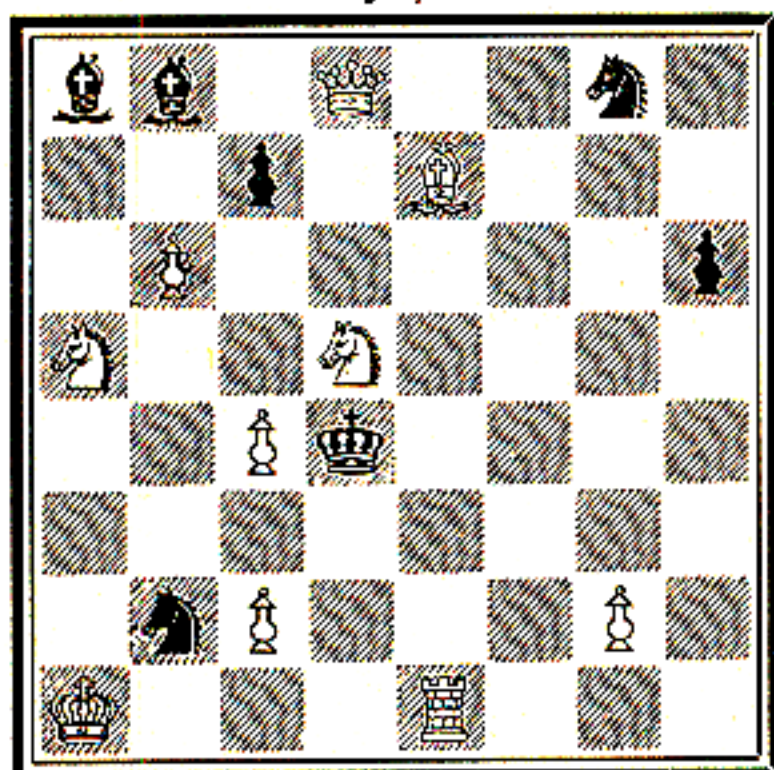
Mate in 3

XXXV. W. JACOBS
New York, N. Y.
In Memoriam: C. M. Fox



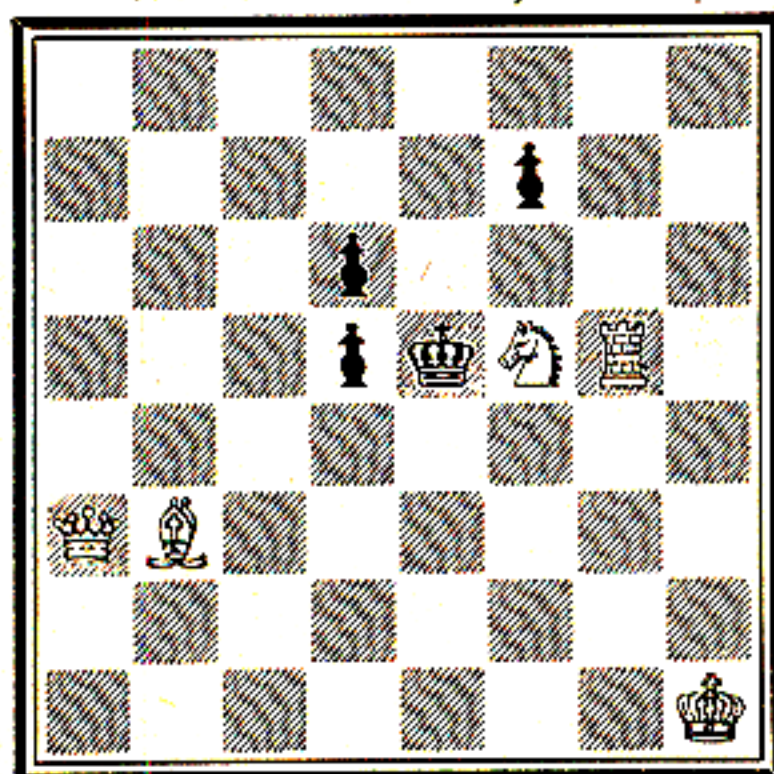
Black selfhelpmates in 2 with set play

403
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



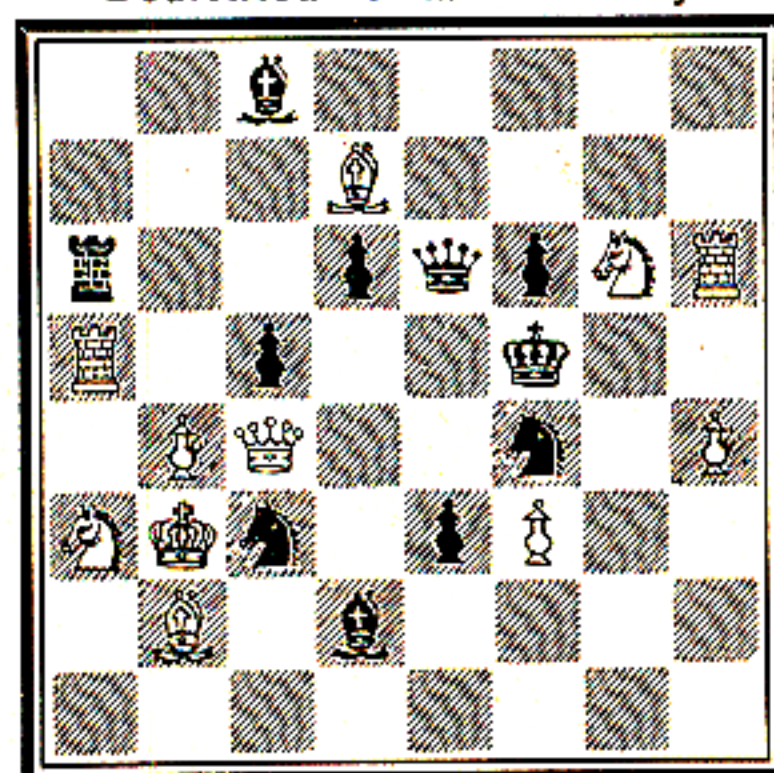
Mate in 2

404
(Original)
F. A. HILL
White Bear Lake, Minn.



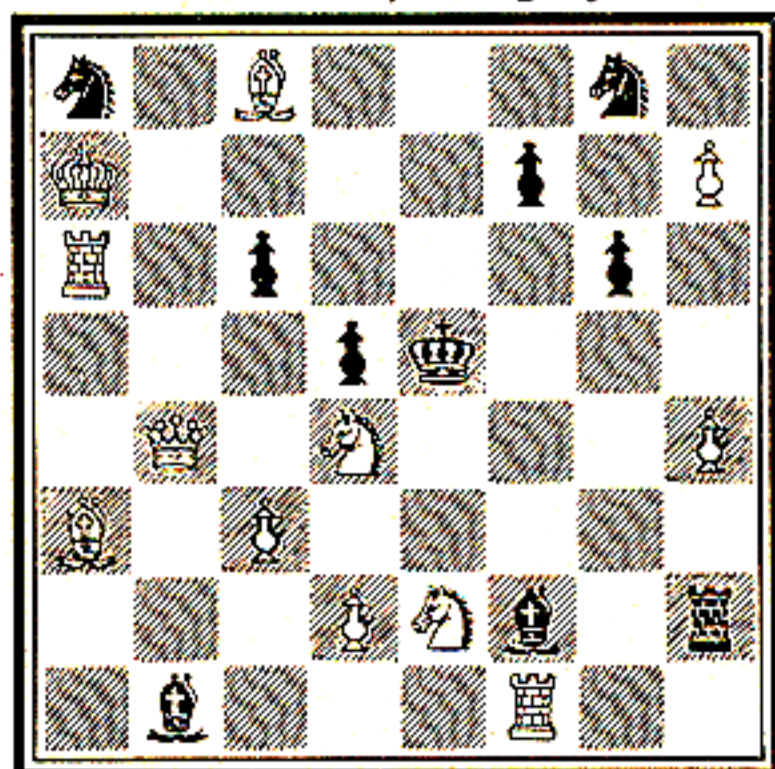
Mate in 2

405
(Original)
ALEXANDER KISH
Dannemora, N. Y.
Dedicated to G. R. Emery



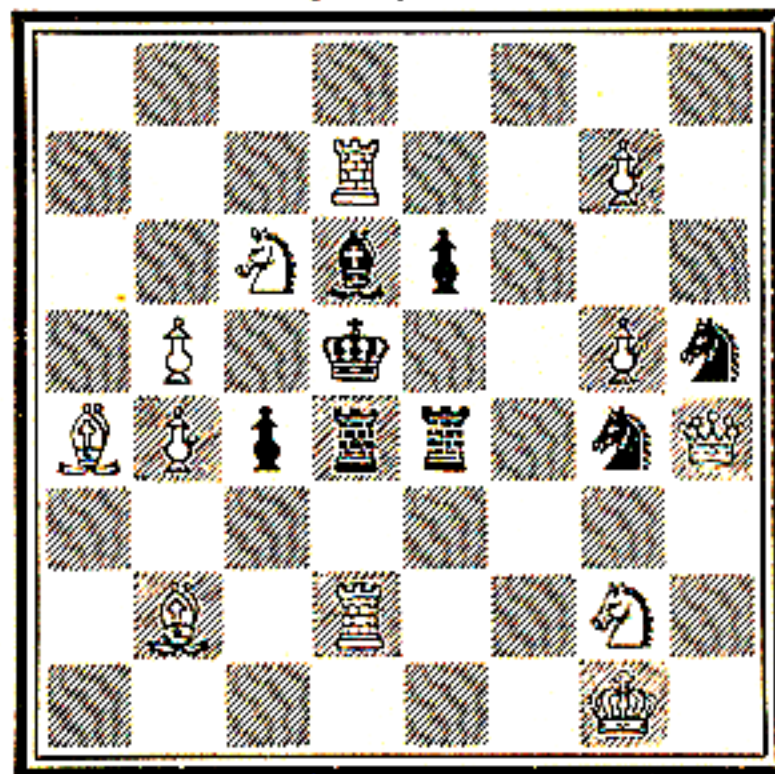
Mate in 2

406
(Original)
I. NEUMANN
Debrecen, Hungary



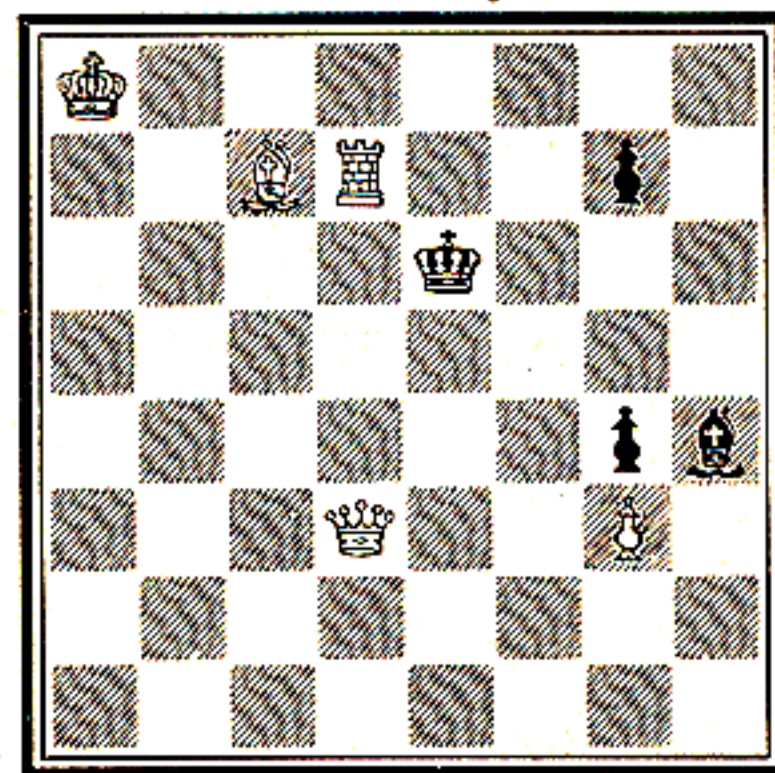
Mate in 2

407
(Original)
M. W. PATRICK
Elyria, Ohio



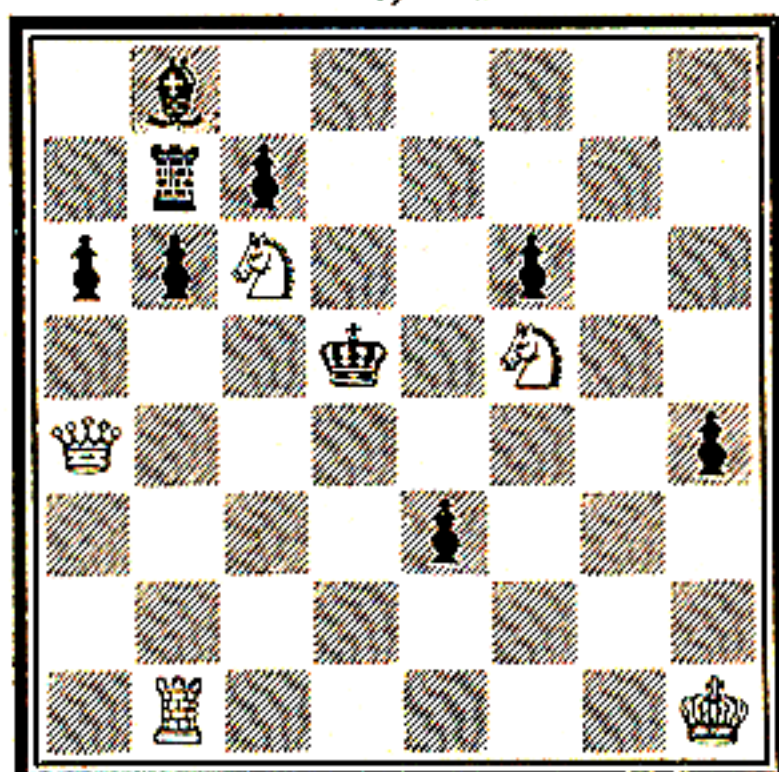
Mate in 2

408
(Original)
R. CHENEY
Rochester, N. Y.
Dedicated to Percy Bowater



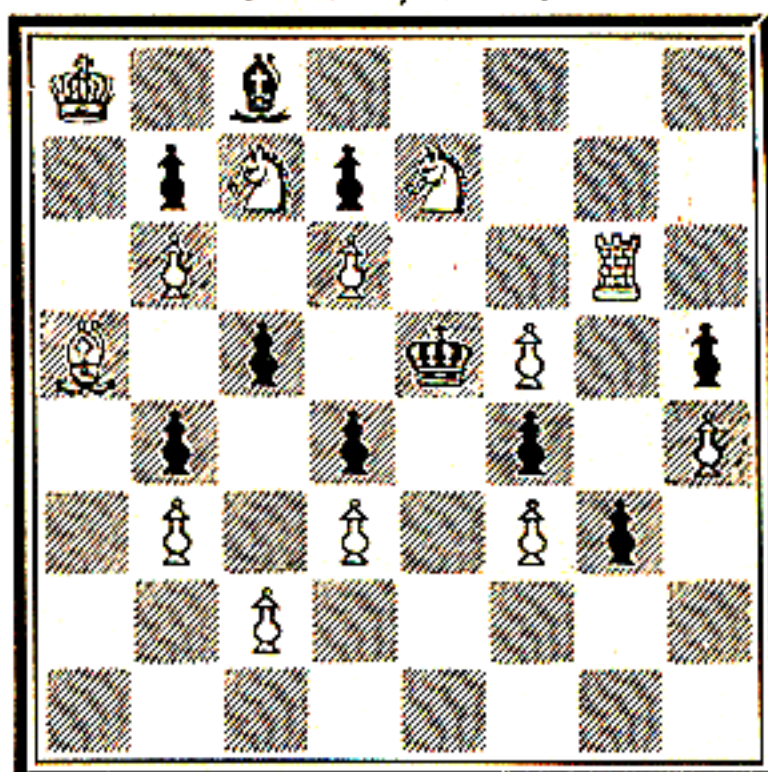
Mate in 3

409
(Original)
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



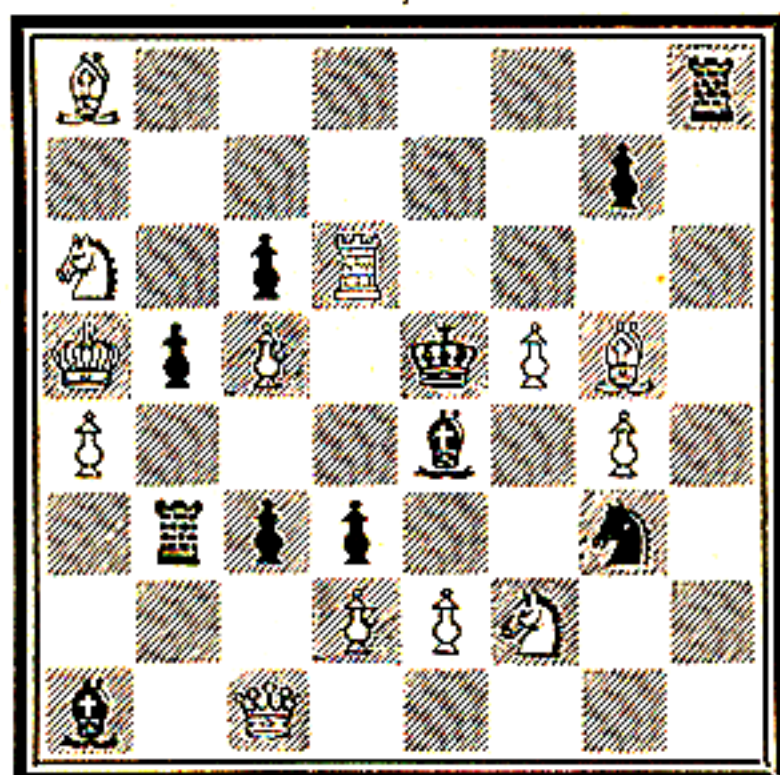
Mate in 3

412
(Original)
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



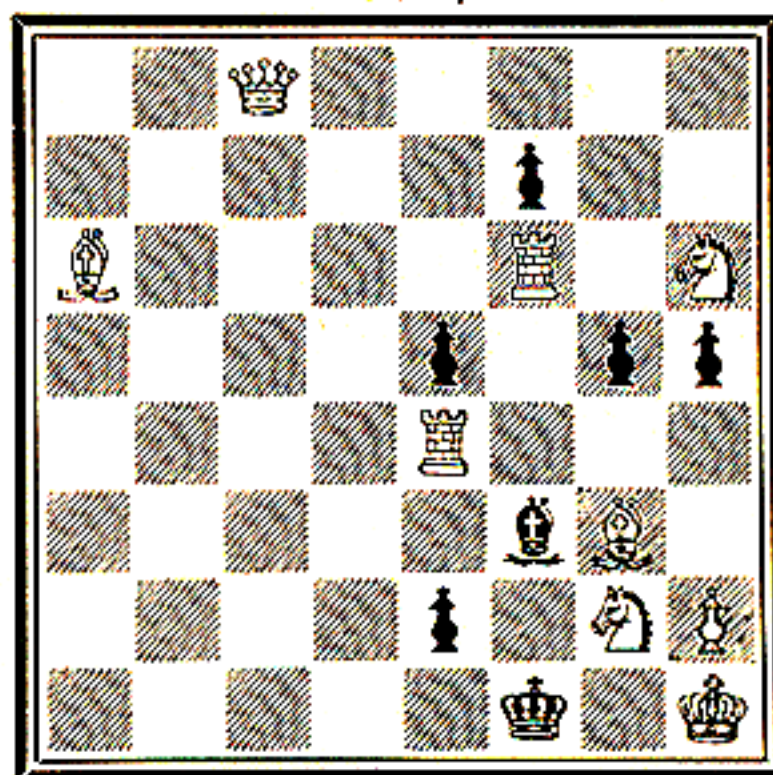
Mate in 4

410
(Original)
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



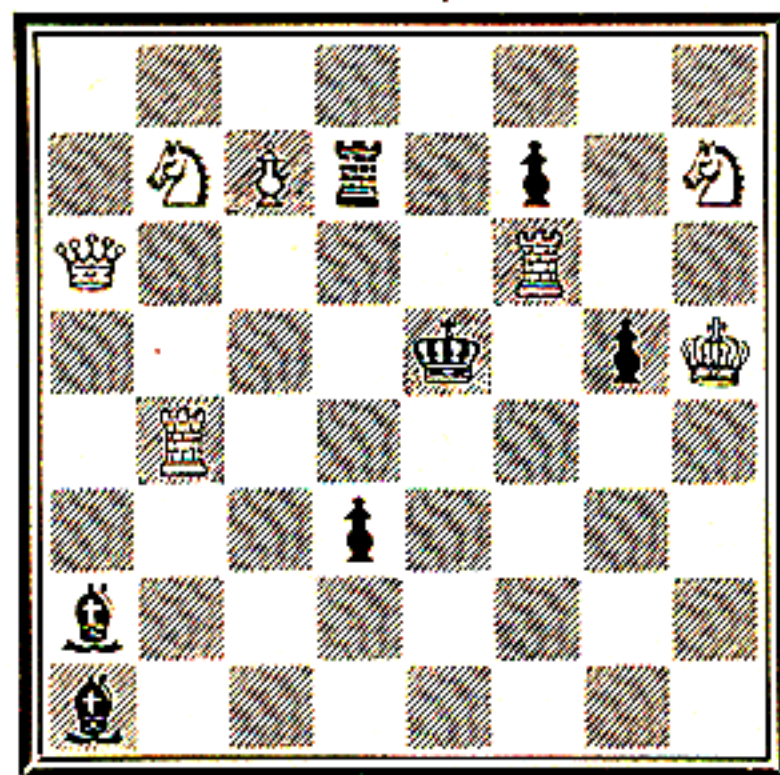
Mate in 3

413
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



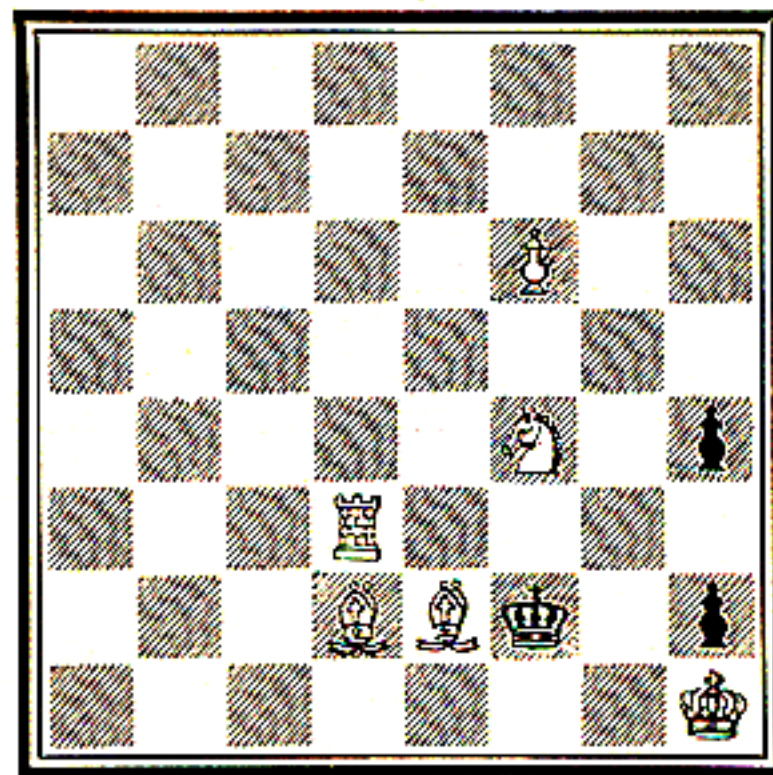
SELFmate in 3

411
(Original)
J. SHUCHTER
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 3

414
(Original)
SHELDON MYERS
Norwood, Ohio



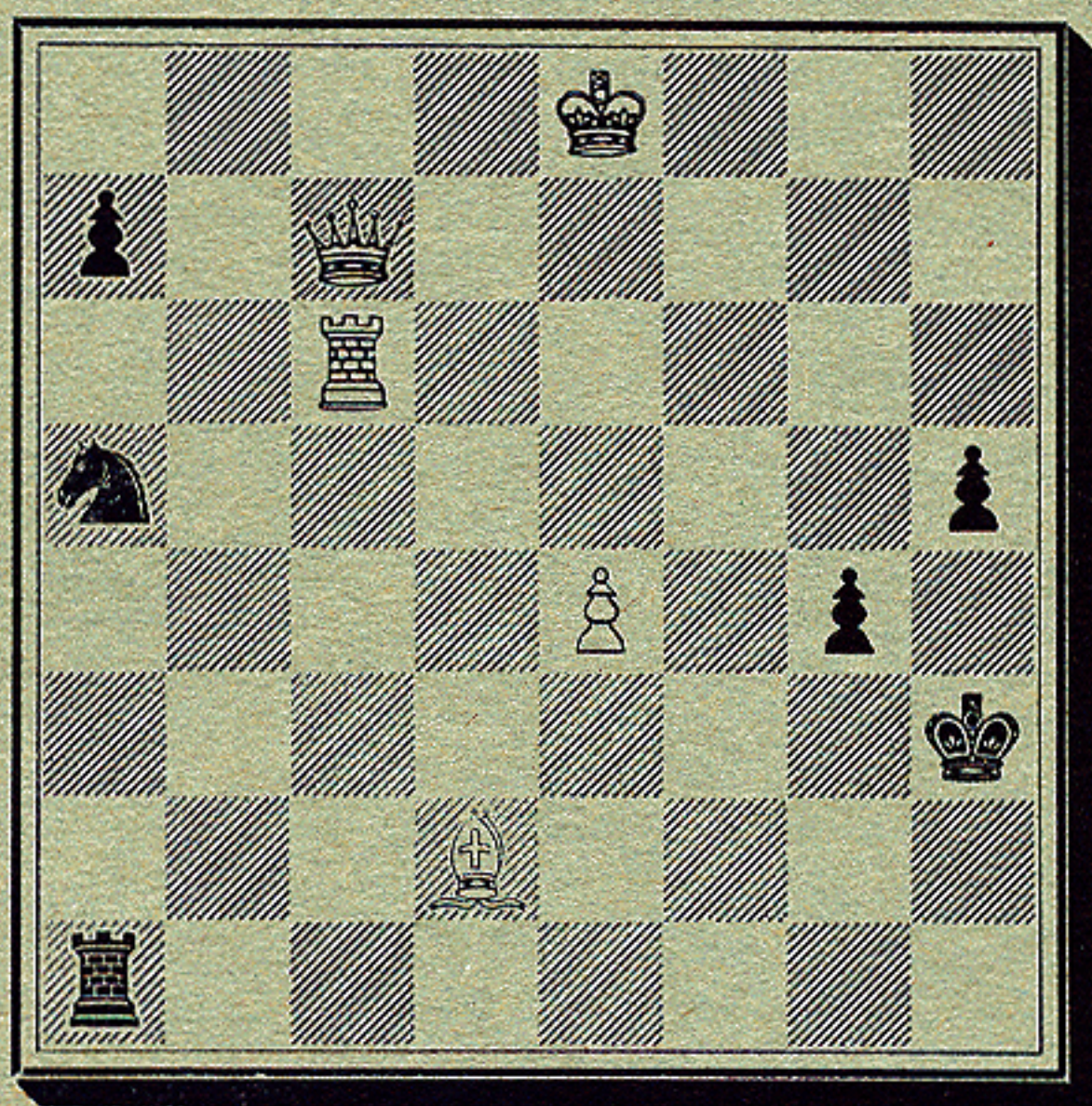
SELFmate in 3

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

HARRY BOARDMAN

Atlanta, Ga.



WHITE MATES IN FOUR MOVES

The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

THE UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

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MASTERS I HAVE MET	- - - -	FRED M. WREN
MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS	- - - -	ISAAC KASHDAN

APRIL, 1936

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BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

Vol. IV., No. 4 Published Monthly April, 1936

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JAMES R. NEWMAN	F. W. WATSON

The United States Championship

The firing of the opening guns at the Man-
hattan Chess Club, the Marshall Chess Club,
the Empire City Chess Club, and the Queens
Chess Club, where the preliminary qualifying
rounds are being held, has brought home the
realization that at last the United States Cham-
pionship Tournament is under way. The long
drawn out negotiations are over. While the
attention of the chess world is now focused
upon the participants, those who made this
gigantic event possible, may gracefully retire
into the background and view the results of
their labor with pride and satisfaction.

En passant, it is fitting to pay just tribute to
Harold M. Phillips, Chairman of the United
States Championship Committee, and his col-
league Fritz Brieger, Treasurer. These men
have given generously and unstintedly of the
best that is in them. Their valiant efforts have
finally borne fruit. When the story of this
generation is written, their names will be em-
blazoned high on Caissa's roll call of honor.

In such an undertaking however, it is essen-
tial to secure the cooperation of many willing
hands. The members of the committee: S. W.
Addleman, Chicago; F. C. Beach, Bridgeport;
H. R. Bigelow, New York City; Dr. B. Bloch,
New York City; Abraham H. Cohen, New
York City; J. E. Dittus, Chicago; Edward B.
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New York City; Egbert Robertson, Chicago;
T. T. Robinson, Ozone Park; Franklin J. San-
born, Cambridge; Stanley Stanton, Ridgewood;
Elliott E. Stearns, Cleveland; George Sturgis,
Boston; Dr. A. E. West, Kalamazoo; M. S.
Kuhns, Chicago; and other public spirited chess
players have lent their able assistance. The
work of Mr. T. S. Barron in securing the Hotel
Astor as a site for the final tournament should
not be overlooked.

Forty-eight experts, recruited from all parts
of the United States and its possessions have
gathered in New York City to determine who
among them will win the right to compete with
the nine seeded international masters for the
honor of becoming the champion. They have
been divided into four groups as follows:

GROUP A (Manhattan Chess Club)

J. Feldman, S. Silberman, O. Tenner, J. Sou-dakoff, Miss A. Raettig, R. Cintron, Dr. H. Kline, H. Sussman, R. Bornholz, S. Factor, H. Fajans, A. C. Simonson.

GROUP B (Marshall Chess Club)

F. Reinfeld, D. McCready, A. S. Denker, M. Rosenthal, J. Lazard, E. Martinson, W. W. Adams, P. Rathen, J. Balint, A. L. Jones, T. Stone, J. W. Brunnemer.

GROUP C (Empire City Chess Club)

G. Treystman, W. H. Steckel, S. Bernstein, M. Fish, E. S. Jackson, S. Karandy, G. Shains-wit, D. Grossman, J. Richman, M. Green, H. Powelson, W. Goldwater.

GROUP D (Queens Chess Club)

M. Hanauer, T. Barron, H. Morton, G. Osterman, B. F. Winkelman, D. McClellan, W. M. P. Mitchell, E. J. Korpanty, N. Lessing, R. Egan, T. E. Knorr, A. Goldman.

This colorful aggregation includes the Cham-pion of Puerto Rico, the Champion of Penn-sylvania, the Champion of Illinois, and the New England Champion.

The top two of each of the four competing sections will earn a place in the final tourna-ment which is scheduled to open at the Hotel Astor on April 25.



Manhattan C. C. Group

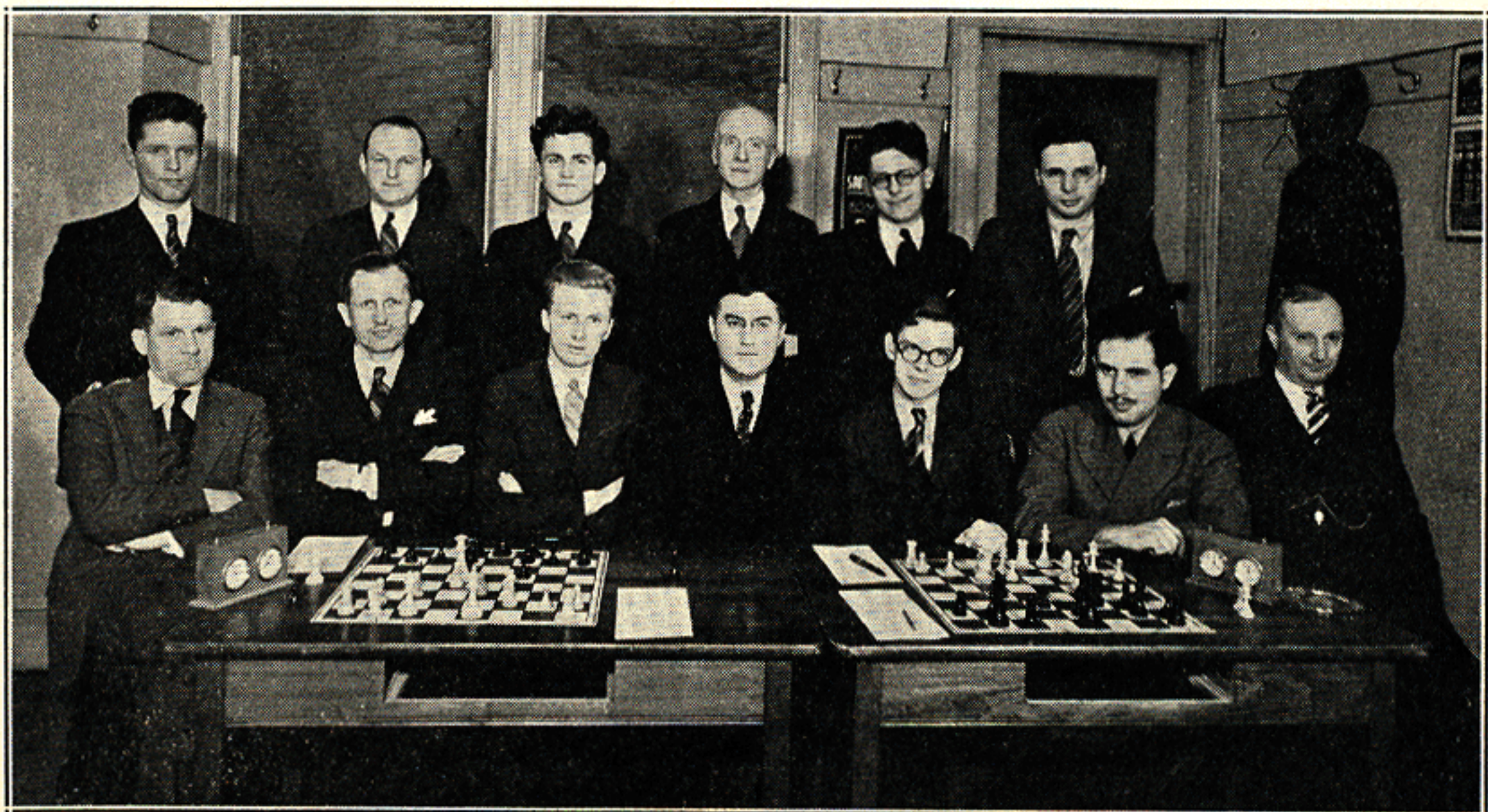


Marshall C. C. Group

The Men Behind the Guns



Fritz Brieger (left) and Harold M. Phillips



Queens C. C. Group

How Games Are Lost In The Opening

By LAJOS STEINER

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The well-known Hungarian International Master, Lajos Steiner, is again a contributor to our columns. On a recent trip to Zurich, Switzerland, he contested a short match with H. Grob, winning by the score of 3 to 1. Immediately thereafter he participated in a minor tournament, finishing first with a score of 7 to 0, ahead of H. Grob, 6 to 1 and Camponovo, 3½ to 3½.*

The opening is the most difficult part of the chess game. In spite of the advance of theoretical knowledge, a slight variation or transposition in the order of moves creates a host of new possibilities and may result in the defeat of the entire line of play. Due to the numerous possibilities in the openings, exact calculation is extremely difficult. Generally one must rely on instinct or previous analysis.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among experts regarding the relative importance of the opening, middle game and end game. While others are content to concentrate all their efforts on the middle game, fully believing that this is the only phase of the game where real chess is played, some are prone to eke out every possible advantage the opening affords. The progress of chess knowledge makes it increasingly difficult to outplay one's opponent. Therefore, every resource should be exploited to the utmost. Why neglect the possibilities in the opening?

The following two games illustrate the ease with which a misplayed opening leads to a hopeless position. The first game, while not the best of the match, demonstrates the point.

Zurich, 1935 Fourth Game of Match GRUNFELD DEFENSE (Notes by Lajos Steiner)

L. Steiner	H. Grob
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-B4	.....

In the recent Euwe-Alekhine match, the Grunfeld Defense was adopted several times, with very doubtful success for the second player. Black's disadvantage consisted of his lack of space, and when that was later solved by . . . Pxp, White obtained a strong center. My own instinct for the QP opening is not yet quite developed, but I am inclined to favor the text move over the one chosen by Dr. Euwe (4 Q-Kt3). As played, the White Bishop commands a powerful diagonal, where it cannot be opposed by Black's King Bishop, already destined for KKt2.

4 P-B3

The 14th game of the Euwe-Alekhine match demonstrated the futility of 4 . . . Kt-R4 because of the reply 5 B-K5.

5 P-K3 QKt-Q2
6 Pxp

I was not quite sure of this move. However, after Black's last move, with his Kt unable to cover the open B file, I knew that the text was not disadvantageous. Yet, I believe that most experts would continue with 6 Kt-B3 or 6 Q-Kt3.

6 KtxP
7 KtxKt PxKt
8 B-Q3 Q-Kt3

This is rather indifferent. What I really feared was the doubtful 8 . . . P-K4; 9 Pxp, Q-R4ch; 10 K-B1 (10 K-K2, Kt-B4!), with a certain amount of difficulty, which might be traced back to the exchange of 6 Pxp.

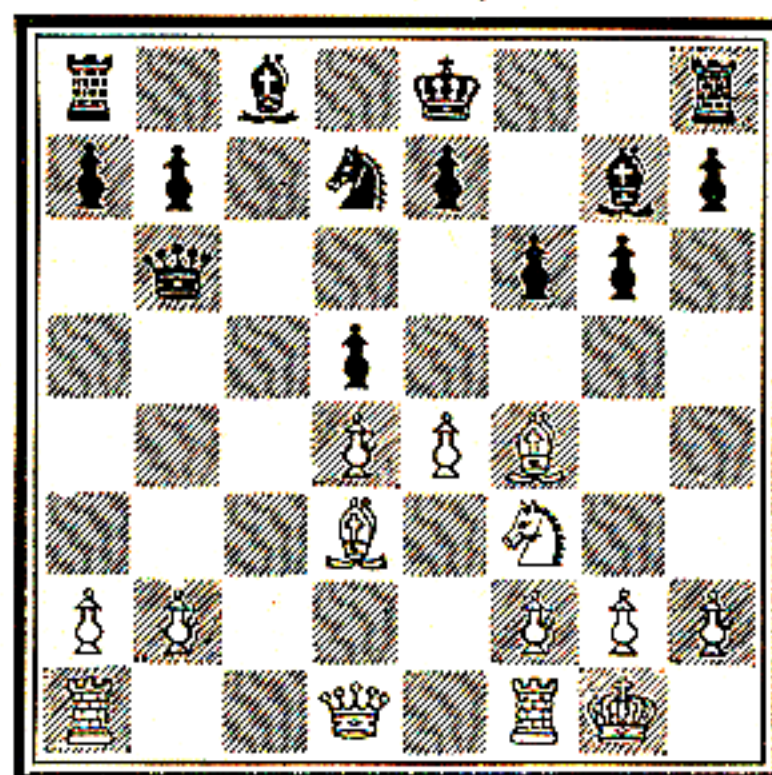
9 Kt-B3! P-B3?

An unpardonable weakening of the position. Black must have been somewhat disturbed by the fact that 9 . . . QxKtP could not be played: 10 O-O, Q-Kt3 (the threat is 11 Q-R4, followed by 12 QR-Kt1, and 13 Kt-K5 with a terrific bind on the position); 11 Q-R4, B-Kt2; 12 KR-B1, etc., when Black cannot disentangle himself.

10 O-O B-Kt2
11 P-K4!

A bold stroke, which Black had not counted on when choosing his 9th move. Now after 11 . . . P-K4; 12 B-K3, and Black's center is shaky.

H. Grob



L. Steiner

11 Pxp
12 Bxp O-O
13 B-Q5ch K-R1
14 Q-B2 P-K4
15 Pxp Pxp
16 B-K3 Q-R4
17 B-Kt3 Kt-B3

Although it would not appear so at first sight, Black's position is already quite hopeless. There is no valid defense to the following move.

18 Kt-Kt5

B-B4

There was nothing better: 18 . . . P-KR3; 19 Kt-K6!, BxKt; 20 BxB, K-R2; 21 B-QB5, KR-K1; 22 B-B7, etc.

19 Q-B5!

Q-Q1

If 19 . . . QxQ; 20 BxQ and the Black Rook has no escape: 20 . . . R-K1; 21 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt1; 22 Kt-Q6ch, or 20 . . . KR-QKt1; 21 B-Q6, etc.

20 Kt-B7ch

RxKt

21 BxR

Kt-Kt5

22 P-KR3

KtxB

23 QxKt

P-K5

24 QR-Q1

Q-B3

25 B-Q5

P-KKt4

Directed against 26 P-KKt4.

26 BxKtP

R-KB1

27 BxP

R-K1

28 P-B3

B-QB1

29 R-B2

Q-K2

30 KR-Q2

B-K4

31 R-Q5

BxKtP

32 QxKtP

B-B3

33 Q-R5

R-Kt1

34 R-Q8

P-QR3

35 RxRch

KxR

36 BxPch

K-B1

37 Q-R6ch

B-Kt2

38 Q-Q6

Resigns

Moscow, 1936

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

Zagorjanskij

Belavenec

White

Black

1 P-Q4

Kt-KB3

2 P-QB4

P-KKt3

3 Kt-QB3

P-Q4

4 Q-Kt3

P-B3

In his match with Euwe, Alekhine continued 4 . . . PxP, sacrificing the center, with the hope of getting a lively game by increasing the mobility of the pieces. The textmove insures the center.

5 B-Kt5

.

Apparently a good move as Black is forced to give up the center, but actually it is unsound. The way Black takes advantage of the move is instructive. 5 B-B4, 5 P-K3 or 5 Kt-B3 were alternatives.

5

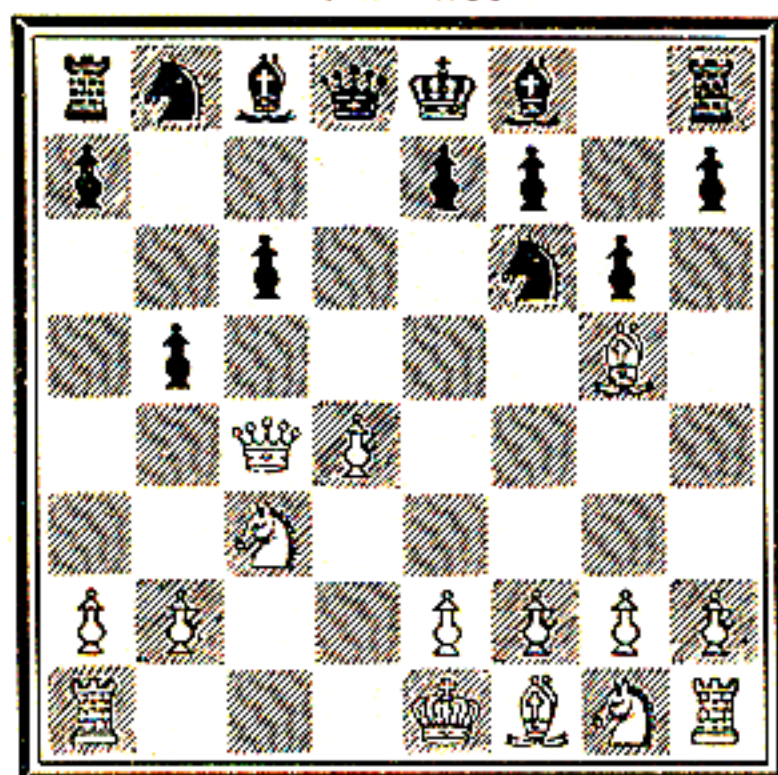
PxP

6 QxBP

P-Kt4!

This often misused move, the point of which becomes obvious on Black's next play, is well calculated here.

Belavenec



Zagorjanskij

7 Q-Q3

B-B4!!

8 Q-Q1

.

Forced as 8 P-K4 would not do on account of . . . KtxP! 9 KtxKt, Q-Q4!, and the weakness of White's Bishop at Kt5 is evident. The threat of course is 10 . . . BxKt followed by 11 . . . QxB, and remarkably enough this cannot be met. If 10 Kt-QB3, BxQ; 11 KtxQ, BxB; 12 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 13 KtxR, BxP, etc. The depth of the combination is outstanding.

8

P-Kt5

Every move a hard blow! White cannot now continue with 9 BxKt, PxKt!; 10 BxR, PxP, and the threat of . . . Q-R4ch wins.

9 Kt-R4

.

9 Kt-Kt1 is probably a little better, but it certainly doesn't appear inviting.

9

Kt-K5

10 Kt-KB3

B-Kt2

11 B-Q2

.

If 11 P-K3, Q-R4!

11

Q-R4

12 P-K3

P-B4

13 P-QR3

.

White's game is apparently beyond salvation. If 13 PxP, KtxB; 14 KtxKt, B-Q2!; etc., and if 13 B-K2, PxP; 14 PxP, Kt-QB3, etc.

13

KtxB

14 KtxKt

PxQP

15 Q-B3

PxKP

16 Kt-B4

PxBPch!

17 KxP

B-Q5ch

18 K-K1

QxKt

19 QxR

O-O

20 Q-B3

PxP

21 RxP

Q-Kt5ch

22 K-Q1

R-Q1

23 Kt-Q2

BxP

Resigns

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Masters I Have Met

By FRED M. WREN

(In beginning this little series, let me place myself on a common plane with the average reader, and assure him that I am not one of the American chess masters who contribute so frequently to his enjoyment through the columns of THE CHESS REVIEW. To these favored beings, who have met most of the international masters in actual tournament play, my thrills derived from these chance meetings must seem puerile. To me, however, they are the high spots in a chess career which has been limited for the most part to skittles play.)

I.

The scene is the Coomans Hotel in Rotterdam. The cafe of this hotel is famous throughout that section of Europe as being a place where any chess-loving stranger can get into a game within three minutes after he has taken a seat at one of the many tables there. As the waiter takes the order, the stranger has only to say, "I'd like to play a game of chess if you can find an opponent for me." The waiter does the rest.

I used to drop in there several times a week to push pawns with some of my Dutch friends, and my game had improved to the point that these friends were getting rather fed up with taking continual beatings from an American.

On the evening in question I entered the cafe and found one of my friends playing with a stranger who was making a miserable exhibition of himself as far as his chess game was concerned. He had attained a position which was hopeless, and was sacrificing piece after piece in an attempt to make an immortal game out of what was nothing more than a chess abortion. As my friend applied the inevitable *coup de grace* a few minutes later, he turned to me and said, "Perhaps you would be so kind as to play a game with Mr. Smith. He is only a beginner and I gave him knight odds. Perhaps you can give him a rook."

Knowing that if my friend could win at knight odds I *could* give the stranger a rook, I agreed, and away we went. I have often wished since that day that I had recorded the moves of that game. Never before, nor since, in my life have I had a chess game so thoroughly smashed, smothered, and otherwise man-handled. The stranger seemed to get his second wind about the time our game began, and what he did to me was a sin. And not until I finally turned my king down in disgust, only to hear roars of laughter from my pals(?), did I real-

ize that I had been taken for a ride. Only one bit of consolation could be derived from the mess of that put-up job: from that day on I could join a very select few who were entitled to say, "I played LANDAU and gave him a rook."

II.

While living in Holland, my business required me to spend two days each week in Antwerp, Belgium. Every Monday morning found me seated in a second class compartment on the crack flier, "Etoile du Nord", which plies daily between Amsterdam and Paris. My regular practice was, after finding my seat, to set up the pieces on a small collapsible chess-board with men of the peg type. Then I would retire between the pages of the latest Edgar Wallace thriller, leaving the board in plain sight on the table. Of course, I made many trips during which the plainly exhibited bait attracted nobody. But about half the time someone would saunter down the car, take a look at the chess set, and, if a player who happened to be free from the inhibitions of centuries of British tradition, would stop, pass the time of day, and usually wind up by engaging in a game with me.

On one trip in particular the chess-board-bait attracted the attention of an extremely well-dressed gentleman, who asked if I would care to pass the time by playing a game with him. We drew for pieces, and I won the right to play white.

At that particular time the European chess-public was decidedly Reti-conscious, and wherever one went in chess circles he might see players playing Knight to KB3 on the first move, and replying to their opponents' Pawn to Q4 with a second move of Pawn to QB4. Some of them would, of course, understand the theory of this opening; others would play it and hope for the best, and then wonder what hit them about twenty moves later. The point is that everyone was playing the Reti-Zukertort just because it happened to be fashionable at that time.

Knowing little about the theory of the opening, I liked it just the same, and in this game I began with Knight to KB3. The game went according to the book for four moves after which our ideas on how the opening should be played seemed to diverge. Very slowly, but very surely, he drew me into a variation which I had never heard of, and in which the control of the

game slipped easily and painlessly from me to the player of the black pieces. The sensation was frightening. My opponent was playing an apparently passive and defensive game, with no threats of attack. Yet with every move he made I could feel the increasing pressure on my game. He made no attempt to break up my formation, but, what was worse, he made me realize that within a few moves I should have to break it up myself, and that when I was forced to this extreme my game would necessarily collapse like a pricked balloon.

My few remaining moves were played mechanically and I was in Zugzwang. Just as I was pondering over whether it would be better to resign gracefully or to explode with a few spite checks before turning down the king, my opponent said, "I propose a draw." I looked at him in amazement, saying, "But you have me in Zugzwang." He rose from his seat, bowed stiffly, and replied, "Apparently. But anything may happen in a chess game. So if you do not object we will call it remise. Yes? I must go now. Thank you for the game, sir." And, dropping a card on the table, he walked back to his own seat in another car. The name on the card was RICHARD RETI.

R. I. P.

III.

The scene is the Y. M. C. A. in Buffalo, New York. I was playing one board in a thirty game simultaneous exhibition given by one of the younger American chess luminaries. The preliminaries were over. Those who were playing, "Just to say I have played against," had been put out of their misery, and only six or seven boards remained in play.

I had a good game, and the hero of the evening was spending quite a little time over his moves against me. Naturally, at this stage of the evening, the kibitzers who were fairly evenly distributed at the beginning of the seance were now more concentrated and were attacking in force. If one of the few players left made a move which had not been analyzed and approved by the kibitzers' board of strategy—well, it just wasn't cricket, and any player adopting such a course was taking his life in his hands.

One of my bishops was under attack, and my burning question was whether to protect it by advancing a pawn to its support, or to retreat to a more sheltered position. I considered it at length, and finally decided to push the pawn. Just then I felt a kibitzer's breath on my neck, and a voice whispered in my ear, "What are you going to do?" Without turning, I replied that I was going to push the pawn. "That's

Miniature Games

Played at the Bronx C. C. 1935

VIENNA GAME

I. Fineman

White

T. Stone

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	9 Q-K2	B-QB4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	10 P-B3	O-O?
3 P-B4	P-Q4	11 Q-K4	P-B4
4 PxKP	KtxP	12 PxP e. p.	R-K1
5 KtxKt	PxKt	13 P-B7ch!	KxP
6 P-Q4	PxP e. p.	14 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1?
7 BxP	Kt-B3	15 B-B4ch	Resigns
8 Kt-B3	B-KKt5		

Correspondence Game 1935

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

O. S. Morris

(Washington)

White

Dr. A. S. Neal

(Oklahoma)

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	11 QxKt	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 PxP	O-O-O
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	13 B-B4	R-Q2??
4 O-O	KtxP	14 RxP	Q-B4
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 R-K8ch	R-Q1
6 Q-K2	B-KKt5	16 RxRch	KxR
7 PxP	QKtxP	17 R-Q1ch	K-B1
8 Kt-B3	KtxB	18 QxP	Q-K2
9 KtxKt	Q-K2	19 Q-B5ch	Resigns
10 R-K1	PxKt?		

right", said my unknown adviser, "Don't retreat with the bishop."

I paused a moment in order to classify him. You know a second-class kibitzer can only give advice, while one of the first class is entitled to move your pieces for you. Since no arm came over my shoulder to demonstrate the proper finesse with which the pawn should be pushed, I mentally classified him as a second-rater, and the retreating move of the bishop began to look better to me. I thought that if a second-class kibitzer advised the pawn move there must be something weak about it. Consequently, when the master returned to my board I retreated with the bishop. My unknown friend uttered a soft groan as I did so, and repeated it after the master made his reply and went on his way.

"You are very lucky," he said, "Your bishop move laid you open to a mate in six."

"Go and tell him about it," I replied. "I'm busy." And he went away. I finally won the game, and when analyzing it the next day at the club I mentioned to some friends what had happened, and set up the position on a board. Roy Black looked at it a minute and said, "He was right. A forced mate in six," and demonstrated. I then described the well-meaning adviser and asked who he was. I was told. And through these columns let me render apology and thanks to EDWARD LASKER.

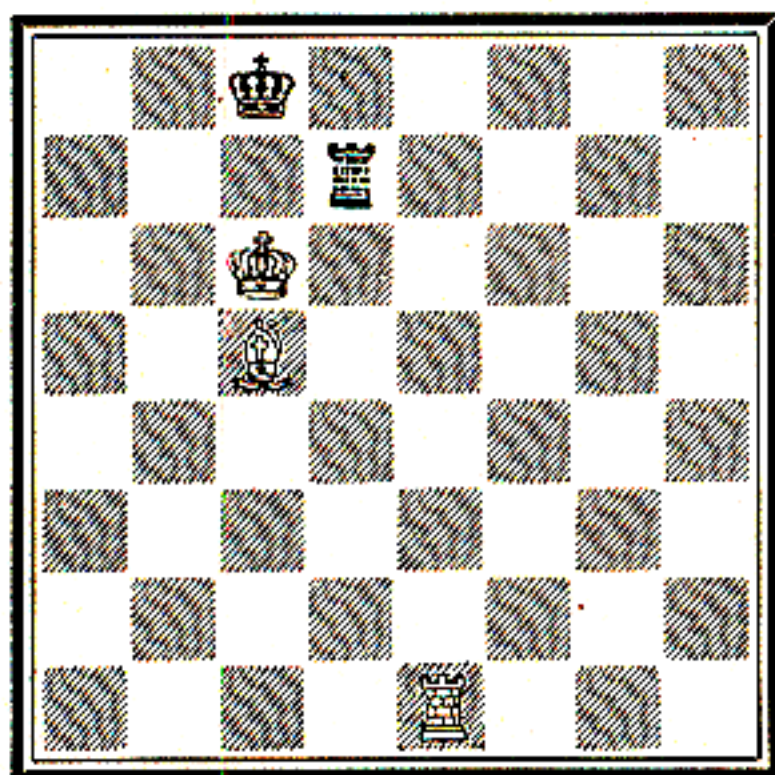
The End Game

By I. KASHDAN

Several readers have commented favorably on our Study No. 2, as giving a position which might easily occur over the board, and one in which the theory of attack and defense should be thoroughly known.

With Rook and Bishop against Rook there are more winning positions than with Rook and Knight, and the player with the lone Rook must be very careful to avoid loss.

STUDY NO. 3
Black



White
WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

The above is the typical winning position in this ending. The White King has the direct opposition, and the Bishop holds the important squares, R7 and K7, preventing any chance of escape. The strategy will be to force the Black Rook to some weaker square, and then prevent it from interposing to avert the mate.

1 R-K8ch

The first step is to get the Rook to the seventh rank. If 1 B-Kt6, R-B2ch! draws.

1 R-Q1
2 R-K7 R-Q7 (or A)

The best square for the Rook. White will force it to either the 8th or 6th ranks. The latter is the weakest, and Black should avoid it as long as possible.

3 R-KB7 R-Q8

If 3 . . . R-Q1; 4 B-K7!, R-Kt1; 5 R-B5 (threatening R-QR5), K-Kt1; 6 B-Q6ch, K-B1; 7 R-QKt5 wins.

4 R-QR7 R-QKt8

If 4 . . . K-Kt1; 5 R-R4, R-QB8 (the threat was B-Q6ch); 6 R-K4.

5 B-R3! R-Kt6

The Rook is forced to this square. If 5 . . . K-Kt1; 6 R-K7, K-R1; 7 R-K5, R-Kt2; 8 R-K4! Now Black must move, and either R-K8ch or R-R4ch will mate in several moves.

6 B-Q6 R-B6ch
7 B-B5 R-Kt6
8 R-B7ch

The start of the final maneuver. The lessened scope of the Rook on the 6th will soon be apparent.

8 K-Kt1

If 8 K-Q1; 9 R-KB7 wins, as . . . R-K6 will not do. If the Rook could here go to K7 or K8, the game would be drawn, as the position would then be of a type much more favorable to the defense.

9 R-K7 K-R1
10 R-K4 R-Kt2
11 R-R4ch K-Kt1
12 B-Q6ch Resigns

(A)

2 R-Kt1
3 R-QR7 K-Kt1
4 R-Kt7ch K-R1
5 B-Q6 R-B1ch

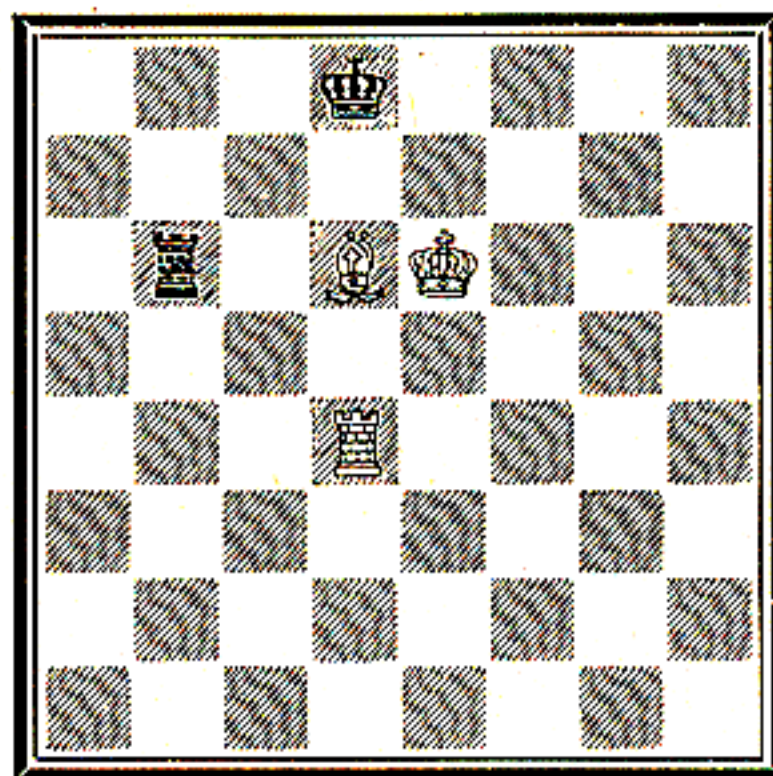
If 5 . . . R-Kt8; 6 R-Kt8ch, K-R2; 7 R-KR8, R-Kt3; 8 R-R1 wins. Or 5 . . . R-Kt2; 6 R-Kt8ch (of course not 6 RxR, stalemate!), K-R2; 7 R-Kt2, K-R1; 8 R-K2, and mate is forced.

6 B-B7 R-KKt1
7 R-Kt1 R-Kt3ch
8 B-Q6 R-Kt2
9 R-K1 R-K2

The last chance, hoping for RxR.

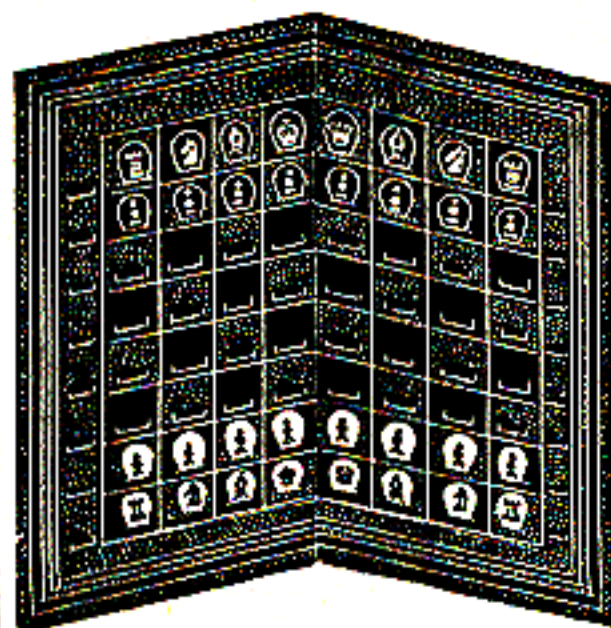
10 BxR Resigns

STUDY NO. 3-a
Black



White
WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

Solution to Study No. 2-a: 1 R-QB7, K-B4; 2 R-QKt7, Kt-Kt5; 3 R-Kt5ch!, K-B5; 4 R-B5ch, K-Kt6; 5 R-B3ch, K-R5; 6 R-R3ch, K-Kt4; 7 R-R5ch (not 7 R-QKt3, R-Q7! followed by Kt-Q6, etc.), K-B3; 8 R-B5ch, K-Q3; 9 R-B4, Kt-Q4; 10 R-B2 draws. If 1 . . . K-Kt6; 2 R-KKt7!, R-QB7; 3 R-Kt7ch, K-B6; 4 R-Kt3ch! and draws.



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The World Championship Match

World Championship Match Twenty-Sixth Game

Dr. Euwe at his best. The sacrifice of a bishop for three pawns was well planned. The succeeding pawn advance equally well executed. This game turned out to be the margin of victory.

DUTCH DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	25 P-K4	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	26 PxP	B-Q5
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt5ch	27 P-K5	Q-K1
4 B-Q2	B-K2	28 P-K6	R-KKt1
5 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3	29 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3
6 Kt-QB3	O-O	30 R-KKt1!	BxR
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	31 RxB	Q-B3
8 O-O	P-QKt3	32 Kt-Kt5!	R-Kt2
9 Q-B2	B-Kt2	33 PxKt	RxP
10 Kt-K5	KtxKt	34 Q-K3	R-K2
11 BxKt	BxB	35 Kt-K6	R-KB1
12 KxB	Q-B1	36 Q-K5	QxQ
13 P-Q5	P-Q3	37 PxQ	R-B4
14 Kt-Q3	P-K4	38 R-K1	P-KR3
15 K-R1	P-B3	39 Kt-Q8	R-B7
16 Q-Kt3	K-R1	40 P-K6	R-Q7
17 P-B4	P-K5	41 Kt-B6	R-K1
18 Kt-Kt4	P-B4	42 P-K7	P-Kt4
19 Kt-B2	Kt-Q2	43 Kt-Q8	K-Kt2
20 Kt-K3	B-B3	44 Kt-Kt2	K-B3
21 KtxP!	BxB	45 R-K6ch	K-Kt4
22 KtxQP	Q-Kt1	46 Kt-Q6	RxP
23 KtxP	B-B3	47 Kt-K4ch	Resigns
24 Kt-Q2	P-KKt4		

World Championship Match Twenty-Seventh Game

VIENNA GAME

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. A. Alekhine White	Dr. M. Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
3 B-B4	....

With the match drawing to a close, and Alekhine trailing by two points, he revives this somewhat obsolete opening to force the issue. Such tactics adopted in the earlier stages of the match undoubtedly would have favored the ex-champion, whose natural ability is by far superior to that of his opponent.

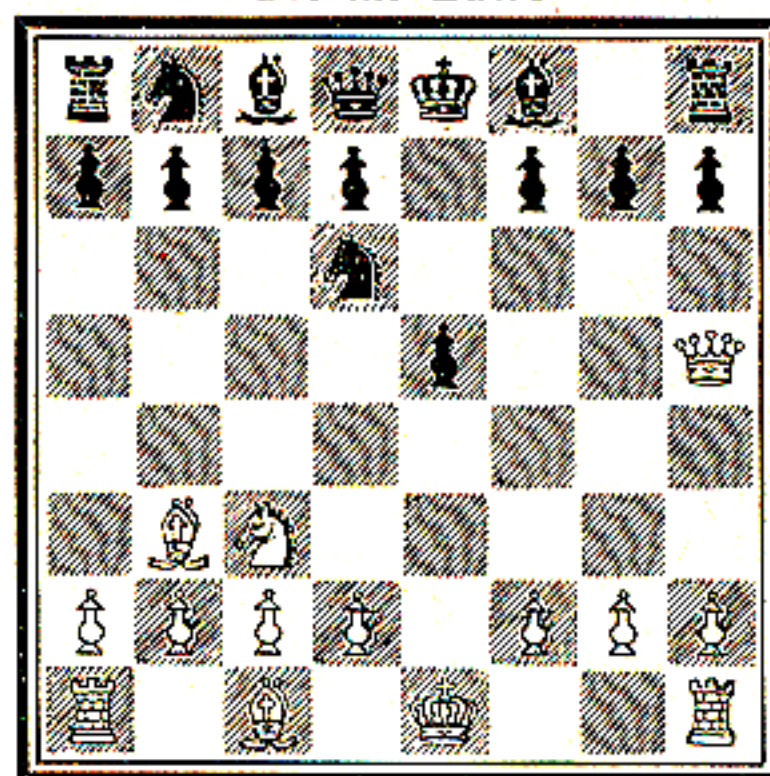
3 KtxP
4 Q-R5

Not 4 BxPch, KxB; 5 KtxKt, P-Q4! The text-move was introduced by Lipke at Leipzig, 1894 and adds a genuine sting to the variation.

4 Kt-Q3
5 B-Kt3

If 5 QxKPch, Q-K2, and after the exchange of Q's, Black would have no difficulty in playing for a draw.

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

5 B-K2

Avoiding the trappy variation of 5 ... Kt-B3; 6 Kt-Kt5, P-KKt3; 7 Q-B3, P-B4; 8 Q-Q5, Q-K2; 9 KtxPch, K-Q1; 10 KtxR, P-Kt3; 11 P-Q3, B-QKt2; 12 P-KR4, P-KR3, which gives the second player a doubtful attack in return for material minus.

6 Kt-B3

Sharper than 6 QxKP, which later would result in the loss of a tempo.

6 Kt-B3

Better than 6 ... O-O at once, after which White could work up a lasting attack. e. g. 7 P-Q3, Kt-B3; 8 Kt-Kt5, P-KR3; 9 P-KR4 (threatening 10 Q-Kt6), Kt-Q5; 10 B-Q5, P-B3; 11 Q-Kt6! BxKt; 12 PxP, PxP; 13 QxKt, KtxPch; 14 K-Q1, KtxR; 15 KtxP!

7 KtxP

Dr. Tartakower at Carlsbad, 1907, tried to lead into the above variation by continuing with 7 P-Q3, but this was refuted by 7 ... P-KKt3; 8 Q-Kt4, P-KR4; 9 Q-R3, Kt-B4.

7 KtxKt
8 QxKt O-O
9 Kt-Q5 R-K1
10 O-O B-B1
11 Q-B4 P-B3
12 Kt-K3

Now Black's misplaced Kt at Q3 is a continual source of trouble. It daren't move and it can't stay.

12 Q-R4
13 P-Q4 Q-R4

The object of this last Q maneuver obviously was to protect the KBP, but it incidentally threatens 14 ... R-K5 which would fail heretofore because of BxPch.

14 P-QB3 Kt-K5
15 P-B3 Kt-Kt4

Not 15 ... B-Q3; 16 QxPch, QxQ; 17 BxQch, KxB; 18 PxKtch, etc. Or 15 ... Kt-B3; 16 Kt-Kt4!

16 P-Q5!

Threatening to win the Kt by 17 P-KR4.

16 PxP
17 KtxP Kt-K3
18 Q-Kt4

18 Q-Kt3 also maintains the upper hand.

18 Q-Kt3

If 18 ... QxQ; 19 PxQ, White's position would be superior. In that event 20 Kt-B7 would be threatened.

19 B-K3 P-Kt3
20 QR-Q1 B-Kt2
21 QxQ

With the attack weathered, White counts on his superior endgame position.

21 RPxQ
22 KR-K1 QR-B1
23 K-B2 B-B4

To simplify by exchanging. 23 . . . B-B3 was an alternative.

24 BxB BxKt

Not 24 . . . KtxB; 25 Kt-K7ch.

25 BxB KtxB
26 RxRch RxR
27 P-QKt4! Kt-K3

If 27 . . . Kt-R5; 18 B-Kt3, KtxP; 19 RxP, etc.

28 BxKt QPxB
29 R-Q7 R-QB1
30 RxRP RxP
31 R-R8ch K-R2
32 P-QR4 R-Kt6

33 . . . R-B7ch at once offered better chances.

33 P-Kt5 P-Kt4

If now instead 33 . . . R-Kt7ch White wins by bringing his K over to the Q side. e. g. 34 K-K3, RxKKtP; 35 P-R5, PxP; 36 K-Q4, RxP; 37 P-Kt6, R-QKt7; 38 K-B5, P-B4; 39 RxP with the threat of 40 R-Kt5.

34 K-K2 P-K4
35 K-Q2 P-B3

Not 35 . . . K-Kt3; 36 R-R6 threatening to capture the P with check.

36 K-B2 R-Kt5
37 K-B3 R-Q5

If 37 . . . R-Kt8, White attacks the QKtP, which must fall.

38 R-R6 K-Kt3
39 RxP RxP
40 R-R6! R-Q5

Here the game was adjourned. Euwe pointed out that after 41 P-Kt6, R-Q8; 42 K-B4, K-B2; 43 K-B5, K-K2; 44 P-Kt7, R-QKt8; 45 K-B6 wins and resigned.

World Championship Match

Twenty-Eighth Game

"So near, and yet so far." A tantalizing game. A pawn ahead, a game behind, three games to go . . . Alekhine's disappointment can be imagined. Euwe's stalwart defense cannot pass unmentioned.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe White Dr. A. Alekhine Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 B-Q3	P-R3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 P-K4	KtxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	13 BxKt	BxB
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	14 BxP	R-R2
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	15 O-O	Kt-Kt3
6 Kt-B3	O-O	16 Kt-K4	B-K2
7 R-B1	P-B3	17 Kt-K5	R-B2
8 B-Q3	P-KR3	18 Q-Q3	Kt-B5
9 B-R4	PxP	19 KtxKt	RxB
10 BxP	P-QKt4	20 Kt-K5	RxR

21 RxR	B-Kt2	43 PxPch	KxP
22 Kt-B5	BxKt	44 K-B3	B-B8
23 RxB	Q-Q3	45 Kt-K1	K-Q4
24 P-QR4	PxP	46 Kt-B2	K-B4
25 Kt-B4	Q-B5	47 Kt-Q4	B-R6
26 Q-K3	Q-Kt5	48 Kt-K2	B-Kt7
27 P-B3	Q-Kt3	49 KtxP	BxP
28 Kt-Q6	B-Q4	50 Kt-Q3ch	K-Kt4
29 Q-B3	K-R2	51 Kt-K5	B-R4
30 Q-B2	QxQ	52 Kt-B4	B-Kt5
31 RxQ	K-Kt3	53 Kt-Q6ch	K-B4
32 R-B8	RxR	54 Kt-B7	P-KR4
33 KtxR	K-B3	55 Kt-K5	B-B4
34 K-B2	P-Kt4	56 Kt-B4	B-K5
35 Kt-Kt6	B-B3	57 Kt-Q2	B-Kt7
36 Kt-B4	K-K2	58 P-R4	K-Q4
37 Kt-K3	K-Q3	59 Kt-B4	K-K5
38 K-K2	P-B4	60 Kt-Q6ch	K-Q4
39 P-KKt3	B-Kt4ch	61 Kt-K8	K-B4
40 K-Q2	P-B5	62 Kt-B6	B-B6
41 PxP	PxP	63 P-Kt3	Drawn
42 Kt-Kt2	P-K4		

World Championship Match

Twenty-Ninth Game

"They shall not pass!" For the second successive game Alekhine finds himself a pawn ahead in an ending but unable to convert it into a win. Euwe stands his ground as unyielding as the dikes of his native Holland.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine White Dr. M. Euwe Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	27 R-Q4	R-B4
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	28 K-B2	P-QB3
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	29 P-QR4	R-R2
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	30 R-Kt4	P-QKt4
5 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	31 PxP	PxP
6 B-K2	PxP	32 K-B3	R(R2)-B2
7 P-B5	P-K5	33 R-Kt3	K-B1
8 PxKt	PxKt	34 P-Kt4	K-K2
9 BxP	BxB	35 P-B5	PxP
10 QxB	RPxP	36 PxP	P-B3
11 QxKtP	Kt-Q2	37 K-B4	PxPch
12 B-B4	P-K4	38 RxPch	RxR
13 BxP	KtxB	39 KxR	R-B4ch
14 PxKt	B-Kt5ch	40 K-K4	K-B3
15 Kt-B3	BxKtch	41 R-R3	R-B5ch
16 PxP	O-O	42 K-Q3	R-KR5
17 O-O	Q-K2	43 R-Kt3	KxP
18 KR-K1	Q-B4	44 RxPch	K-K3
19 R-K3	R-R6	45 P-B4	RxPch
20 Q-B3	R-K1	46 K-Q4	K-Q3
21 P-R3	R-R4	47 R-Kt6ch	K-B2
22 R-Q1	Q-K2	48 R-KB6	R-R4
23 Q-QB6	R-B4	49 K-B3	K-Kt2
24 Q-Q7	P-Kt3	50 K-Kt4	K-B2
25 P-KB4	R-B5		
26 QxQ	RxQ		Drawn

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News Events

New England Notes

The Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n has taken the lead in attempts to form a New England Chess Ass'n. At its annual meeting on Washington's Birthday at the Boston City Club, the Executive Committee (consisting of representatives from all Massachusetts clubs) was authorized, by unanimous vote, to take the necessary preliminary steps to accomplish this aim and to report the results at the semi-annual meeting and outing of the M. S. C. A. to be held on a week-end in June (probably at Bedford, Mass.). Clubs in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine interested in this movement should get in touch with Mr. Franklin J. Sanborn, Secretary, Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n, Boston City Club, Boston, Mass.

Of the 18 entries in the Championship Division of the M. S. C. A. tourney the following have qualified for the finals: Adams, Morton, Sandberg, Marchand and Palmer.

Harvard teams carried off top honors in both divisions of the Metropolitan Chess League of Boston.

World Championship Match Thirtieth Game

"The King is dead! Long live the King!" Alekhine, forced to play for a win, strives for complications to no avail. Two pawns behind the ending is lost, and Euwe's magnanimous offer of a draw is a fitting conclusion to an eventful match.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 KtxP	KxKt
2 P-QB4	PxP	22 Q-B4ch	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-Q2!?	23 P-B3	Q-R4
4 Q-R4	P-QB3	24 B-K3	R-KKt1
5 QxP(B4)	KKt-B3	25 R-B2	B-B3
6 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	26 QR-KB1	Kt-R5
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	27 QxPch!	KxQ
8 B-Kt2	O-O	28 Kt-B4ch	K-B2
9 O-O	Q-R4	29 KtxQ	B-K2
10 P-K4	Q-R4	30 K-R2	Kt-Kt3
11 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt3	31 R-QKt2	QR-QB1
12 Kt-K2	R-Q1	32 P-B4	Kt-B1
13 P-QR4	QKt-Q2	33 P-B5	B-Kt4
14 P-QKt4	P-KKt4?	34 BxB	RxB
15 KtxP	Kt-K4	35 Kt-B4	Kt-R2
16 Q-B2	Kt-Kt3	36 Kt-K6	R-R4ch
17 P-R3!	P-KR3	37 K-Kt2	Kt-B3
18 B-B3	Kt-Kt5	38 K-B3	R-KKt1
19 PxKt	BxKtP	39 Kt-B4	KR-Kt4
20 BxB	QxB	40 R-KKt1	Drawn

Empire State News

The team representing the Brooklyn Edison Company won the championship of the Commercial Chess League of New York City.

Twenty players were entered in the Women's Tourney held under the auspices of the Marshall Chess Club. They were divided into two sections of 10 each and the following qualified for the finals: Mrs. Adele Rivero, Mrs. Raphael E. McCready and Mrs. William Slater from Section A—Mrs. Mary Bain, Miss Edith Weart, and Miss Helen White from Section B.

The Niagara Falls C. C. played a return match with the German C. C. of Buffalo at Buffalo and reversed the result of their first meeting by winning 8 to 6.

G. Shainswit won the championship tourney of the Empire City C. C. (New York). The leading scores: G. Shainswit 7½-1½, J. Moskowitz 6½-2½, H. Fajans and S. Goodman 5½-3½.

Middle West News

The Detroit Chess Club defeated a picked team composed of players from the Midland, Saginaw and Flint Chess Clubs on February 23 by the score of 11½-7½. The match was held at Flint, Mich.

In an inter-city chess match Cleveland defeated Akron at the rooms of the Cuyahoga C. C. (Cleveland) 10-3.

John O. Hoy won the Cleveland city title for 1936, just nosing out Elliott E. Stearns for the honor.

The Northern Ohio State Championship Tourney was scheduled to begin March 25 at the Cuyahoga C. C. The winner will meet the winner of the Southern Ohio Tourney for the State Title now held by Dr. P. G. Keeney of Cincinnati.

New Jersey Chatter

The second annual championship tourney of the Bergen County Chess Association is scheduled to begin on April 4th.

The inter-club tourney of the North Jersey Chess Ass'n finds the Elizabeth C. C. in the lead 4 matches to 0, with the Ridgewood C. C. and Jersey City C. C. tied for second and third 3 matches to 1. The Newark Rice C. C. which won the inter-club title so many years in succession that the other clubs practically conceded them a vested interest in the championship is strangely enough in fourth place with an even score of 2 matches won and 2 lost.

(Continued on Page 91)

Leaders of Chess in America

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

WALTER PENN SHIPLEY

In a recent letter to the President of the International Chess Federation, José R. Capablanca suggested that all matters relating to title matches be placed in the hands of a committee of "three well-known first class amateurs". These, he added, should include Sir George Thomas, Walter Penn Shipley and either Dr. A. Rueb or H. Strick Van Linschoten.

The apparent intent of the ex-champion to designate the outstanding representative of the chess fraternity in England, America and the Continent, must serve to remind us of the pre-eminent position of our own Mr. Shipley among those who have fostered the game in this country. On June 20th he will celebrate his 76th birthday, and his "relative" inactivity in the cause of chess during the past few years, makes pertinent a brief resumé of his long devotion to chess that goes back over half a century. In fact if we keep in mind the diverse and manifold contributions he has made to every phase of chess activities, as player, patron, promoter, author, columnist, and not least, as friend and trusted advisor of masters and enthusiasts, it is doubtful if the entire history of the game offers a parallel.

We have indeed long lists of masters—national, international and grand—myriads of fans, and happily a generous quota of patrons. But exceedingly rare are the qualities of mind and heart that unite a chess talent of the highest order with a love of the game that subordinates personal ambition to the broader interests of the chess world.

Rarer still are an added fine discrimination, an innate recognition of values that has placed first emphasis upon "first things", a warm and sympathetic personality that has given full recognition to the high merits of fellow experts . . . Hence his career is a balanced study that offers food for thought for chess devotees even as his games merit the careful scrutiny of our younger masters.

Mr. Shipley has loved chess intensely but wisely. He has emphasized not only its competitive, but its social and cultural aspects. In addition to laurels gained in match and tournament and the deep satisfaction of a native talent developed to the highest excellence, chess has enriched his hours of leisure, has won for him legions of friends throughout the world, has made his name a household word wherever chess players gather, and in passing, has

rounded out a distinguished record in his own profession.

A Philadelphia lawyer, first and foremost, he is still an active practitioner at the bar, and a recognized expert in the law of decedents' estates. Long a member of the firm of Morris, Shipley and Vaux,* which numbered among its clients many of the leading banking and industrial companies of his city, he is in daily attendance at his offices, and it is a rare calendar of the Orphans' Court that does not find him present.

But even in his professional work he has not been permitted to remain entirely aloof from chess. Within the last few years as "friend of the court" he presented a careful brief upon the educational value of chess to support the legacies given by the will of Harris J. Chilton to two of the leading chess clubs of the city.

It is not our intent to review the long career of Mr. Shipley in the service of chess. A biographical sketch in the *British Chess Magazine* of January, 1907, gives many details of interest to those who would gauge his strength as a player. He was three times champion of Pennsylvania, and on several occasions he won the title of his city and of the Franklin Chess Club. He played with outstanding success in the tournaments of the New York State Chess Association. In fact in four of these events covering 1886, 1892, 1894 and 1896, he scored 2 firsts, one tie for first and one second, playing in all, 28 games without a single loss against leading players of New York and Philadelphia.

Ardent chess fans who have heard the siren call to battle will appreciate that early in his life Mr. Shipley had to make a grave choice between the lure of new chess triumphs and the demands of his own profession. With the intuitive judgment that is the keynote of his personality, he early sensed the *ultima thule* of amateur achievement and the higher claim of the law. At no point has he overstepped the bounds of a disciplined ambition.

It is idle to speculate upon what higher rank he might have attained as a chess artist had he devoted all his energies to the game. As it

*Mr. Morris retired from the firm to head the Girard Trust Company, (this year celebrating its 100th anniversary) and later to become Board Chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is characteristic of Mr. Shipley that the continuity of these associations has never been broken.



WALTER PENN SHIPLEY

was his detachment from the fierce strivings of the professional masters placed him in a position to render a unique service to the game. Mr. Shipley became a patron of the game—not a Mæcenas in a narrow sense—but an admirer of the great masters with a real understanding of chess genius and a deep appreciation of the difficulties of chess as a profession.

In "*Chess in Philadelphia*", whose title page reads: "A brief history of the game in Philadelphia . . . by Gustavus C. Reichhelm, assisted by Walter Penn Shipley", we find the thorough scholarship and careful analysis that characterize his games and his work. Here we can uncover but few of his own games that were played in the '90s, and none of his later and best period. There is, however, the score of an early game played by him in 1883 in a simultaneous exhibition given by Steinitz. Even at that time complete mastery of the opening which was to feature his style for many years, is in evidence. And from a Germantown paper of 1884 we note: "Dr. Zukertort played 12 simultaneous games at chess against members of the Germantown Club last evening, winning 10 and losing 2, one to Mr. W. P. Shipley of the Germantown Chess Club."

Thereafter he became a leading spirit of the notable group that made up the Franklin Chess Club in the nineties. Outstanding masters were invited to the city—Steinitz, Lasker, Pillsbury, Marshall, Capablanca. The growing strength of the Franklin coterie made them formidable adversaries not only in simultaneous exhibitions but in single matches played with the clock. On his first visit to America, when Dr. Lasker was sweeping all before him, one of the few victories registered against him was obtained by Shipley in an individual encounter. In 1889 he scored set games against J. Gunsberg and Max Weiss, both of these masters being at that time at the height of their powers. In fact Weiss had arrived in the city fresh from his great success in the 6th American Chess

Congress in New York, (1889) where he had tied Tschigorin for first place. Additional victories were chalked up by Shipley against Lee, Bird, Albin, Taubenhause and Lipschutz.

**Franklin Chess Club
Philadelphia - June, 1889**

SCOTCH OPENING

W. P. Shipley	Max Weiss
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 KtxKt	KtPxKt
6 B-Q3	P-Q4
7 P-K5	Kt-Kt5
8 O-O	B-QB4
9 B-KB4	P-Kt4
10 B-Q2	KtxKP
11 Q-R5	P-KR3

Steinitz in the *International Chess Magazine* (July, 1889) states that with this natural move Black seals his fate. Also that curious as it may seem 11 . . . B-K2 is the only move to save the game. Mr. Shipley, however, pointed out at the time that the text move is the best if properly followed up.

12 R-K1 B-Q3

Instead Black should play 12 . . . Q-K2, and if 13 BxP, Kt-B6ch wins, and if 13 Kt-B3, B-KKt5 wins.

13 P-B4!	B-K3
14 PxKt	B-QB4ch
15 K-R1	Q-Q2
16 BxP	B-B7
17 R-K2	B-Kt5
18 P-K6!	BxQ
19 PxQch	KxP

And White mates in two.

With Pillsbury he played many games, the final score being about 2-1 in favor of the grandmaster, and this is an excellent gauge of Shipley's powers in those years.

But to the masters who visited the city Mr. Shipley was more than a strong opponent. To many of these men he became mentor and advisor, a trusted friend in hours of trial. His innate sportsmanship created an implicit faith in his judgment and the most obdurate of artistic temperaments became strangely tractable under the spell of his broad sympathy and unbiased verdicts. Steinitz and Lasker might differ with him upon mooted questions involving their "*amour propre*", but nothing could sever the artistic bonds that made them kin with this great lover of chess. His own good offices helped to untangle many of the snarls into which a fiery mood and a sharp pen plunged Steinitz, and aided not a little in removing the obstacles to a title match between Lasker and Capablanca.

Mr. Shipley served as Treasurer of the Lasker-Marshall Match, and as Referee in the Marshall-Capablanca and Lasker-Capablanca Matches. He has acted as President of the

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United States Chess Association and has filled this post in many subordinate organizations and in his local clubs. As the *British Chess Magazine* noted in 1907: "Mr. Shipley not only commands the esteem and regard of all American chess players, but his services to chess are valued and appreciated throughout the whole of the chess world."

The 30 years that have passed since this comment was made by a foreign observer have served only to widen his sphere of activity and influence, and to deepen the affectionate regard of his friends and associates. Many years ago the Manhattan Chess Club conferred upon him an honorary life-membership. In 1921 upon an extended visit to South America he was greeted in chess centers everywhere as an outstanding representative of the game. His stay at the club in Buenos Aires is duly recorded in the chess magazine "*Revista del Club Argentino*" and several of his games are given. His game against J. A. Lynch, a leading expert of that city, is taken from this publication.

Club Argentino de Ajedrez	
CARO-KANN DEFENSE	
W. P. Shipley	J. T. Lynch
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 KtxKtch	KtPxKt
6 B-KB4	B-B4
7 P-QB3	Kt-Q2
8 B-Q3	BxB
9 QxB	P-K4
10 PxP	PxP
11 B-Kt3	Q-R4
12 O-O-O	O-O-O
13 K-Kt1	P-B3
14 Q-B5!	Q-R5
15 Kt-K2	P-KR4
16 P-KR3	P-R5
17 B-R2	Q-QB5
18 R-Q2	.....
Not 18 R-Q3, R-R4!	
18	B-R3
19 R-Q3	.....
Now it can be played.	
19	Q-B2
20 KR-Q1	KR-Kt1
21 P-KKt4!	R-Kt4
22 Q-K4	P-KB4?
23 Q-R4	PxP
24 QxRP	KR-Kt1
25 Q-R8ch	K-B2
26 BxPch	KtxB
27 RxR	Resigns

Mr. Shipley has held the title of Correspondence Champion of the United States. He has organized many such tournaments, the first having its origin in a knee-cap injury that he sustained while playing cricket. This confined him to his bed over an extended period, and

with his typical vigor he set about improving the time thus lying heavily upon him by promoting a correspondence tourney. In the course of this match he announced a mate in 22 moves establishing a record for a form of mate much in vogue at the time.

Much of his real services to chess must remain untold. However, it would be improper to pass over all such phases of his activities without placing on record his own part in the critical chapters of the life of Harry Pillsbury, America's most tragic chess genius. Now these facts can and should be noted.

It is chess history that Mr. Shipley's efforts aided in launching Pillsbury upon his professional career, and that he took the initiative in securing his participation at Hastings. As yet unknown—because his own reticence on these points has sealed the book—is his devotion to the young grandmaster in his last clouded years. In those dark hours when medical skill had to be invoked, when fateful decisions had to be made, be it said for the eternal credit of Walter Shipley, that his long professional experience, his knowledge and his resources were placed unreservedly at the service of his friend . . . and not until Pillsbury was finally laid to rest was his task at end . . .

Nor even then . . . for these many years his own column in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—chess fare that has nurtured a whole generation of players and problem lovers—has been conducted and the proceeds devoted to furthering a chess project equally dear to him.

His interest in the game remains as keen as ever, though he is no longer able to play serious chess. His own views upon the place of chess in the life of the community can be gathered from the following summary of the Chilton case previously referred to.

"An interesting question was decided by Judge Lamorelle of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia on the interpretation of a clause in the will of the late Harris J. Chilton of Philadelphia.

"Chilton bequeathed to the Franklin Chess Club a perpetual annuity of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, the money to be used in holding annual chess tournaments by the above mentioned Club.

"The question before the Court was whether an annuity for the purpose mentioned violated the law against perpetuities or came under the clause of the Act of 1885, providing that no disposition of property made for any religious, charitable, literary or scientific use or a cause that promotes the well doing and well being of social men shall fall as being given in perpetuity.

"Walter Penn Shipley, President of the Franklin Chess Club, in his brief filed with the Court argued that chess was not merely a game but a literary, artistic and scientific study that has been enjoyed and given pleasure and instruction to millions of the world's citizens.

"In closing his brief, he quoted a translation from a poem written by Mutazz of Persia in the 11th Century as follows:

'O thou whose cynic sneers express
The censure of our favorite chess,
Know that its skill is science' self,
Its play distraction from distress.
It soothes the anxious lover's care,
It weans the drunkard from excess;
It counsels warriors in their art,
When dangers threat, and perils press;
And yields us, when we need them most,
Companions in our loneliness.'

"Judge Lamorelle held that the annuity was not void as a perpetuity and directed that Walter Penn Shipley's brief should be filed with and made part of his adjudication.

"This adjudication was, after argument, sustained by all the Judges of the Orphans' Court without a dissenting opinion, which adjudication has since been confirmed absolutely."

An interview with Mr. Shipley is a rich adventure. His memory is stored with reminiscences of the great and near-great of the chess panorama. We carry away with us the significance of such a grand passion in the life of any man—an absorbing interest that begins with youth and does not end with age. We sense, too, his own gratitude for over 60 years of chess activities that have been vouchsafed him, and his deep satisfaction in the by-products of an initially intellectual pursuit. For not in his victories over the board, but in the hundreds of friends he has won, and in the memories of gifted spirits who have gone, does Mr. Shipley find the real rewards of a life-long devotion to the glories of the chess board.

(Continued from Page 87)

Chess in Pennsylvania

The championship tourney of the Mercantile Library C. C. annually draws the cream of Philadelphia's chess talent into action. This year was no exception.

The result was in doubt up to the final round when Winkelman, who had been leading all the way, lost to Sklaroff in an upset that permitted Levin to draw abreast.

The leading scores: B. F. Winkelman and J. Levin each 6½-1½; D. Wiener, A. Gordon, and S. Drasin each 5-3; A. Regen 4-4.

In a play-off match of three games Levin defeated Winkelman 2½-½ to take the title.

The Pennsylvania State Championship is decided on a "knock-out" basis. This year W. H. Steckel and H. Hesse came through to the finals and after a number of draws Steckel scored the decisive point.

The City of Philadelphia Championship tourney started with 100 entries divided into four groups.

Oklahoma State Championship

The first annual tournament for the Oklahoma State title will be held April 25 and 26 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. An entrance fee of \$5.00 will be charged with a \$2.00 refund to those completing the schedule. Entries will close at 1 P. M., April 24th, 1936. Entries by mail should be sent to W. M. Padgett, Sec'y, Oklahoma State Chess Association, Box 731, Tulsa, Oklahoma, in time to be recorded before that date.

Illinois State Championship

Samuel Factor defeated Nels Engholm 2-1 in a three game play-off to decide the Illinois State Championship after both had tied in the regular tourney with scores of 9-1 each. The first and third games of the play-off were held at the Swedish Chess Club (Chicago) and resulted in draws. The second game, which proved the decisive one, was played at Marshall Field & Co., before a crowd of spectators and we append the score.

Illinois State Championship February, 1936

Second Game of Play-off

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Factor
White

N. Engholm
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	29 Kt-K3	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	30 R(K1)xKt	P-B3?
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	31 Kt-Q6	P-R5
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	32 R(Kt3)-B3	B-Q4
5 P-K3	P-B3	33 Kt-B5!	Q-Kt4
6 PxP	KPxP	34 Kt-K7ch	K-B2
7 B-Q3	B-K2	35 KtxB	QxKt
8 KKt-K2	O-O	36 QxRP	QR-K1??
9 Q-B2	R-K1	37 RxPch!	K-Kt1
10 O-O	Kt-B1	38 RxRch	RxR
11 P-QR3	Kt-Kt3	39 Q-Kt3	P-R4
12 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt5	40 PxP	PxP
13 B-KB4	B-Q3	41 R-K5	Q-Q7
14 BxB	QxB	42 R-K7	Q-B8ch
15 P-Kt4	P-KR4?	43 K-R2	Q-Kt7
16 P-K4!	PxP	44 P-B3	P-B4
17 QKtxP	QxQP	45 Q-Q6	P-B5
18 P-R3	Kt-K4	46 Q-Q5ch	K-R1
19 QR-Q1	KtxB	47 R-K5	R-B3
20 RxKt	Q-K4	48 R-K8ch	K-R2
21 Kt-Q6	R-B1	49 Q-K4ch	R-Kt3
22 Q-Q1	Kt-B5	50 Q-R4ch	R-R3
23 R-K1	Q-KKt4	51 Q-Q8	Q-Kt4
24 Kt(Q6)-K4	Q-Kt3	52 R-R8ch	K-Kt3
25 R-KB3	Kt-Q4	53 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt4
26 Q-Q4	B-K3	54 Q-K7ch	K-B4
27 Kt-B1	P-Kt3	55 Q-K4ch	K-Kt4
28 R-KKt3	Q-R3	56 P-R4ch	Resigns

Texas Jottings

A match is being arranged between a combined Dallas-Fort Worth team and a similar Wichita Falls-Lubbock aggregation to be held during April.

Chess in the U. S. S. R.

A monster tournament has been in progress in Russia in which 700,000 competitors participated. Known as the All-Russian Trade Union Chess Tournament it was completed in the middle of January after six months of steady play. The method used in conducting this gigantic chess carnival is well worth studying.

Local tournaments were held all over the country in factories, plants, pits, railways, state farms, etc. The winners qualified to participate in the district tournament of their union. The winners of these district tournaments conducted by 110 trade unions were distributed into six groups playing in six different cities: Leningrad, Minsk, Kharkoff, Baku, Voronezh, and Sverdlovsk. These six tourneys were regarded as the semi-finals and the winners went into a final round robin to decide the trade union championship.

The leading scores: G. Lizitzin and V. Checkover 12 pts. each, Konstantinopolsky and A. Lilienthal 11½ pts. each, Belavenetz 11 pts., Sokolsky and Judovitch 10½ pts. each.

An interesting observation is the fact that the leading masters had to fight their way into the finals through the elimination process despite their acknowledged standing. The only exceptions were A. Lilienthal and Miss Olga Rubtsova, (the best Russian woman player), who received personal invitations to compete in the finals. For the benefit of the curious, Miss Rubtsova finished 19th in the field of 20.

A big international tournament is scheduled for the month of May in Moscow. The participation of Capablanca, Lasker, Lilienthal and Flohr is assured.

In a recent match of 12 games A. Lilienthal and V. Alatorzew broke out even 6 points each. Alatorzew assumed an early lead and Lilienthal had to win the 11th and 12th games to tie the match.

Ostende International Tourney

An international masters tourney will be held in Ostende, Belgium, from April 26th to May 4th. Invitations have been extended to Dr. Tartakower, Sir G. Thomas, G. Stahlberg, E. Lundin, H. Grob, B. Reilly, G. Koltanowski, A. Landau, V. Soultanbeieff and Dr. R. Rey-Ardid.

Margate Easter Congress

This annual event will be held at Margate, England from April 15th to 23rd. Entries will be J. R. Capablanca, G. Stahlberg, E. Lundin, Sir G. Thomas, B. Reilly, T. H. Tylor, E. G. Sergeant, Miss V. Menchik, W. A. Fairhurst and Salo Flohr.

Capablanca's Tour of Spain

During December and January J. R. Capablanca, former World Champion, made a tour of Spain giving simultaneous exhibitions and playing a number of clock games against groups in consultation. Chess interest is very high in Spain and he was received with enthusiasm everywhere. He states in *El Ajedrez Espanol* that Spanish players are improving rapidly and expects that in five years' time they will put forth a team capable of competing successfully for the Hamilton-Russell Trophy in the International Team Tournaments.

The following game played by Capablanca on his tour was one of ten, played simultaneously at Barcelona with clocks at a time limit of 30 moves per hour.

Barcelona - December 14, 1935

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

(Notes by J. R. Capablanca)

J. R. Capablanca	Ribera
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3 Kt-B3	PxP

This move appears inferior to 3 . . . Kt-KB3. The Caro-Kann Defense is based on Black's Queen Bishop coming out, and any maneuver which holds the Bishop in violates the fundamental principle of this opening.

4 KtxP Kt-Q2

The Bishop could have been developed now in accordance with the idea of this opening, but it would have to be exchanged for one of the Knights with a loss of time for Black. This, however, may still be preferable to the text move which keeps it locked in for some time.

5 P-Q4	KKt-B3
6 Kt-Kt3	P-K3
7 B-Q3	B-K2
8 O-O	O-O
9 Q-K2	P-B4
10 R-Q1	Q-B2
11 B-KKt5	P-QKt3

An error which costs Black the game. Probably Black should have played . . . P-KR3 to drive the White Bishop and free the Knight on B3.

12 P-Q5!	KtxP
13 BxB	KtxB
14 BxPch!	KxB
15 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1
16 RxKt!!	QxR

The alternative . . . BxR would not be better. 16 . . . BxR; 17 Q-R5, KR-K1; 18 QxPch, K-R1; 19 R-K1 and Black has no defense against White's numerous threats.

17 Q-R5	R-Q1
18 QxPch	K-R1
19 P-KR4	Q-K1
20 Kt-R5!	Q-B1
21 Kt-B6!!	Kt-Kt1
22 Q-R5ch	Resigns

There is no defense to the threat of 23 Q-Kt6. Translated from *El Ajedrez Espanol*.

My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

The first chance for American players to show what they could do in the international chess arena came in the Team Tournaments, starting at The Hague in 1928. Of course, Americans had been in European tournaments before. Morphy, Pillsbury, Marshall, and others had won their share of honors, and demonstrated our ability to equal or beat the best. But these were in the main solo performances, and the impression was widespread abroad that there was little real chess played in this country.

At The Hague the American team was M. Hanauer, E. Tholfsen, S. Factor, H. Steiner and myself. Considering our inexperience we did extremely well, finishing second among seventeen countries, behind a strong Hungarian team. At Hamburg in 1930 we participated again, but this time only took sixth place. We were handicapped by having only four men instead of the usual five, allowing of no rest through substitutions.

Then came the Prague Tournament in 1931. This time a real effort was made to get out the strongest array of players available. Frank

Marshall captained the team, with A. W. Dake, I. Horowitz, H. Steiner and myself completing the line-up. We had to face much stronger opposition than heretofore, as the prestige of these tournaments had grown, and the greatest masters were representing their countries on the various teams. We proved equal to the occasion, and took the first honors after a very close struggle.

This seemed quite an upset, as on the whole we had the youngest, and perhaps the most untried team of all those present. Our European friends freely predicted that it would never happen again. But having broken the ice, we were all the more eager to repeat the performance. And at Folkestone in 1933; and Warsaw in 1935, we succeeded, each time after stirring battles with the leading rivals. Now American chess is established on a sound basis, and there is no longer any question of our position as one of the leading nations in the mastery of the game.

The following three games are taken from the first three of these tournaments.

The Hague, 1928 CARO-KANN DEFENSE (Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	A. Taube
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP
4 KtxP	B-B4

The advantage of the Caro-Kann over the French Defense or other close openings is that this Bishop can be easily developed. On the other hand, Black has no good way to challenge the center with either . . . P-K4 or . . . P-QB4, and White maintains the freer game. Instead of the text, . . . Kt-B3 is playable, and leads to interesting games.

5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
6 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2

To prevent Kt-K5 followed by KtxB, although that would hardly be good for White as long as Black has not castled, and would present Black with the open KR file.

7 B-Q3	P-K3
8 O-O	B-Q3
9 Q-K2	.....

9 R-K1 might have been more accurate to avoid the loss of a move on the exchange of Bishops. But I was playing for the eventual P-KB4, when the Rook would be needed on KB1.

9	Kt-K2
---------	-------

If 9 . . . KKt-B3; 10 Kt-B5 forces the exchange of Bishop for Knight. But 9 . . . BxB; 10 QxB,

KKt-B3 was preferable, and Black might then continue with . . . Q-B2 and . . . O-O-O.

10 Kt-Kt5!

Making it difficult for Black to castle, for if now 10 . . . O-O; 11 KtxKP!, PxKt; 12 QxPch wins.

10	Kt-B3
11 Kt(Kt3)-K4	Kt(K2)-Q4
12 P-KB4	O-O

The threat was 13 KtxBch, QxKt; 14 P-B5. But 12 . . . B-K2 should have been played as a defensive measure.

13 KtxB	QxKt
14 BxB	RPxB
15 B-Q2	.....

Now the White Kt is splendidly placed, and White is ready to prepare for a direct attack on the K side.

15	QR-Q1
16 QR-Q1	.....

The center must be securely held before any advance.

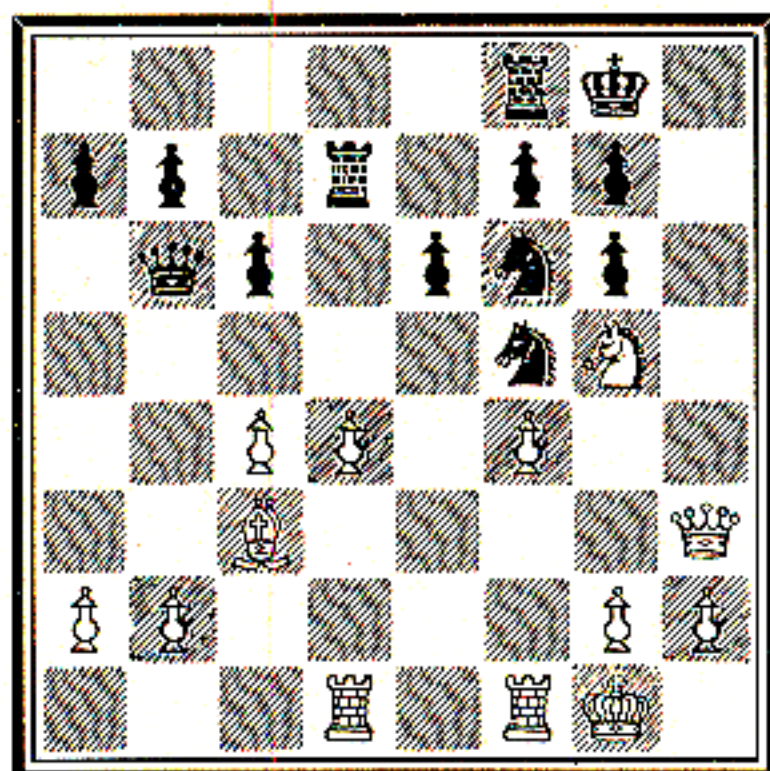
16	Q-B2
17 P-B4	Kt-K2

17 . . . Kt-Kt3; 18 B-B3, QKt-Q2; would have offered more security against the coming threat on KR7 by defending the other Kt.

18 B-B3	R-Q2
19 Q-K3	Q-Kt3
20 Q-R3	Kt-B4

Believing he would force White to retreat to defend the QP. But White's reply comes as a forceful surprise. There was already no way to prevent the opening of the Bishop's diagonal.

A. Taube



I. Kashdan

21 P-B5 Q-Kt4
22 P-Q5!

Now there is no good answer to the threat of BxKt.

22 QxPch
23 K-R1 Kt-R4

Losing a piece, but if 23 . . . Kt-R3; 24 BxKt, PxB; 25 Kt-K4! wins. Or 23 . . . KR-Q1; 24 BxKt, PxB; 25 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 26 PxP! and Black is lost.

24 P-KKt4 RxP
25 PxKt(R4) PxP
26 QxP Kt-R3
27 BxP!

By far the strongest continuation, as it at once disrupts the whole King's position.

27 KxB

If 27 . . . RxR; 28 RxR, KxB; 29 KtxKPch wins the Queen.

28 R-KKt1 Resigns

As there is no defense to all the threats of discovered check.

Hamburg, 1930

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

G. Stahlberg	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5

One of Nimzowitsch's favorites. The idea is either to double White's Pawns, or gain a stronghold with the Kt at K5, which can be supported by . . . P-KB4, and the fianchetto of the QB.

4 Q-Kt3

Perhaps the strongest reply, as it gains time, and prepares, if . . . BxKt, to play QxB. Other moves which have been tried here are 4 Q-B2, P-Q4!, or 4 P-K3, P-QKt3; 5 Kt-K2, followed by P-QR3, or the simple 4 B-Q2.

4 P-B4
5 PxP Kt-B3
6 Kt-B3 Kt-K5

More consistent with Black's original plan than 6 . . . BxP, but the latter would be just as effective. Black's gain of time with the text is more apparent than real.

7 B-Q2 KtxQBP

Or 7 . . . KtxB; 8 KtxKt, P-B4; 9 P-K3, BxP with a good game.

8 Q-B2 O-O

I did not know it at the time, but this proved to have been a new move. The usual play was 8 . . . P-B4, in order, after . . . BxKt; to play . . . Kt-K5 very soon.

9 P-K4

Stahlberg realized that I had avoided the "book" line, and thought this would take advantage of it. However, the KP proved to be a weakness. Correct was 9 P-QR3, BxKt; 10 BxB, P-B4; 11 P-QKt4!, Kt-K5; 12 B-Kt2. The scope of the QB, and Black's backward QP would give White the advantage.

9 Q-B3!

An unusual looking move, as the Queen is generally developed on the other wing, or at K2. But here there is a threat, by . . . BxKt, followed by . . . Q-Kt3, which will require careful defense by White.

10 O-O-O P-QKt3

Black can not yet win the Pawn. If 10 . . . BxKt; 11 BxB, Q-B5ch; 12 Kt-Q2!, QxBP?; 13 P-QKt4, Kt-R3; 14 P-Kt5 wins. The text, besides developing the QB, prepares for the retreat . . . Kt-Kt2 in this variation, thus again threatening the Pawn.

11 B-Q3 P-QR4

12 K-Kt1

An amusing possibility here is 12 P-QR3, P-R5!; 13 PxB??, KtxKtP; 14 Q-Kt1, Kt-Kt6 mate!

12 Q-Kt3

Attacking the KtP, which White cannot afford to give up, and also visualizing the coming advance by . . . P-Q4, after . . . B-R3 has been played.

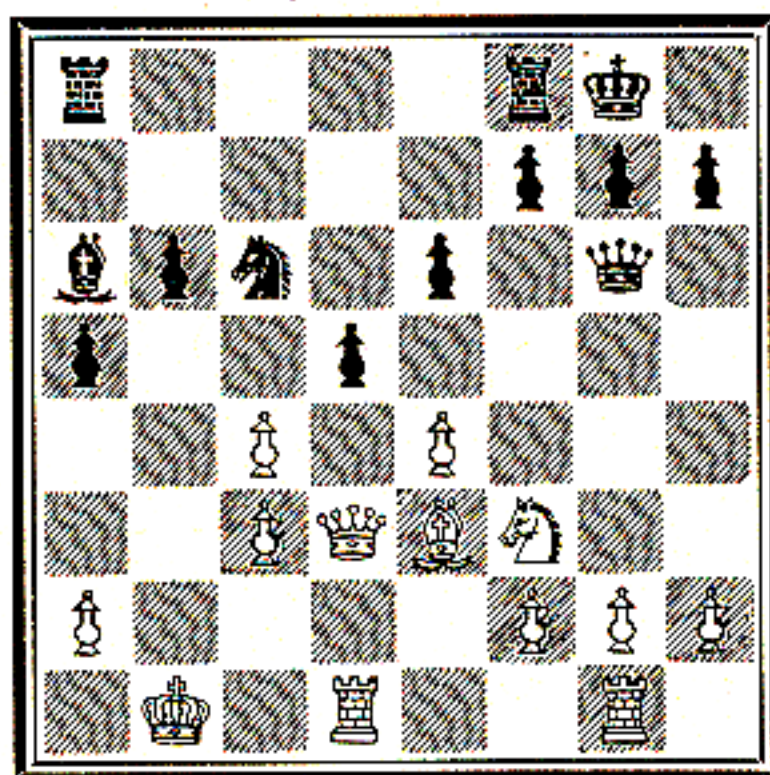
13 KR-Kt1 B-R3

14 B-K3

Forcing an exchange of pieces in an attempt to relieve the pressure. The threat was . . . P-Q4! winning at least a Pawn.

14 KtxB
15 QxKt BxKt
16 PxB P-Q4!

I. Kashdan



G. Stahlberg

Apparently simplifying, and leading to no immediate gain of material, but Black obtains a strong attack, even without the Queens, and White's Pawns are still definitely weak after the exchange.

17 KPxB QxQch
18 RxQ BxP
19 R-Q2 BxQP
20 BxP

Opening a file which becomes very useful to Black, but he must make the capture if he is to have any chance of equalizing.

20 KR-Kt1
21 R-Kt2 P-R5

Threatening 22 . . . P-R6; 23 R-Kt5, B-B5 winning. But not 21 . . . BxKt; 22 PxR, Kt-K4; 23 B-Q4! and Black has nothing definite.

22 B-B7

Trying to exchange one Rook, but it results in a loss of time. Still, there is hardly a good move left. If 22 K-R1, P-R6; 23 QR-Kt1, B-K5; 24 R-Kt3, B-B7; 25 R-Kt5, R-R3; 26 R-QB1, B-Q6 wins. Or 22 P-QR3, BxKt; 23 PxR, Kt-K4; 24 B-Q4, Kt-B5!; 25 RxRch (not 25 RxPch, K-B1; 26 RxRch, RxRch; 27 K-B2, P-K4 wins a piece), RxRch; 26 K-R2, P-K4; with a winning endgame.

22 R-QB1
23 B-B4 Kt-R4

Now there is no good defense for the BP. If 24 B-K5, P-B3; 25 B-Q4, P-K4; etc. If 24 B-Q2, Kt-B5 wins at least the exchange. Or 24 R-B2, B-K5! wins.

24 R-QB1

Seemingly overcoming all the difficulty, but now comes the surprising point, which allows Black to wind up with a pretty finish.

24 B-K5ch
25 K-R1 Kt-Kt6ch!!

Resigns

For if 26 PxKt, PxPch; followed by mate. And 26 RxKt would leave White with a hopeless ending.

Prague, 1931 SICILIAN DEFENSE (Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	Dr. M. Vidmar
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3

Better than 4 . . . P-Q3, when 5 P-QB4!, Kt-B3; 6 Kt-QB3 would give White a stronger hold on the center and a definite advantage.

5 Kt-QB3 P-K3

But here . . . P-Q3 was in order, to be followed by either . . . P-K3 or . . . P-KKt3. The text plans . . . P-Q4, which, however, Black can rarely play with safety in this opening.

6 KKt-Kt5 P-QR3?

Forcing White's best move and leaving Black with a very restricted game. There is already only a choice of evils. If 6 . . . P-Q4?; 7 PxP, PxP; 8 KtxQP!, KtxKt; 9 QxKt, QxQ; 10 Kt-B7ch, with a Pawn ahead. Or 6 . . . B-Kt5; 7 P-QR3 (but not 7 Kt-Q6ch, K-K2! with a good game), BxKtch; KtxB; with advantage for White. Relatively best was 6 . . . P-Q3; 7 B-KB4, P-K4; 8 B-Kt5, P-QR3; 9 BxKt, PxR; 10 Kt-R3, P-Kt4; 11 Kt-Q5, when the weakness of Black's pawns will tell against him.

7 Kt-Q6ch BxKt
8 QxB Q-K2
9 B-KB4

White now has the two Bishops and a considerably freer position, with Black's backward QP as another handicap for the second player.

9 Kt-KR4

Forcing the exchange of Queens which temporarily relieves the pressure.

10 QxQch KxQ
11 B-K3 P-QKt4
12 O-O-O P-Q3
13 B-K2 Kt-B3
14 P-B3

Protecting the Pawn against the threat of . . . P-Kt5. White can afford to consolidate before proceeding with the attack.

14 B-Kt2
15 R-Q2 KR-QB1

Loss of time, as this Rook will be needed at Q1, but there is nothing constructive for Black to undertake.

16 KR-Q1 Kt-K1
17 B-KB4 R-Q1

Forced. If . . . Kt-K4?; 18 BxKt, PxR; 19 R-Q7ch wins, or 17 . . . P-K4; 18 Kt-Q5ch, K-B1; 19 B-K3, and Black's weaknesses are still more pronounced.

18 P-QKt3

To gain ground and place the King on a better square before the break through by P-QR4.

18 QR-B1
19 K-Kt2 Kt-Kt1

With the hope of doubling the Rooks on the QB file for some counter play, but he is allowed no time for this.

20 P-QR4!

The correct idea. Whether Black exchanges Pawns or plays . . . P-Kt5, he must open new lines on the Q side for White's pieces, and leave his Pawns more vulnerable.

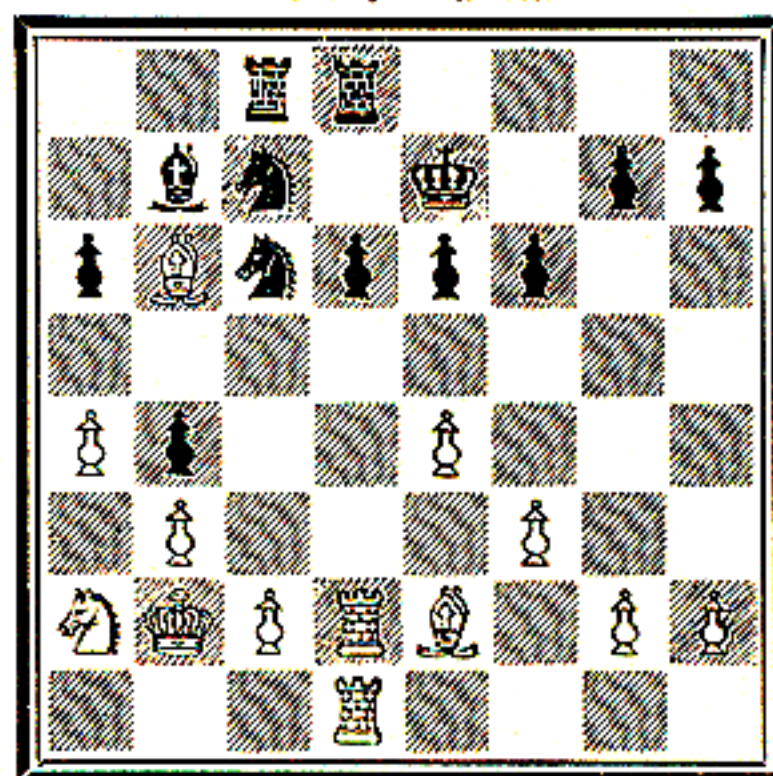
20 P-Kt5
21 Kt-R2 Kt-QB3
22 B-Kt5ch

The Bishop is going to K3, but the text forces a slight additional weakness of the Black Pawns.

22 P-B3
23 B-K3 Kt-B2
24 B-Kt6!

A remarkable position. Black is in a practically complete "zugzwang". There is not a move with any piece which does not lose at least a Pawn.

Dr. M. Vidmar



I. Kashdan

24 R-Q2

What is Black to do? If 24 . . . B-R1; 25 BxKt, RxR; 26 BxP. If 24 . . . P-QR4; 25 B-Kt5, and the QRP must fall. On 24 . . . P-K4; 25 B-B4 maintains the grip. If 24 . . . P-B4; 25 PxP, PxP;

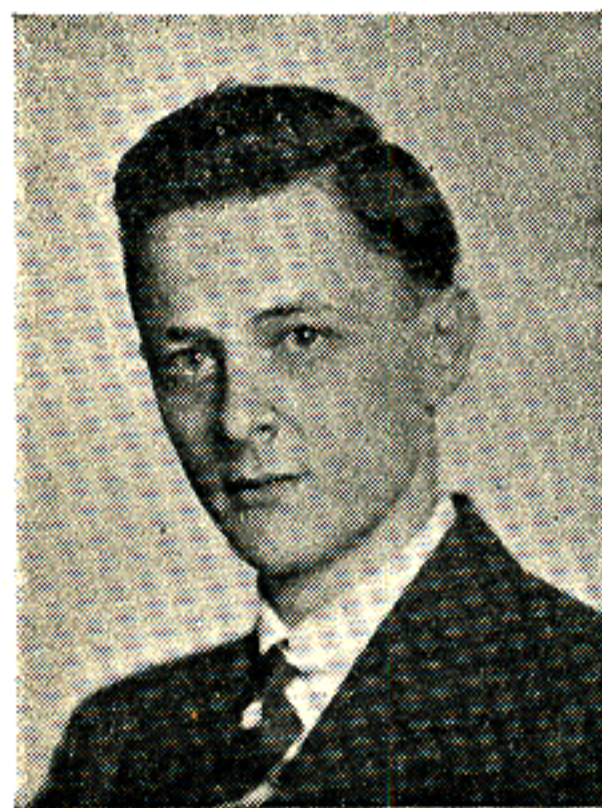
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

More Honors Bestowed

As February passed, March breezed in with news of Winnipeg's 1936 super-tourney and full details respecting a long list of entries numbered to fifty-seven (sounds like pickles!). By a process of elimination based on ideas corresponding with Kirk Holland's system, the number of players was decreased to a lesser and



lesser margin until finally, lo and behold, there remained only two! And this in turn resolved itself into the ultimate minimum of one! It was then, and not until then, came news flashes announcing Winnipeg's 1936 champion as none other than the stalwart player, Mr. A. Helman; winner of second

prize in 1933 Dominion tournament, and the acknowledged Manitoba provincial champion of that time. And so it goes; another chapter is added to Winnipeg chess history in connection with annual honors as evidenced by the Pullmer trophy, upon which a player's name is engraved each year to bear mute witness that he is the city's undisputed champion.

Miscellaneous News

Accounts from the recently concluded Winnipeg tourney reported finalists of respective sections as: Sec. (A): A. Helman and A. Dre-

26 P-KB4, etc. On other moves of the K side Pawns, White can wait until they are exhausted, or take advantage of any further openings created. The move actually played also loses quickly.

25 B-B5!	Kt-K1
26 KtxP	Kt-K4
27 B-Kt6	R-R1
28 Kt-Q3	....

To exchange Black's only effective piece, and clear the way for the White Pawns.

28	P-Kt3
29 P-R5	Kt-B3

A mistake due to time pressure, which costs the exchange. But in any case it is only a matter of time for White's material advantage to become decisive.

30 Kt-B5	Resigns
----------	---------

man; Sec. (B): W. J. Shaw and J. Dreman; Sec. (C): G. Howard and C. Scott; Sec. (D): Dr. Sigurdson and J. H. Booker.

Winnipeg's Garwell Club Championship, in which thirty-six players participated, is recorded as one of the largest Canadian club tournaments of this present day and age. The event recently concluded with C. D. Corbould in the limelight as official club champ.

The Manitoba Championship is another Western issue which is being contested at this time, and as usual—a record breaking entry is rumored.

The Montreal city tourney is now in its stride, and early accounts list as leading scorers: Kitces, 3-0; Blumin, 1-0; Payette 1½-1½; Tanguay, 2-1; Phaneuf and A. Rawlings, 1½-1½.

A late report regarding the Montreal Chess Club championship, gave leading scores after thirteen rounds as: Keller-Wolff, 10-3; Rawlings, 9½-11½; Gaudet, 9-4; Brisebois, 8-5; Blumin, 7-2; Tanguay 7-3; Wilson, 7-4; Fulum, 5-4; adjournments unaccounted.

During the latter part of February, the Toronto Chess Association issued notice of the following tournaments now in progress: City Championship, commencing Feb. 25th; Major Tournament, for players of intermediate strength—same date; Boys' Senior City Tourney, (age 13 to 16 yrs.); Boys' Junior City Tourney, (under 13 yrs.). Eight players entered the main event—limited to a single round, and with play scheduled for one night each week, the participants as represented include: J. H. Belson (defender); R. E. Martin; C. F. Goodman; D. Murray; S. W. Stock; P. Auerbach, and B. H. Hawker. Second round results give leading scores as: Belson, 2-0; Martin 2-0; Hawker 1-1; Stock, and Murray, ½-1½.

In the Major tournament, Kerns and Bambridge lead an entry of ten players with 2-0 each, followed by Taylor, 1½-1½; (early accounts).

The formation of an International Inter-Collegiate Chess Union was announced last month by A. D. McConnell, of Toronto University. The big scheme, as intended, is to confine the U of T, along with Princeton and the University of Wisconsin at Minneapolis, and possibly West Point, into one little circle of continued competitive chess activity—grudge or otherwise!

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

The pressure of mundane duties calls me away *this month*, and I have prepared nothing for the delectation of the readers.

However, it is my fond belief that no one reads what I write (else I could not have remained Editor so long) and so my absence will not be missed.

Practically all the February problems received votes for the Honor Prize, but No. 399 by the late Harry Boardman received the most. I grieve that he is not here to know it. To Wilbur Vanwinkle, who wins the Ladder Prize, my congratulations.

SOLUTIONS

- No. XXIV. 1 Bf5.
No. XXV. 1 Se1, KxP; 2 Qg4. 1 . . . Kf1; 2 Qc2. 1 . . . Kf2; 2 Qh3. Black underpromotion appears in each of the thematic variations. It is a question whether the Pb7 is worth using to stop the duals after 1 . . . Kh1.
No. XXVI. 1 Pd4 threat 2 Rd1. 1 . . . Rd5; 2 Pc4. A double pawn Bristol, with trimmings.
No. XXVII. 1 Rg8, Ph1(S); 2 Rf8, Pe1(S); 3 Rc8, Pd1(S); 4 Rb8.
No. XXVIII. Intended 1 Sc5, illustrating the "Organ Pipes" theme, but cooked by 1 Bc2, illustrating the Nowotny theme.
No. XXIX. 1 Rf2, mutate with one changed and two added mates.

- No. 391 by Wm. J. Gorfine: 1 Rc1 but a White Pawn omitted from g7 lets in a cook by 1 Sg6. I greatly regret these exasperating errors.
No. 392 by W. Peters: 1 Qc5.
No. 393 by J. Zarch: 1 Qa7 but also 1 Rb3. I suggest moving the White King to a2.
No. 394 by Z. Zilahi: Sb5.
No. 395 by Bill Beers: Rh8, Rb1ch; SxR. Others, 2 Bg8ch.
No. 396 by M. Charosh: 1 Be6, Kc5; 2 Sb4. Others, 2 Sf6ch.
No. 397 by M. Gershenson: 1 Sd3, KxR; 2 Sb2ch. 1 . . . Sb3; 2 PxS. 1 . . . PxP; 2 SxPch 1 . . . Se6; 2 BxSch. A night-marish position, but a good key and variety.
No. 398 by J. F. Tracy: 1 Rg8 threat 2 Rd8. 1 . . . BxR; 2 BxcP. 1 . . . Be4; 2 Bc4. A bit pawny, but undeniably a good idea.
No. 399 by H. Boardman: 1 Rc2, threat 2 Be1. 1 . . . Rg1; 2 Qh2ch! 1 . . . Rd1; 2 Bg5! The key is obvious, but the mainplays are splendid, winding up in model mates. The by-play is interesting, too. We can ill spare composers of problems like these.

- No. 400 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Bb7, Kg4; 2 Ra5. 1 . . . Kg5; 2 Bc8. Somehow I rate this flawless little gem, with its key so remarkable from a composer's point of view, even higher than the preceding problem.
No. 401 by S. Myers: 1 Rh6, Ke4; 2 Rh4ch, Pf4; 3 Qb1ch. If 1 . . . BxP; 2 Sc4ch, Ke4; 3 Qc2ch. One of the best self-mates I have published lately; the key is not bad and the two lines are neatly combined.
No. 402 by W. Straus: 1 Kd1, Ph6; 2 Qd2, PxP; 3 Qa5, Pg4; 4 Rc1, PxP; 5 Qe1ch, Se3mate. Rather difficult but spoiled by loose construction. I rather object to these non-strategic single liners.

CORRESPONDENCE

S. Sussman: No credit is allowed for solutions to problems with Roman numerals, but I hope you will try to solve them.

F. A. Hill: Thanks for the "glimps" ("sic" yourself).

B. Berkowitz: Sorry I can't enter your name in the ladder since your solution was incorrect. The solutions to front cover problems are always among the solutions in the problem pages.

J. F. Tracy: A good many of the problems I have of yours are cooked or badly dualized. Please check.

G. R. Emery: How I love it when I trip up the solvers! Take another look at my three-er.

M. Charosh: I don't like the capture key in your corrected four-mover. Don't be lazy. In answer to your question, write to G. Leatham, 6, Digby Mansions, London, W. 6, England.

S. Costikyan: Your problem with kings c2, c5 unsatisfactory.

W. K. Wimsatt: I have turned up a recent problem by Palatz which completely anticipates your four-mover. Too bad.

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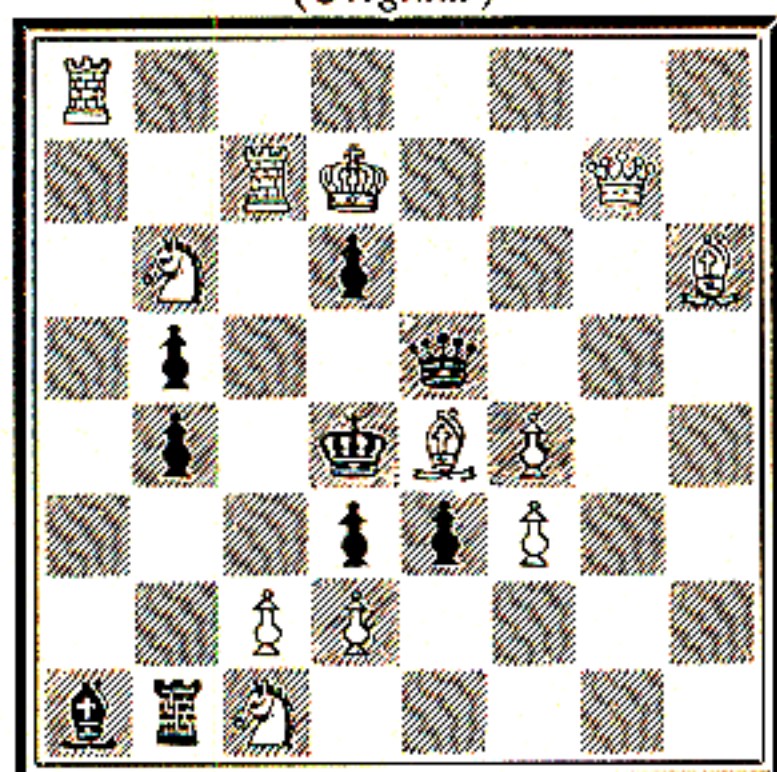
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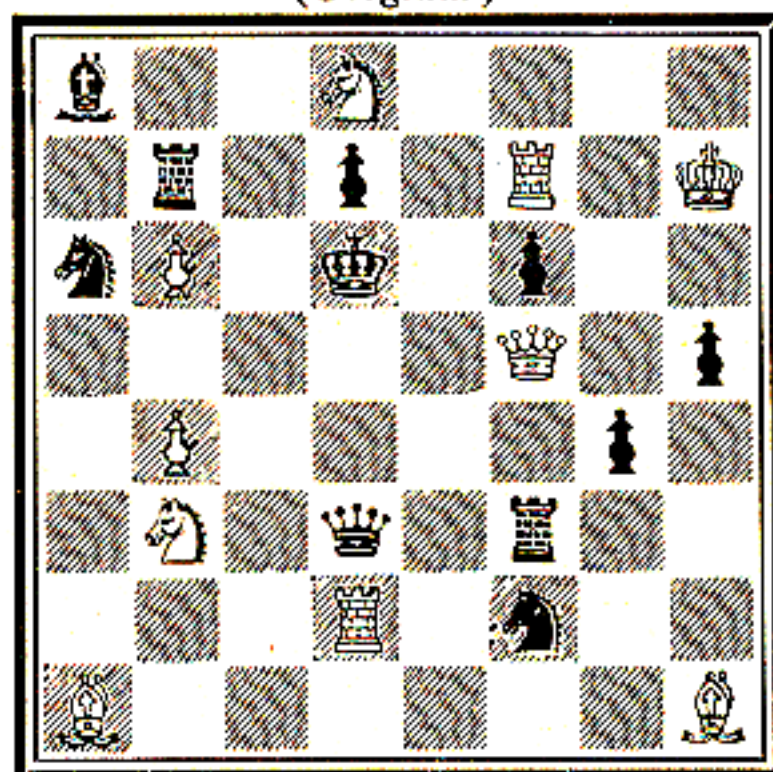
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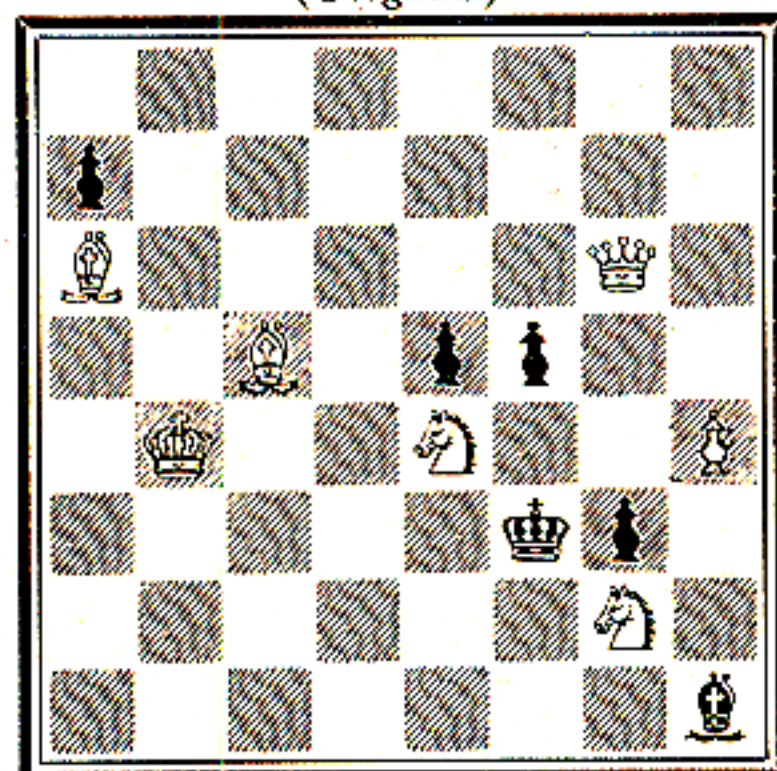
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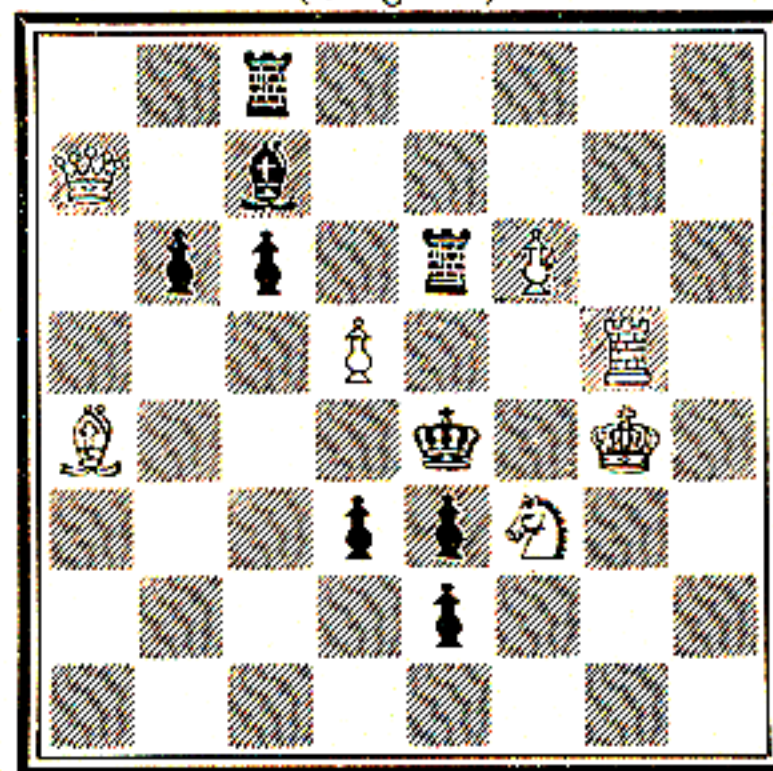
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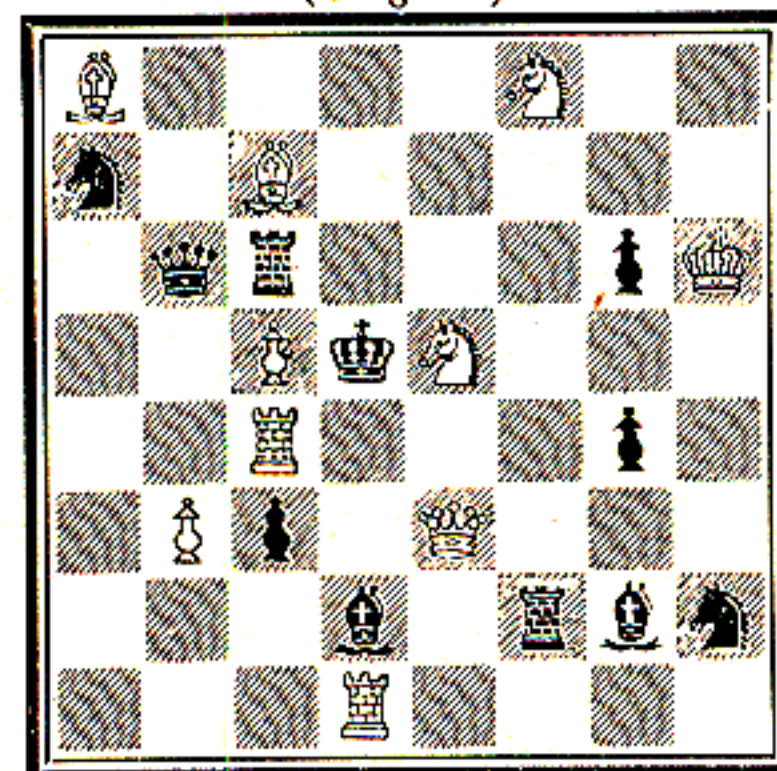
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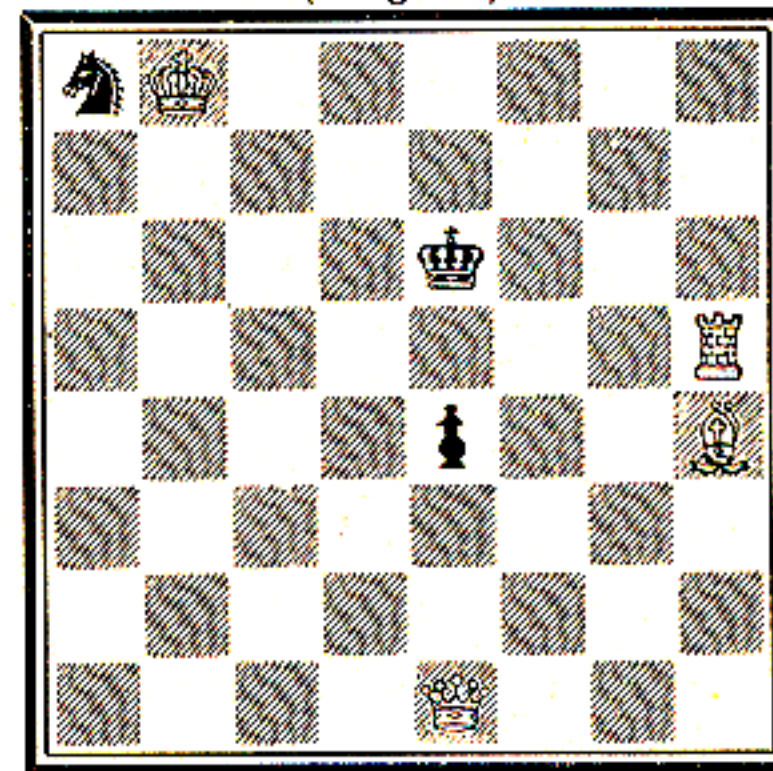
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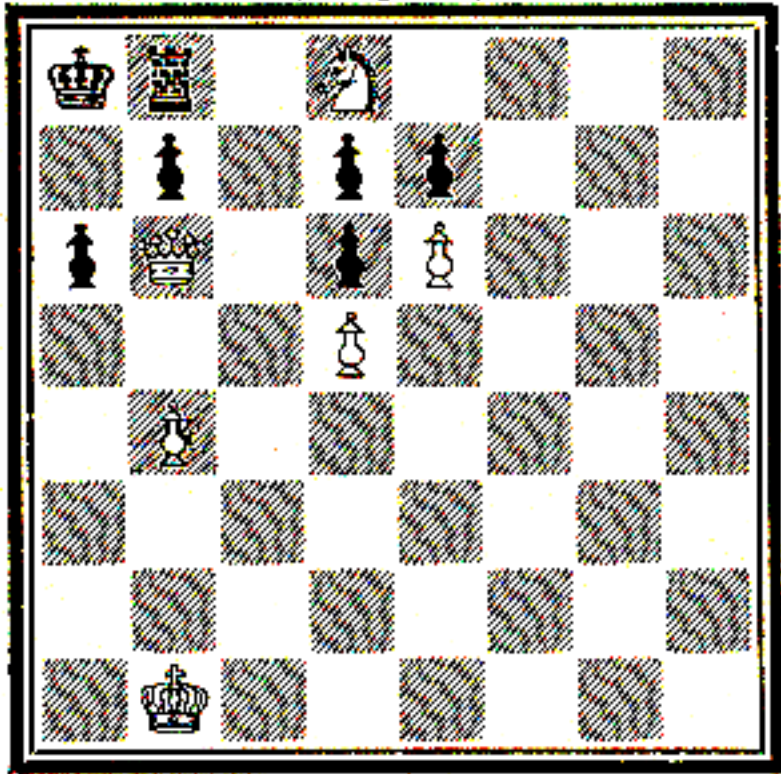
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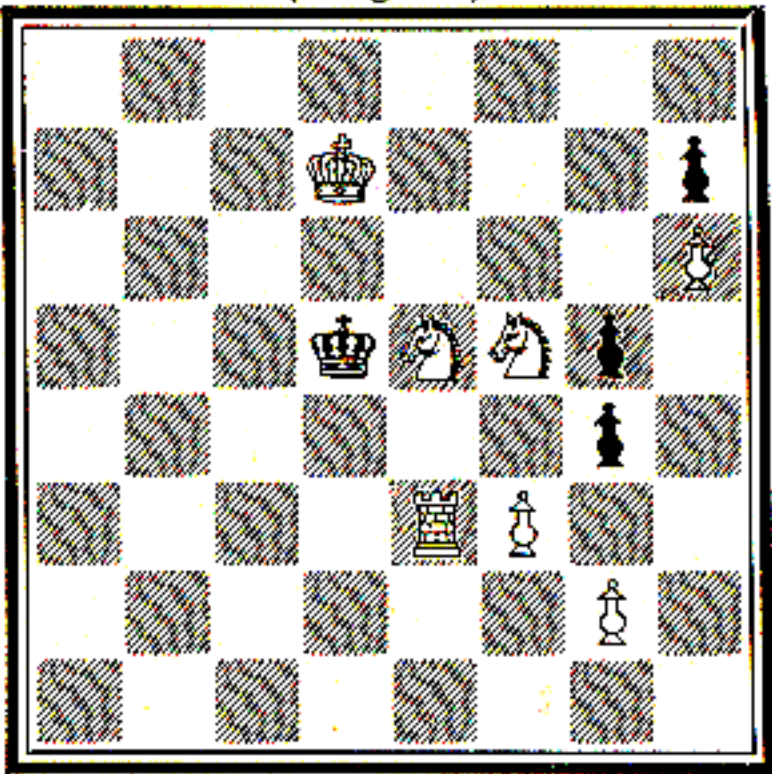
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(Original)



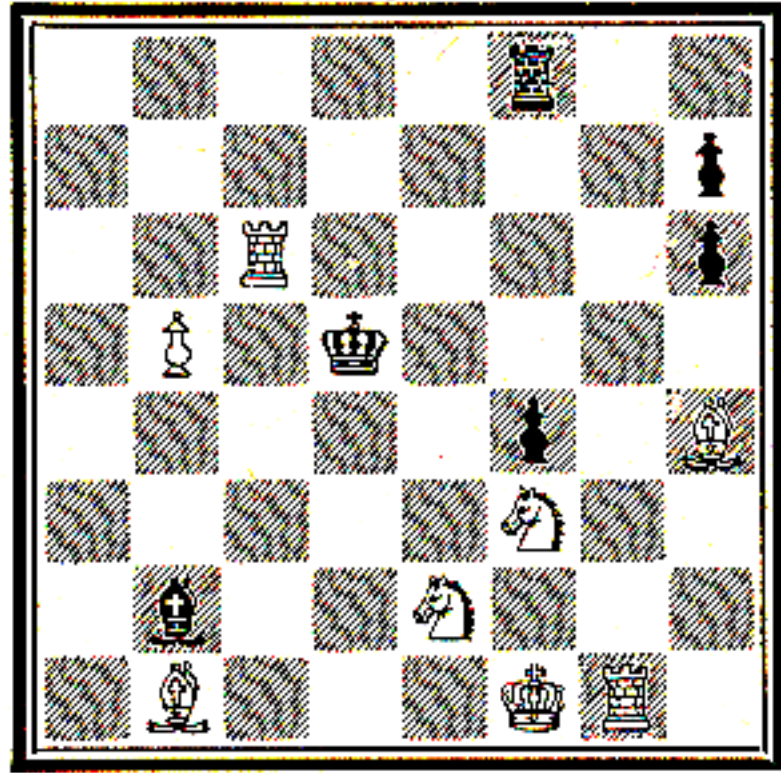
Mate in 3

424
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.
(Original)



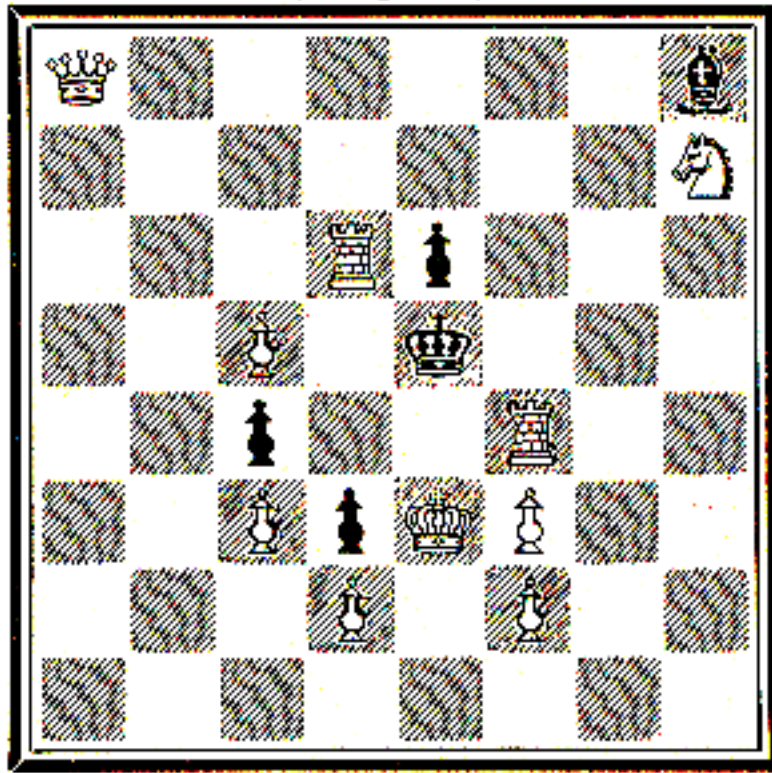
Mate in 4

422
W. B. SUESMAN
Granston, R. I.
(Original)



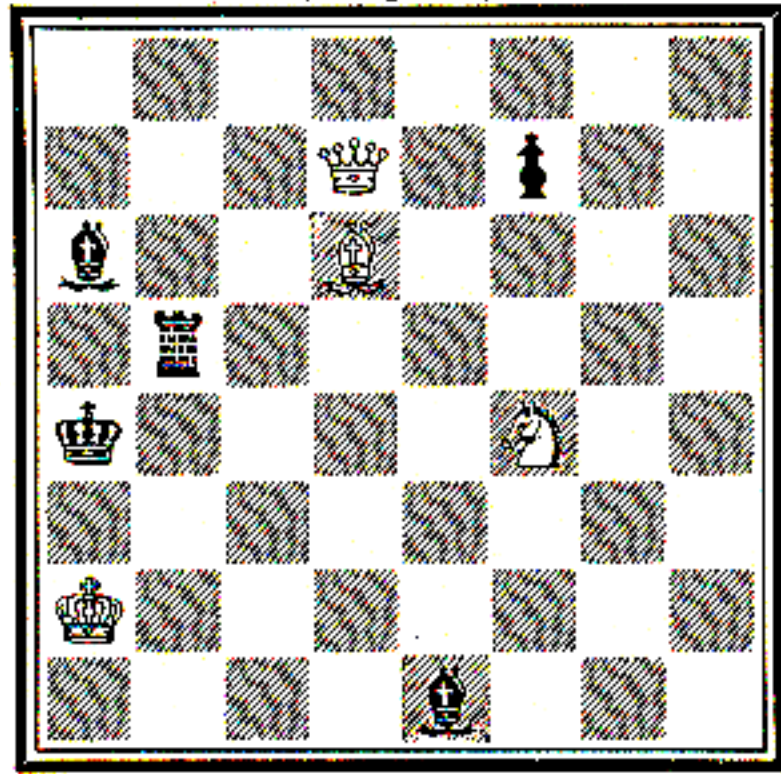
Mate in 3

425
JAMES STICHKA, Jr.
Ontario, Calif.
(Original)



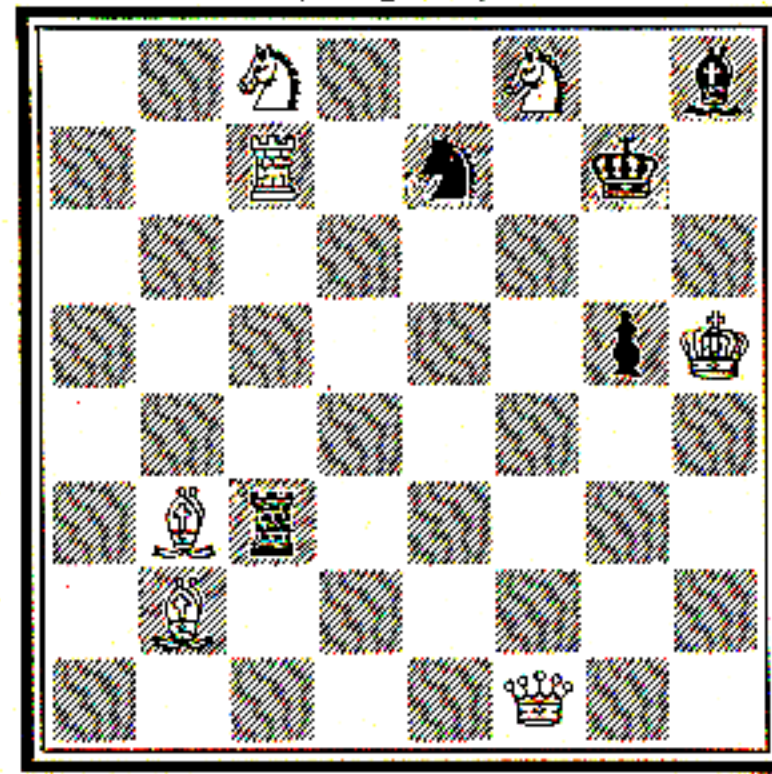
SELFmate in 4

423
R. CHENEY
Rochester, N. Y.
(Original)



Mate in 4

426
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.
(Original)



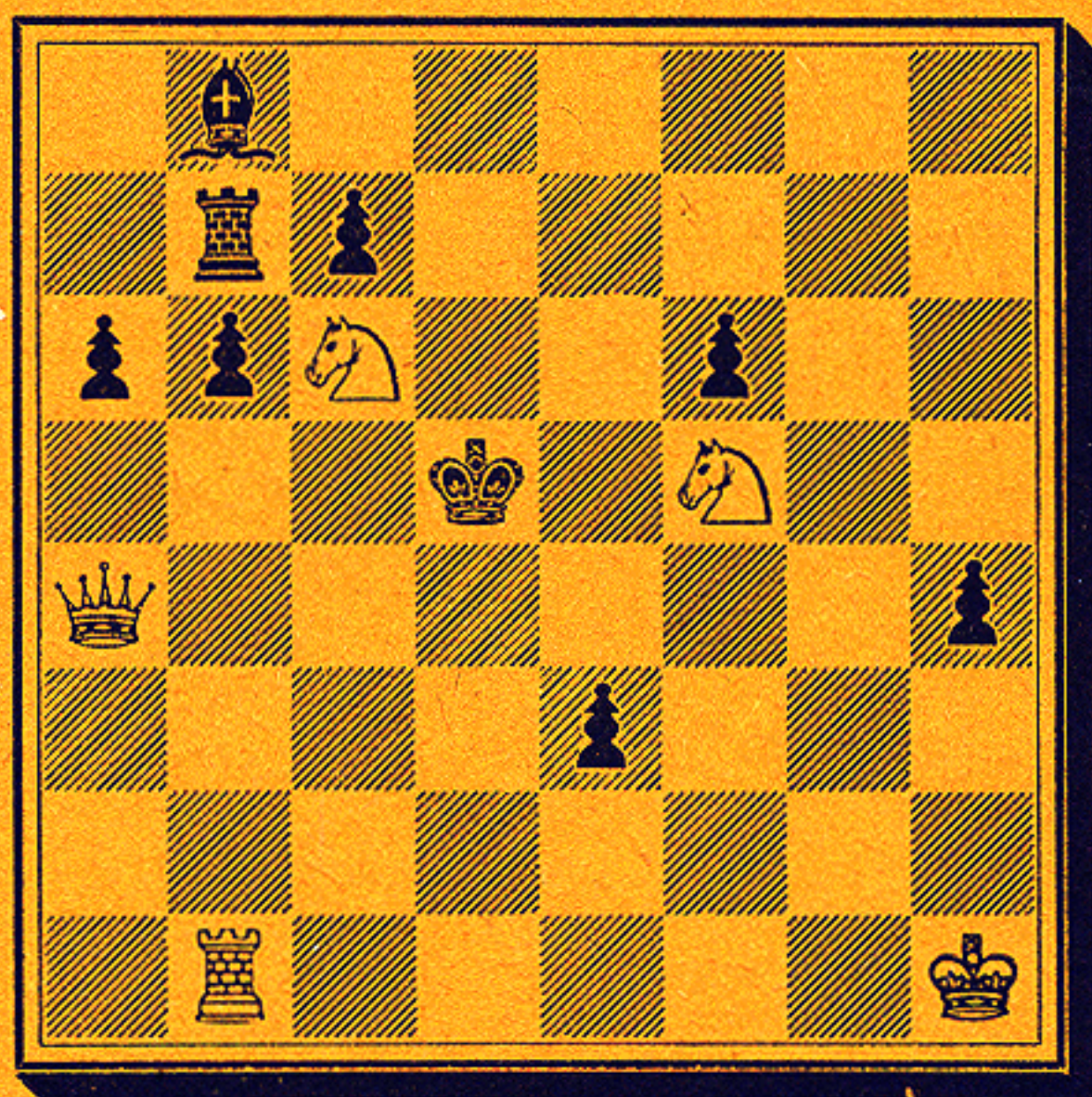
SELFmate in 5

The
CHESS
REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

KENNETH S. HOWARD

Erie, Pa.



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

THE UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP

THE METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

THE FUTURE OF ORGANIZED CHESS IN AMERICA . . . D. B. DYER

MASTERS I HAVE MET - - - - - FRED M. WREN

CURIOUS CHESS FACTS - - - - - IRVING CHERNEV

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT - - - - - WALTER JACOBS

MAY, 1936

MONTHLY 30 cts.

(In Canada 35 cts.)

ANNUALLY \$3.00

The CHESS REVIEW

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ, *Editor*
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BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

Vol. IV., No. 5 Published Monthly May, 1936

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The United States Championship

April 25, 1936 will prove to have been a momentous day in the chess history of this country. At 2 P. M. on the afternoon of that day in the grill of the Hotel Astor sixteen of the nation's outstanding chess experts began a battle for supremacy that will not cease until May 16.

The 16 contestants comprise 8 seeded players, who were invited to participate because of their outstanding records in national and international competition, and 8 players who won their positions in a qualifying tournament conducted for that purpose.

The seeded players are:

Arthur W. Dake: Pacific Coast Champion and member of three victorious American World Championship Teams.

Reuben Fine: Recent winner of the Hastings Tournament, Champion of the American Chess Federation, and member of two victorious American World Championship Teams.

Israel A. Horowitz: Member of two victorious American World Championship Teams.

Isaac I. Kashdan: New York State Champion, winner of several International Tournaments, and member of two victorious American World Championship Teams.

Alexander Kevitz: Champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, and third prize winner in the New York International Tournament of 1931.

Abraham Kupchik: Past Champion of the Manhattan Chess Club and New York State, veteran of several international tournaments, and member of one American World Championship Team.

Samuel Reshevsky: Winner of last year's Margate Tourney and Syracuse International Tourney 1934. Also past Champion of the American Chess Federation.

Herman Steiner: Member of one victorious American World Championship Team.

The players who emerged triumphant from the qualifying tournament which began on March 30, 1936, are:

SECTION A (MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB)

1. *Samuel D. Factor*—Illinois State Champion.

2. *Albert C. Simonson*—Member of one American World Championship Team and representative of the Manhattan Chess Club.

SECTION B (MARSHALL CHESS CLUB)

1. *Arnold S. Denker*—A leading metropolitan player, former Bronx County Champion and representative of the Manhattan Chess Club.

2. *Weaver W. Adams*—Former New England Champion.

SECTION C (EMPIRE CITY CHESS CLUB)

1. *George N. Treysman*—One of the leading metropolitan players. Representative of the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club.

2. *Sidney Bernstein*—A leading metropolitan player, representative of the Marshall Chess Club.

SECTION D (QUEENS CHESS CLUB)

1. *Harold Morton*—Present New England and Rhode Island State Champion.

2. *Milton L. Hanauer*—Former New York State Champion and a leading metropolitan player representing the Marshall Chess Club.

The complete story of the Championship Tourney proper will be told in our June issue. This May issue is devoted in the main to a resume of the results of the qualifying sections and the publication of some of the best games played therein.

Manhattan C. C. Qualifying Group

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total	Rank
1	R. Bornholz	.	1	0	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	4	1	6 1/2-4 1/2	
2	R. Cintron	0	.	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	1	8	2	2 -9	
3	S. Factor	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	9	0	2	10 -1	I
4	H. Fajans	1/2	1/2	0	.	1	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	1	1	5	2	4	7 -4	
5	J. Feldman	0	1	0	0	.	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	0	0	3	6	2	4 -7	
6	Dr. H. Kline	1	1	0	1/2	1	.	1	1	0	1/2	1	0	6	3	2	7 -4	
7	(Miss) A. Rættig	0	1	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	1 -10	
8	S. Silberman	0	1	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	.	0	1	0	0	3	6	2	4 -7	
9	A. C. Simonson	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	.	1	1/2	1/2	6	0	5	8 1/2-2 1/2	II
10	J. Soudakoff	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	.	1/2	0	1	7	3	2 1/2-8 1/2	
11	H. Sussman	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	4	4	3	5 1/2-5 1/2	
12	O. Tenner	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	.	7	2	2	8 -3	

Factor assumed the lead from the very first day and was never headed. Interest was centered in the fight for second place which was in doubt until the final round. Oscar Tenner, the old maestro of the Manhattan Chess Club, and veteran of many grueling tourneys, gave Simonson a real fight. But in the end youth won out.

U. S. Championship Tourney
Qualifying Rounds
April, 1936

S. D. Factor White		Dr. H. Kline Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-Kt5	Kt-QKt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Kt-K5	B-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 P-B4	P-B3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	19 PxP	QxP
5 P-K3	P-B3	20 QR-Kt1	R-K2
6 Q-B2	B-K2	21 P-B5	Kt-B5
7 PxP	KPxP	22 Kt-Kt4	Q-R5
8 B-Q3	O-O	23 P-B6	R-B2
9 Kt-B3	R-K1	24 Q-B2!	Q-R4
10 O-O-O	Kt-B1	25 BxKt	KtPxP
11 Kt-K5	Kt-R4	26 Kt-K5	P-Kt3
12 BxB	QxB	27 KtxR	KxKt
13 P-KR3	Kt-B3	28 Q-B4	Kt-K3
14 P-KKt4	Kt(B3)-Q2	29 Q-Q6	Resigns
15 Kt-B3	P-QKt4		

U. S. Championship Tourney
Qualifying Rounds
April, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

S. D. Factor
WhiteO. Tenner
Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	25 RxB	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 B-B4	PxP
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	27 PxP	R-Q3
4 P-QR3	P-Q4	28 R-K1	P-Kt4
5 PxP	KtxP	29 Kt-Kt2	RxP
6 P-K4	KtxKt	30 RxP	K-B1
7 KtPxKt	B-Q3	31 RxKt	KxR
8 B-B4	O-O	32 RxB	RxP
9 O-O	Q-B3	33 K-B2	R-QKt3
10 P-Q4	QB-Kt5	34 Kt-K3	R-Kt7ch
11 B-K3	Q-Kt3	35 K-B3	P-KR4!
12 B-Q3	QR-Q1	36 K-K4	P-R5
13 P-Q5	Kt-K2	37 R-B7ch	K-Q3
14 Kt-R4	Q-R4	38 R-B6ch	K-Q2
15 P-B3	B-B1	39 Kt-B5	P-R6
16 QB-B2	P-KKt3	40 R-Q6ch	K-B2
17 P-Kt4	Q-R3	41 R-KR6	P-R7
18 Q-B1	QxQ	42 P-Q6ch	K-Kt3
19 KRxQ	P-KB4	43 B-Q5	R-R5ch
20 P-QB4	P-Kt3	44 K-K5	R-Q7
21 P-R3	PxKtP	45 R-R8	R-R8
22 RPxP	R-B2	46 P-Q7	R-K8ch
23 P-B5!	PxP	47 K-Q6	Resigns
24 BxB	BxB		

Candid Camera Shots



TOP ROW: (*Left*) Reuben Fine in the foreground, Sidney Bernstein in the rear. (*Center*) Israel A. Horowitz. (*Right*) Harold Morton.

CENTER ROW: (*Left*) Abraham Kupchik. (*Center*) Alexander Kevitz. (*Right*) Isaac I. Kashdan in the foreground, Milton L. Hanauer in the rear.

BOTTOM ROW: (*Left*) Weaver W. Adams. (*Center*) Arthur W. Dake. (*Right*) Samuel D. Factor.

U. S. Championship Tourney

Qualifying Rounds

April, 1936

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

J. Soudakoff

A. C. Simonson

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 PxKt	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	8 B-K3	Kt-B3
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	9 P-KR3	Q-R4
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4	10 Q-Q2	O-O
5 PxP	KtxP	11 B-K2	PxP
6 P-K4	KtxKt	12 PxP	QxQch

13 KxQ	R-Q1	26 BxBP	KtxP
14 K-B3	P-Kt3	27 Kt-K5ch	K-K2
15 KR-Q1	B-Kt2	28 R-K1	Kt-B6
16 QR-B1	Kt-R4	29 R-K3	K-Q3
17 B-Q3	QR-B1ch	30 R-Q3ch	K-B2
18 K-Kt2	RxR	31 R-K3	R-KB1
19 RxR	Kt-B3	32 B-KKt3	K-Q3
20 K-B3	P-K3	33 R-Q3ch	B-Q4
21 B-K2	P-KR3	34 BxB	PxB
22 B-Q3	P-B4	35 RxKt	RxRch
23 PxP	KtPxP	36 K-Q4	RxB
24 B-QB4	K-B2	Resigns	
25 P-KKt4	P-B5!		

Marshall C. C. Qualifying Group

Marshall C. C. Qualifying Group														Won	Lost	Drawn	Total	Rank
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	F. Reinfeld . . . . .	.	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	0	1	6	2	3	7 1/2-3 1/2	
2	A. S. Denker	1/2	.	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	7	0	4	9 -2	I
3	J. Lazard*	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	8	0	3 -8	
4	W. Adams	1/2	0	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	2	1	8 1/2-2 1/2	II
5	J. Balint	0	1/2	1	0	.	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	8 -3	
6	T. Stone	0	0	1	0	0	.	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	1 1/2-9 1/2	
7	J. W. Brunnemer	1	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	.	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	4	1	6	7 -4	
8	A. L. Jones	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	0	0	1/2	1	9	1	1 1/2-9 1/2	
9	P. Rathen	0	0	1	0	0	1	1/2	1	.	1/2	0	0	3	6	2	4 -7	
10	E. Martinson	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1	1/2	1	1/2	.	1/2	1	3	3	5	5 1/2-5 1/2	
11	M. Rosenthal	1	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	.	1/2	4	4	3	5 1/2-5 1/2	
12	B. W. McCready	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	.	4	5	2	5 -6	

*Dropped out after 5th round with score +3 -2.

Denker played the best chess in his section and emerged the victor. Carping critics may say that he was somewhat lucky in his games with Reinfeld and Adams, but on the other side of the ledger is the fact that he had assumed such a large lead at the midway mark that he coasted along allowing a number of draws in positions that were practically won. Adams squeezed through at the eleventh hour in undisputed possession of second place. When the final round was played it was possible that a triple tie for second might result—which would certainly have given the Committee a headache. But Reinfeld lost to Rosenthal! and Brunnemer held Balint to a draw, thus eliminating the necessity for a play-off.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A CHESS PLAYER

"Tomorrow I have to finish the ending with X . . . (it's a cinch but my opponent is the worst sport in the city . . . W was a gentleman compared to him and I have to have 2 notaries, a stenographer and a body guard to be sure he doesn't pull something)."

U. S. Championship Tourney

Qualifying Rounds

April, 1936

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

A. S. Denker

D. McCready

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 QR-K1	B-K4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	22 R-B3	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	23 QR-KB1	K-R1
4 P-K4	P-Q3	24 QxKt	QxQ
5 P-B4	O-O	25 BxQ	RxR
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	26 RxR	B-Kt2
7 P-Q5	Kt-K1	27 BxBch	KxB
8 B-Q3	P-B4	28 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
9 O-O	PxP	29 RxKtP	RxB
10 KtxP	P-K3	30 P-KR3	R-K7
11 PxP	BxP	31 P-QR4	P-QR4
12 QKt-Kt5	Kt-B2	32 K-R2	R-QB7
13 KtxB	KtxKt	33 P-QKt3	R-B6
14 B-K4	Q-Q2	34 K-Kt1	P-R4?
15 Q-Q5	Kt-B3	35 R-Q7	RxKtP
16 P-B5!	PxP	36 RxPch	K-B2
17 BxP	QKt-Q5	37 R-Q5	R-Kt5
18 KtxKt	BxKtch	38 RxBP	RxRP
19 K-R1	QR-K1	39 RxKRP	Resigns
20 B-R6	R-B2		

Empire City C. C. Qualifying Group

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total	Rank
1	G. N. Treysman	.	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0	2	10 -1	I
2	S. Bernstein	1/2	.	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	8 1/2-2 1/2	II
3	E. S. Jackson	0	1/2	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	1/2	0	1	6	3	2	7 -4	
4	G. Shainswit	0	0	0	.	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	4	3	4	6 -5	
5	J. Richman	1/2	0	0	0	.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	1	2 1/2-8 1/2	
6	H. Powelson	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	0	1 -10	
7	W. Goldwater	0	1/2	0	0	1	1	.	0	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	6 1/2-4 1/2	
8	M. Green	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	.	0	1/2	1	1	7	2	2	8 -3	
9	D. Grossman	0	0	0	1/2	1	1	0	1	.	1	1	1	6	4	1	6 1/2-4 1/2	
10	S. Karandy	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	0	.	1	1	4	4	3	5 1/2-5 1/2	
11	M. Fish	0	0	1	1/2	1	1	0	0	0	0	.	1	4	6	1	4 1/2-6 1/2	
12	W. H. Steckel*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	11	0	0 -11	

*Dropped out after second round with score +0 -2.

Treysman ran rough-shod over the opposition in his section. Long recognized as one of the unsung heroes of New York's "East Side"—a sterling player in club and league matches—he was the class of his group. Second place went to Sidney Bernstein of the Marshall C. C. after a close fight with his teammate Matthew Green. The surprise in this section was the comparatively poor showing of George Shainswit, Champion of the Empire City C. C.

U. S. Championship Tourney
Qualifying Rounds
April, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

S. Karandy
White

- 1 P-K4
- 2 Kt-KB3
- 3 P-K5
- 4 P-B4
- 5 Kt-B3
- 6 P-KKt3
- 7 B-Kt2
- 8 Q-K2
- 9 O-O
- 10 Kt-Q5
- 11 R-K1
- 12 R-Kt1
- 13 P-Kt3

S. Bernstein
Black

- 14 KtxKt
- 15 Q-K4
- 16 Q-B4
- 17 P-Q3
- 18 B-K4
- 19 Q-Kt5
- 20 P-KKt4
- 21 Q-Q2
- 22 Q-B3
- 23 Pxp
- 24 P-Kt4
- 25 RxB
- Resigns

U. S. Championship Tourney
Qualifying Rounds
March, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

G. N. Treysman
White

- 1 P-K4
- 2 P-Q4
- 3 Kt-QB3
- 4 B-Kt5
- 5 P-K5
- 6 BxB
- 7 Q-Q2
- 8 P-B4
- 9 Kt-B3
- 10 KtxP
- 11 O-O-O
- 12 P-KKt3
- 13 QxKt
- 14 QxQ
- 15 P-QKt4
- 16 P-QR4
- 17 K-Kt2
- 18 B-Q3
- 19 Kt-K2
- 20 Kt-Q4
- 21 KR-K1

W. H. Steckel
Black

- 22 P-B5
- 23 P-Kt4
- 24 R-K3
- 25 R-KB1
- 26 Pxp
- 27 KtxP!
- 28 B-B5ch
- 29 BxKt
- 30 B-B5
- 31 R-Kt3
- 32 Pxr
- 33 R-B1
- 34 PxB
- 35 R-KKt1
- 36 K-B3
- 37 K-Q3
- 38 Kxp
- 39 R-Q1
- 40 K-Q5
- 41 K-K4ch
- 42 P-B6ch

- K-K2
- P-R3
- R-KR1
- QR-B1
- Pxp
- KxKt
- K-K2
- R-B5
- RxKtPch
- RxRch
- B-B1
- BxB
- K-Q2
- P-KKt4
- R-B1ch
- P-Q5
- R-B7
- R-K7
- R-QB7
- K-K2
- Resigns

DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
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Queens C. C. Qualifying Group													Won	Lost	Drawn	Total	Rank
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1	T. S. Barron	.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	3 -8
2	R. Egan	0	.	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	0	3 -8
3	A. Goldman	0	1	.	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	6	0	5 -6
4	M. L. Hanauer	1	1	1	.	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	7	0	4	9 -2
5	T. E. Knorr	1	0	0	0	.	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	0	0	2	7	2	3 -8
6	E. J. Korpanty	0	0	0	0	1/2	.	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	0	8	3	1 1/2-9 1/2
7	N. Lessing	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	.	1	1	0	0	1	8	2	1	8 1/2-2 1/2
8	D. H. McClellan	1	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	.	1	0	1/2	1/2	3	3	5	5 1/2-5 1/2
9	W. M. P. Mitchell	1	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	.	0	1	0	2	8	1	2 1/2-8 1/2
10	H. Morton	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1/2	9	0	2	10 -1
11	G. Osterman	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1/2	0	0	.	1/2	6	3	2	7 -4
12	B. F. Winkelman	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	.	6	1	4	8 -3

The Queens section ran fairly true to "form." Morton played some good games and led the field undefeated. Hanauer also went through the schedule without a loss and took second place. Lessing's loss to Osterman was disastrous and Winkelman's penchant for accepting draws in positions where he had a slight advantage told against him. These players helped to make a real battle out of the race for second honors but just fell short.

**U. S. Championship Tourney
Qualifying Rounds
April, 1936**

ENGLISH OPENING

D. McClellan				H. Morton			
White		Black		White		Black	
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	12 KtxB	B-R6	1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	12 KtxB	B-R6
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	13 Kt-K6	BxKt	2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	13 Kt-K6	BxKt
3 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	14 KxKt	Q-Q2!	3 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	14 KxKt	Q-Q2!
4 B-Kt2	P-Q3	15 P-B4!	B-R6ch	4 B-Kt2	P-Q3	15 P-B4!	B-R6ch
5 P-Kt3	P-K4	16 K-Kt1	BxR	5 P-Kt3	P-K4	16 K-Kt1	BxR
6 B-Kt2	O-O	17 QxB	PxP	6 B-Kt2	O-O	17 QxB	PxP
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	18 PxP	Q-Kt5ch	7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	18 PxP	Q-Kt5ch
8 O-O	Kt-KR4	19 Q-Kt2	QxQch	8 O-O	Kt-KR4	19 Q-Kt2	QxQch
9 P-K4	P-B4	20 KxQ	RxP	9 P-K4	P-B4	20 KxQ	RxP
10 Kt-KR4	Kt-B5!	Resigns		10 Kt-KR4	Kt-B5!	Resigns	
11 KtxBP	KtxB			11 KtxBP	KtxB		

**U. S. Championship Tourney
Qualifying Rounds
April 6, 1936**

ENGLISH OPENING

G. Osterman				E. J. Korpanty			
White		Black		White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	17 QR-Q1	Kt-R4	1 P-QB4	P-QB4	17 QR-Q1	Kt-R4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	18 P-B5	P-B3	2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	18 P-B5	P-B3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	19 Kt-Q5	Q-Q2	3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	19 Kt-Q5	Q-Q2
4 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	20 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2	4 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	20 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	21 PxP	PxP	5 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	21 PxP	PxP
6 O-O	QR-Kt1	22 RxP	QxP	6 O-O	QR-Kt1	22 RxP	QxP
7 P-Q3	O-O	23 R(Q1)-KB1	Kt-K3	7 P-Q3	O-O	23 R(Q1)-KB1	Kt-K3
8 B-B4	P-Q3	24 KtxKPch	RxKt	8 B-B4	P-Q3	24 KtxKPch	RxKt
9 Q-Q2	R-K1	25 QxQP	BxP	9 Q-Q2	R-K1	25 QxQP	BxP
10 B-R6	B-Q2	26 QxRch	K-Kt2	10 B-R6	B-Q2	26 QxRch	K-Kt2
11 BxB	KxB	27 Q-Kt3	QxQ	11 BxB	KxB	27 Q-Kt3	QxQ
12 P-Q4	PxP	28 PxQ	B-B4	12 P-Q4	PxP	28 PxQ	B-B4
13 KtxP	KtxKt	29 R(B6)xB	PxR	13 KtxP	KtxKt	29 R(B6)xB	PxR
14 QxKt	P-Kt3	30 RxP	Kt-Q5	14 QxKt	P-Kt3	30 RxP	Kt-Q5
15 P-KB4	K-Kt1	31 R-Q5	Resigns	15 P-KB4	K-Kt1	31 R-Q5	Resigns
16 P-K4	B-B3			16 P-K4	B-B3		

**International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935**

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Szabo				F. Gygli			
(Hungary)		(Switzerland)		White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 P-B3	Kt-Kt3	1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 P-B3	Kt-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 B-B2	Kt-R1?	2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 B-B2	Kt-R1?
3 P-Q4	PxP	20 P-KR4	Q-Q2	3 P-Q4	PxP	20 P-KR4	Q-Q2
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	21 P-R5!	Kt-Kt5	4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	21 P-R5!	Kt-Kt5
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	22 PxP	RPxP	5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	22 PxP	RPxP
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	23 B-Q4	B-B3	6 B-K2	P-KKt3	23 B-Q4	B-B3
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	24 P-B5!	Kt-K4	7 B-K3	B-Kt2	24 P-B5!	Kt-K4
8 O-O	O-O	25 PxP	KtxP	8 O-O	O-O	25 PxP	KtxP
9 P-B4	P-QR3	26 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1	9 P-B4	P-QR3	26 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
10 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	27 BxB	PxB	10 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	27 BxB	PxB
11 B-B3	Q-B2	28 B-Kt4!	Q-Kt4	11 B-B3	Q-B2	28 B-Kt4!	Q-Kt4
12 Kt-Q5	BxKt	29 Kt-Q4!	RxR	12 Kt-Q5	BxKt	29 Kt-Q4!	RxR
13 PxP	Kt-Kt1	30 RxR	Q-B4	13 PxP	Kt-Kt1	30 RxR	Q-B4
14 R-K1	R-K1	31 BxR	QxB	14 R-K1	R-K1	31 BxR	QxB
15 Q-Q2	QKt-Q2	32 Kt-B5!	Q-B1	15 Q-Q2	QKt-Q2	32 Kt-B5!	Q-B1
16 R-K2	QR-B1	33 R-K8!	Resigns	16 R-K2	QR-B1	33 R-K8!	Resigns
17 QR-K1	K-B1			17 QR-K1	K-B1		

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The Frank J. Marshall Trophy

At the annual dinner of the Marshall C. C. held April 19th at the Hotel Lafayette in New York City prizes were awarded to the victors in the Championship Tourney and the Women's Tourney, and the Frank J. Marshall Chess Trophy was unveiled for the first time. We are fortunate in being able to reproduce the Trophy and the letter of presentation accompanying it.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

We are presenting to you, as the present United States Chess Champion, a cup designated "The Frank J. Marshall Chess Trophy" on which are inscribed the names of the United States Chess Champions beginning with Paul Morphy and ending with yourself.

The presentation of this trophy at the conclusion of your long career as champion is prompted by the affectionate regard in which you are held by the members of our Club and by our desire that this trophy shall commemorate one of the great chess players produced in this country.

On April 25th next will commence a tournament, under the auspices of the National Chess Federation, to determine who shall hold the title which you have gracefully relinquished and it is planned periodically thereafter to hold similar tournaments for the chess championship of this country.

It is our intention that possession of this cup shall pass to future chess champions of the United States and we therefore suggest that upon the commencement of the coming tournament the cup be returned to the Club in order that it may be exhibited during the championship tournament, it being our plan to deliver the cup to the winner of that tournament, under such conditions for safeguarding it and ensuring its return to the Club on termination of his championship, as the Club shall think proper.

With assurances of our high regard, and with our best wishes to you and Mrs. Marshall, we are

Sincerely,
SILAS W. HOWLAND,
President

Ode to Chess

Chess soothes the worn and weary brain
And even if you're losing,
Your cares and worries fade and wane
The while you are perusing.
So this lone bard is proud he sings
The joys of check and mating,
Forgetting in the sport of kings
His amateurish rating.

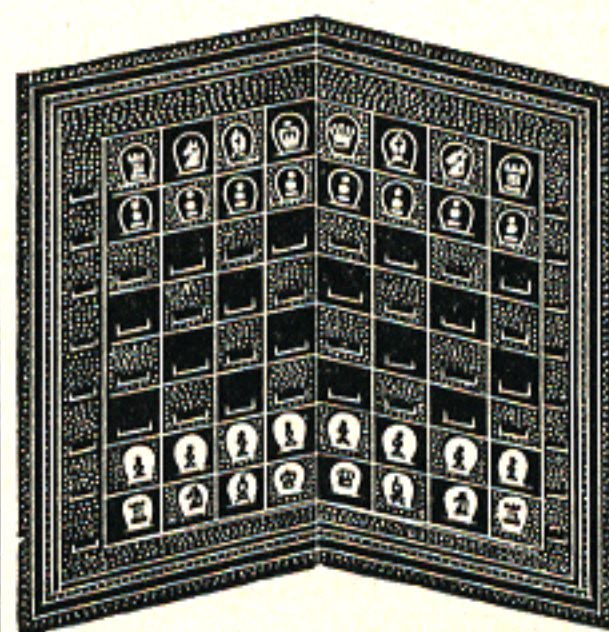
—by C. F. CHAFFEE



The Frank J. Marshall Trophy

On the reverse side the names of all holders of the United States Championship are engraved in the following order:

1857	Paul Charles Morphy
1871	Capt. George Henry Mackenzie
1890	Jackson W. Showalter
1892	Simon Lipschuetz
1894	Albert B. Hodges
1897	Harry N. Pillsbury
1909	Frank J. Marshall
1936	?



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THE CHESS REVIEW
60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

Masters I Have Met

By FRED M. WREN

IV

The scene shifts back to the Hotel Coomans in Rotterdam. A great crowd of chess fans has just watched Capablanca wage a night-long fight against almost sure defeat at the hands of Euwe, and has finally seen him reach a position in which he felt justified in offering Euwe a draw. The Dutch champion refuses to accept the draw, and at 1 A. M. the game is adjourned until the following day. The crowd pours out of the hotel and breaks into little groups of two and three who disappear into the darkness still discussing Euwe's chances in the continuation of the game.

In a short time the lobby was deserted except for four men. I was one of them, and the other three were standing there looking dejected and forsaken. I heard them mention The Hague and I asked if they were planning to go to The Hague that night. They replied that they wanted to if they could possibly get there. The last train had gone, the last bus had left, and they were just wondering what to do. I told them that I was waiting for a taxi in which I was going to The Hague, and that if they wanted to go along with me they would be welcome. They jumped at the chance, and they were just going into a third edition of expressions of gratitude when our chariot rolled up to the door.

What a packet! I doubt if a more disreputable-appearing vehicle could have been found in a round-up of all of Europe's sea-going taxis. It was a discouraged-looking old Reynault of 1922 or 1923 vintage, and the chauffeur, with his long, black, drooping mustachios, needed only a hook projecting from one of his sleeves to be perfectly cast as a member of any gang of pirates.

We could not, however, afford to check up too closely on our pilot, for, as he explained, we were very lucky to find a taxi in Rotterdam which was willing to risk the long and perilous fourteen mile trip to the Hague at this ungodly hour. So, hoping for the best, but prepared for the worst, we climbed aboard, and away we roared at a breath-taking twenty-kilometers-per-hour-clip.

We soon got our sea-legs and began to enjoy the voyage. The Capablanca-Euwe game of the evening was discussed from all angles. Two of my guests seemed to be well informed on chess, and, although their conversation together

was carried on in French I could understand enough of that language to get bits now and then:

Mr. X: "That 15th move of white was wrong. I . . ."

Mr. Y: "Yes. It was bad. But I played it once in 1914 . . ."

Mr. X: "Lasker thinks that Euwe had a win."

Mr. Y: "In 1914 in Petrograd . . ."

Crash! Bang! No, we hadn't hit anything. The engine had simply stopped, and, believe it or not, that taxi couldn't even stop without making as much noise as it would have in a collision. Our pirate chief descended from his throne, and, like a dog circling his bed, walked three times around the machine and sadly announced that he was out of gas. Fortunately, we were in the outskirts of Delft, and after waking up the police force we got some gas, together with a lecture on what would undoubtedly be the fate of the immortal souls of people who went whizzing through the country at an hour when they should be home and asleep.

Just as we were entering the suburbs of The Hague every light on the taxi went out. We told the chauffeur to continue, for the street lights gave enough light to read by. Nothing doing. He knew the traffic laws, and any taxi on the road between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. must have lights. We had no lights, therefore we must stop and wait for 6 A. M. He curled up around the steering wheel and in two minutes was sound asleep. The fourth member of our party, a Dutch journalist, had not said much until now. He began telling us about the dumbness of people in general and Dutch taxi-drivers in particular, and was just warming up to his task when he saw a policeman approaching. He jumped out of the car, ran over to the representative of law and order, and started telling him things. For two minutes his voice never fell once. Then, did we get action! The cop rushed to a patrol box, called his chief, and rushed back to our car. In a few well-chosen words he told the driver to get going. The cop stood on the running board and escorted us through The Hague, where we dropped the journalist, to Scheveningen where the rest of us were going.

The little short fellow, whom I took to be a Frenchman, got out first. After he had left us I asked my other guest who the little fellow was, the one who was always talking about Pet-

The Future of Organized Chess in America

Chess is the oldest-known game in the world, yet it has made less progress in this country than any other game or sport. All types of athletic contests and such games as table tennis, contract bridge and skat—all of which are much younger than chess—have far surpassed the Royal Game in growth and general public interest.

What is the reason for this? Is it because chess is not a sociable game? Does it cost more for playing equipment than other games? Does it lack appeal to young people? Is it more difficult to learn than the games mentioned above? The answers to these questions are all favorable to chess. Everyone knows that the game can be just as friendly and sociable as contract bridge. As to cost of equipment, golf, table tennis or any other sport, is far more costly. As to appeal and difficulty in learning, those two questions are well answered by Milwaukee, where a five-lesson course in beginners chess on sixteen playgrounds attracted 1100 pupils, 75% of whom ranged from nine to fourteen years of age. As a matter of fact, children love the game because it offers an opportunity to participate in a contest that does not call for regimentation or the so-called team play, but allows self-expression. If chess is not an "old man's game," and the answers to the above questions are correct, why is it that the oldest of all games lags far behind in national growth and interest?

There would seem to be only one answer: the lack of organization, a planned program and intelligent promotion and leadership. But

rograd and 1914. "Why," he said, "I thought you knew him. That's ZNOSKO-BOROWSKI, the chess master. He has been covering the match for a French newspaper."

My companion was staying at one of the big hotels in Scheveningen, and as I lived just across the street from the hotel, I asked him in for a night-cap. We paid off our lightless taxi-driver, thanked the policeman for his kindness, and entered my home. I offered my guest almost anything he might want in the drinking line; whisky, brandy, rum, Rhine wine, beer, etc. He pondered over the list a moment, then said, "You know, I haven't eaten since noon. What I'd rather have than anything else in the world right now is a glass of milk and some crackers." He got them. And at three A. M. I sat munching crackers, and drinking milk with CAPABLANCA.

such is not the case. The American Chess Federation is a chess body that has been organized to fulfill the need of promoting the game along educational lines. It needs only the moral and financial support of all chess lovers to put its program into effect. Nor does the "financial support" entail a sacrifice on the part of the average chess player, since for the small amount involved in the dues the member is given adequate return; the A. C. F. yearbook alone being worth the price of the membership.

In the past thousands of dollars have been spent on tournaments and exhibitions but little has been done to educate the general public on the values and possibilities of the game. If chess is to live and thrive, it must be made a game for young and old with no financial or social barriers. Again, we cite Milwaukee as a city of thousands of chess players, where an educational and promotional program has accomplished just these things.

The real promoters of the game and athletic activities in the United States today are the municipal recreational departments, of which there are over 1200. If Milwaukee is an example of what can be done for chess by a municipal recreation department, can't hundreds of other municipalities do likewise? The answer to this question is "Yes!" The A. C. F. has already made the proper contact with the National Recreational Association, and this great national organization stands ready to assist in the promotion of chess. However, the impetus for starting an educational and promotional program through the municipal recreational departments of this country must come from the united efforts of the chess players through their representative organizations.

The old saying is that Opportunity knocks but once. The National Recreation Association is knocking at the door of chess! Are the so-called leaders of the Royal Game in this country big enough to forget their petty differences to unite in an organized effort to promote a national program? The organization should be simple. We are sure there is intelligent leadership available. But most important, we understand a practical, workable plan has been devised by experienced recreation leaders for national chess promotion. Are the chess players and leaders interested in this plan? Time will tell . . .

* * * *

For further particulars about the educational program of the American Chess Federation write to Ernest Olfe, Secretary, 3035 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Manhattan C. C. Retains "Met"

League Title

Some stirring team matches have been held in New York in the past but the final round of the Metropolitan Chess League this year witnessed a conflict the like of which has not been seen in many a year. It was not so much the fact that the title of Metropolitan Chess League Champions for 1936 hung upon the outcome. Nor was it altogether the historical associations that inevitably lend a halo to the famous Marshall-Manhattan clashes. Perhaps it was a combination of the two plus the fact that never before had such a powerful array of chess talent gathered under a single roof in quest of this particular laurel.

A resume of the situation before the match commenced will lead to a better understanding of the compelling motive that influenced a crowd of several hundred spectators to trek to the Alamac Hotel and fill the quarters of the Manhattan C. C. to capacity. The Marshall C. C. was leading the Manhattanites by half a match, the direct result of two upsets earlier in the season. By a curious coincidence, on the same Saturday evening in February, the Manhattanites lost a league match to the International C. C. and the Marshalls drew a match with the Williamsburgh C. C. In both instances David slew Goliath. As a result, the Marshall contingent were in a very favorable position—a draw would suffice to recapture the title the Manhattanites had been sporting the past two years.

To insure the outcome the Marshall C. C. put forth its most powerful array. The line-up was Arthur W. Dake, Reuben Fine, Samuel Reshevsky, Frank J. Marshall, Sidney Bernstein, A. E. Santasiere, D. S. Polland and Milton Hanauer. Eight men good and true, without a pointed weakness in the entire team. In defense of the title the Manhattan C. C. relied on Israel A. Horowitz, A. C. Simonson, Alexander Kevitz, Abraham Kupchik, Donald MacMurray, Robert Willman, S. S. Cohen, and Arnold S. Denker—all battle-scarred veterans of previous combats.

At the stroke of eight-thirty hostilities commenced. The atmosphere was electric with excitement. As the seconds ran into minutes and the minutes into hours the tenseness grew, though strange to say the strain appeared to weigh more heavily upon the spectators than

President of the Metropolitan Chess League



LEONARD B. MEYER

upon the players. This was evidenced by their movements and their comments, which occasionally became too high pitched. In fact, it became necessary at several stages to admonish the audience regarding its behavior.

The first game finished was that between Reuben Fine and A. C. Simonson—a victory for the Marshall C. C. The spirits of the Manhattan supporters fell visibly. A few minutes later came the second announcement—S. S. Cohen defeated D. S. Polland—evening the score. Then "Abe" Kupchik and Frank Marshall drew, MacMurray lost to Bernstein, Willman defeated Santasiere, and Denker took Hanauer's measure. This left the score $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ in favor of the Manhattanites when the time for adjournment arrived. Two important games were finished a few days later and added another $1\frac{1}{2}$ points to the Manhattan total when Israel A. Horowitz defeated Arthur W. Dake in a game that was subsequently awarded the "Best Played Game" Prize and Alexander Kevitz drew with Samuel Reshevsky.

The score in detail:

Bd.	Manhattan C. C.	Pts.	Marshall C. C.	Pts.
1	I. A. Horowitz	1	Arthur W. Dake	0
2	A. C. Simonson	0	Reuben Fine	1
3	A. Kupchik	1/2	F. J. Marshall	1/2
4	A. Kevitz	1/2	S. Reshevsky	1/2
5	D. MacMurray	0	S. Bernstein	1
6	R. Willman	1	A. E. Santasiere	0
7	S. S. Cohen	1	D. S. Pollard	0
8	A. S. Denker	1	M. L. Hanauer	0
	Total	5	Total	3

The Marshall C. C. played White on the odd numbered boards.

The Rice Progressive C. C. which proved a constant menace and threat to the leaders wound up in third position. The balance of the teams comprising the league were the Empire City C. C., International C. C., Caissa C. C., and Williamsburgh C. C.

The Empire City "B" team won the championship of the Minor or "B" Division of the Metropolitan Chess League.

Metropolitan Chess League March, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

A. W. Dake (Marshall C. C.) White	I. A. Horowitz (Manhattan C. C.) Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3 P-QB4	P-K3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 PxP	.....

This tends to simplification but by no means sacrifices the initiative.

5	PxP
6 B-B4	P-B3
7 P-K3	Kt-R4
8 B-KKt5	.....

Alekhine continued with 8 B-Q3 against Dr. Lasker (N. Y. 1924) but after 8 ... Kt-B3; 9 PxKt, B-Q3 and ... O-O Black built up a sound defensive position and was able to exploit the weakness of White's QP and K side Pawns to advantage. I am inclined to favor either 8 B-K5, which is a bit risky, or 8 B-Kt3. The text further simplifies.

8	B-K2
9 BxB	QxB
10 Q-B2	O-O

If 10 ... Kt-B5; 11 O-O-O and the Kt must retreat to an unfavorable square.

11 B-Q3	KKt-B3
12 O-O-O	P-B4

Anticipating a K side P advance, Black seeks counterplay by opening the QB file. An alternative was 12 ... R-K1 with the idea of following up with 13 ... Kt-K5.

13 P-KKt4
-----------	-------

Threatening 14 P-Kt5, but Black is able to parry this. 13 PxP, KtxP; 14 KtxP, KtxBch (not 14 ... KtxKt; 15 BxPch, followed by 16 RxKt); 15 QxKt, KtxKt; 16 QxKt, B-K3 and Black regains his P or gets a strong attack. Perhaps this line offers White his best chances.

13	P-B5
14 B-B5	Kt-Kt3
15 Kt-K5	.....

If 15 P-Kt5, BxB; 16 QxB, Kt-K5; 17 KtxP, KtxKt; 18 QxKt, KtxBP!

15	BxB!
----------	------

The crux of the position! This move which is in fact a liberating one apparently invites a terrific onslaught on the open Kt file. But this is only superficial reasoning. A closer examination discloses that Black has enough defensive resources for the protection of his K, while at the same time is able to conduct a Q side attack.

16 PxP
--------	-------

If 16 QxB, Q-K3; 17 Q-B3, Kt-K5! with a good game. White of course dare not play in this variation 18 KtxKt, PxKt; 19 QxP, because of 19 ... P-B3!

16	QR-Q1!
----------	--------

Preparing for 17 ... Kt-K5 which fails now because of 17 KtxQP, KtxKt; 18 QxKt attacking the other Kt.

17 KR-Kt1	Kt-K5!
-----------	--------

From this point Black assumes the offensive. The threat is now 18 ... KtxKt, and if 19 QxKt, Kt-R5 and ... P-QKt4 with a mobile P majority to assault the adverse K.

18 KtxKt
----------	-------

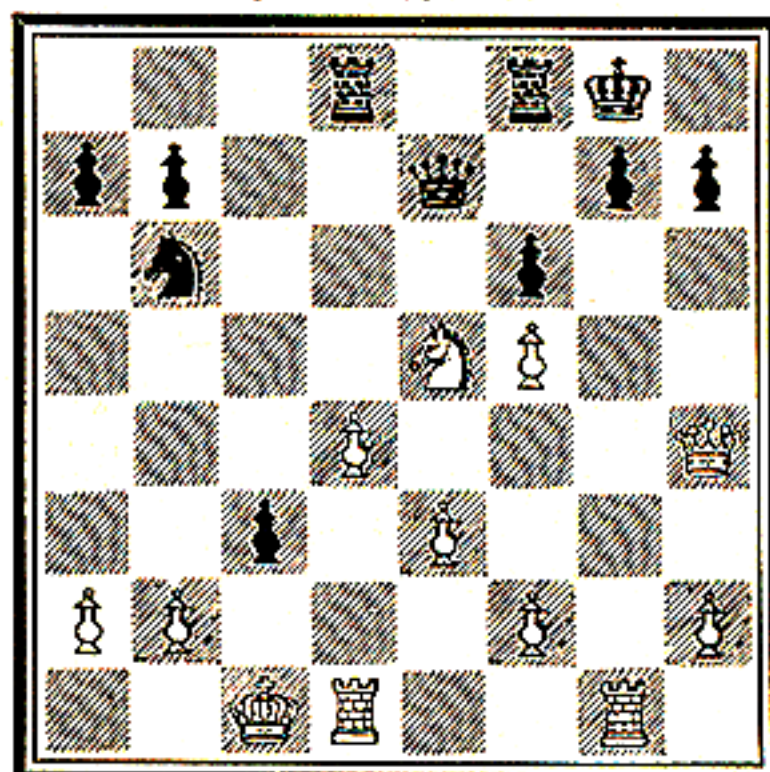
If 18 P-B6, QxP; 19 KtxKt, PxKt; 20 QxKP, Kt-Q4 followed by ... Q-QR3 with favorable prospects.

18	PxKt
19 QxKP	.....

Not an oversight, but rather faulty judgment. Better, perhaps, was 19 K-Kt1, but even then after ... QR-B1 Black's position is superior.

19	P-B3
20 Q-R4	P-B6!

I. A. Horowitz



A. W. Dake

21 R-Kt3	PxPch
----------	-------

Not 21 ... Q-Kt5 because of 22 RxPch and Black gets mated.

22 K-Kt1	R-B1
----------	------

Threatening 23 ... R-B8ch; 24 RxR, PxR(Q)ch; 25 KxQ, Q-B2ch, winning the Kt.

23 Kt-Q3	Q-R6
24 Q-Kt4	.....

Forced, otherwise White's QR is unprotected in some of the ensuing variations.

24	R-KB2
25 KtxP	.....

There is nothing better. The threat was 25 ... Kt-R5.

25 Kt-Q4
 26 P-K4 Kt-B6ch
 27 RxKt QxR
 28 Q-K2 R(B2)-B2
 29 P-QR4 P-QR3

Simpler was 29 . . . Q-Kt6 and if then 30 Q-Kt5, Q-B7ch followed by . . . QxKP. Black, however, was under the impression that he could prevent White's Q-Kt5, when the first player would be helpless.

30 Q-Q3 Q-Kt5
 31 P-K5 R-B6
 32 Q-K4 R-B7

For now comes the realization that if 32 . . . Q-Kt6; 33 PxP, R-B7; 34 Q-K6ch! The text is sufficient to win.

33 QxR RxQ
 34 KxR PxP
 35 P-Q5

The only chance is to force this P through.

35 K-B2
 36 P-Q6 K-K1
 37 P-Q7ch K-Q1
 38 R-Q3 Q-KB5
 39 P-B3 QxPch
 40 K-B3 P-QKt4!
 41 PxP PxP
 42 Kt-Q1 Q-B5
 43 K-B2 P-R4
 44 Kt-B3 P-R5
 45 Kt-K4 P-R6
 46 Kt-Q6

If 46 Kt-B5, Q-B5ch; 47 R-B3, QxRch followed by . . . P-R7.

46 KxP
 47 KtxPch K-B3
 48 Kt-R7ch K-Kt2
 Resigns

Mercantile Library Championship Tourney January, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

B. F. Winkelman

A. Regen

White

Black

1 P-QB4	P-QB4	24 K-R2	B-Kt5
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	25 P-K4	K-Q1
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	26 P-B4	K-B1
4 PxP	KtxP	27 P-K5	K-Kt1
5 B-Kt2	KtxKt	28 Q-B4	B-K3
6 KtPxKt	Kt-B3	29 Q-Q3	B-KB1
7 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	30 Q-Kt5	Q-Q1
8 O-O	B-Kt2	31 P-R5	K-B2
9 P-QR4	B-Q2	32 PxPch	PxP
10 B-R3	P-QKt3	33 B-B5	Q-Kt1
11 P-Q4	PxP	34 B-Q4	Q-R2
12 PxP	QR-B1	35 B-QB3	Q-R7
13 QR-B1	O-O	36 B-Q4	Q-R4*
14 P-Q5	Kt-R4	37 Q-Kt2	B-B5
15 RxR	BxR	38 P-K6	BxP
16 Kt-Q4	R-K1	39 B-K5ch	K-B1
17 Kt-B6	KtxKt	40 P-B7	B-Q2
18 PxKt	Q-B2	41 Q-Q4	Q-R2
19 Q-B1	R-Q1	42 Q-Q2	Q-R4
20 R-Q1	RxRch	43 B-Kt7ch	KxB
21 QxR	K-B1	44 QxB	Q-R7ch
22 P-KR4	K-K1	45 B-Kt2	QxBch
23 Q-B1	P-KR4	46 K-R3	Resigns

*Black's sealed move at adjournment. The position is a remarkable one. After much study I believe White can win . . . the variations are numerous and quite complicated.—B. F. W.

Metropolitan Chess League New York - March, 1936 BUDAPEST DEFENSE

J. Bernstein

A. Kevitz

(Rice-Progressive C. C.)

(Manhattan C. C.)

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Q-Kt3	B-B4ch
2 P-QB4	P-K4	18 K-B1	P-QR4
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	19 P-KKt4	P-R5
4 P-K4	KtxKP	20 Q-R3	B-Kt3
5 B-K3	B-Kt5ch	21 B-Kt2	KR-K1
6 Kt-Q2	P-Q3	22 KR-B1	Q-Kt4
7 Q-Kt3	QKt-B3	23 Kt-KKt1	B-B5
8 O-O-O	Kt-Kt5	24 KKt-B3	Q-QR4
9 P-KR3	KtxB	25 KR-K1	P-Kt4
10 QxKt	B-QB4	26 B-B1	PxP
11 Q-KKt3	Q-KB3	27 BxP	KR-Kt1!
12 P-B4	B-Q5	28 R-K3	BxR
13 K-Kt1	O-O	29 QxB	Q-Kt5
14 Kt-K2	BxKtP!	30 R-K1	Q-Kt7ch
15 P-K5	KtxP	31 K-Q1	Q-B7ch
16 PxKt	BxKP		Resigns

Metropolitan Chess League March, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

D. S. Polland

S. S. Cohen

(Marshall C. C.)

(Manhattan C. C.)

White

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K3	19 PxKt	Q-B3!
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 P-K4	PxP(K4)
3 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	21 PxP	RxRch
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	22 QxR	KtxP
5 O-O	B-K2	23 B-KKt2	KtxKt
6 Kt-B3	O-O	24 BxQ	KtxQ
7 Q-B2	P-Q3	25 BxB	R-KB1
8 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	26 B-Q2	Kt-Kt7
9 R-Q1	Q-B1	27 B-QB3	Kt-R5
10 P-QKt4	P-QB4	28 BxP	RxP
11 KtPxP	KtPxP	29 B-QB6	Kt-Kt3
12 B-QR3	R-Q1	30 B-Kt8?	P-B5
13 P-Q5	Kt-Kt3	31 R-QB1	B-B4ch
14 B-R3!	KtxBP	32 K-Kt2	P-Kt5!
15 B-QB1	Kt-K4!	33 R-B2	P-B6
16 Kt-KKt5	P-KR3!	34 B-K5	Kt-B5!!
17 PxP?	K-R1!!	35 Resigns	
18 P-KB4	PxKt		

Metropolitan Chess League March, 1936

RETI'S OPENING

Dr. H. Kline

D. S. Polland

(Rice-Progressive C. C.)

(Marshall C. C.)

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	18 Kt-KR4	Kt-Kt4
2 P-B4	Kt-KB3	19 Q-B1	Kt-K4
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	20 K-R1	Kt-Kt5
4 PxP	KtxP	21 R-B4	B-Q3
5 P-KKt3	Kt-QB3	22 R-QR4	P-B4
6 B-Kt2	Kt-B2	23 Kt-Kt2	Q-B3
7 O-O	P-K4	24 Kt-Q1	P-QR3
8 P-Kt3	P-B3	25 P-Q4	P-KB5!
9 B-Kt2	B-K3	26 QPxP	PxP
10 R-B1	R-B1	27 Q-K1	R-B7
11 P-Q3	Q-Q2	28 P-K4	QR-B1
12 Kt-Q2	B-R6	29 KtxR	KtxKtch
13 P-B4	BxB	30 QxKt	PxQ
14 KxB	PxP	31 R-B1	BxRP
15 RxP	Kt-K3	32 KxB	Q-R3ch
16 R-KB2	B-K2		Resigns
17 Kt-B3	O-O		

Metropolitan Chess League.

New York - March, 1936

RUY LOPEZ

S. S. Cohen

(Manhattan C. C.)

White

M. Levine

(Williamsburgh C. C.)

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Q-B3!	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 RxB	Q-B4
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	19 R-QB4	Q-K2!
4 O-O	P-QR3	20 B-Q2	P-QR4
5 B-R4	P-QKt4	21 R-K1	Kt-Kt3
6 B-Kt3	B-K2	22 Q-B6	B-Kt4?
7 P-QR4	B-Kt2	23 P-B4!	B-B3
8 P-Q3	O-O	24 QxP	Q-K3
9 Kt-B3	P-Kt5	25 B-Kt3	B-Q1
10 Kt-K2	P-Q4	26 Q-B6	Q-K2
11 PxP	KtxP	27 P-B5	Kt-R1
12 Kt-Kt3	B-B3	28 R-KKt4!	K-B1
13 R-K1	R-K1	29 B-K3	P-KR4
14 Kt-K4	Kt-Q5	30 Q-KR6!!	Kt-Kt3
15 B-R2	Kt-B5	31 RxKt	Resigns
16 KtxKt	QxKt		

Metropolitan Chess League

New York—February, 1936

CARO KANN DEFENSE

A. S. Denker

(Manhattan C. C.)

White

R. Scher

(Caissa C. C.)

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	15 P-QKt4	BxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 QxB	Q-Kt1
3 PxP	PxP	17 Q-R4	Kt-K2
4 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-K5	Q-B2
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	19 R-K3	Kt-B3
6 B-Kt5	B-K2	20 Kt-Kt6!	PxKt
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	21 KtxQP!	KtxKt?
8 P-B5	P-QR3	22 BxPch	K-B1
9 B-Q3	Q-B2	23 R-B3ch	K-Kt1
10 P-QR3	B-Q2	24 B-B7ch	K-B1
11 Q-Q2	B-Q1	25 BxPdisch	K-K1
12 O-O	P-KR3	26 B-B7ch	K-B1
13 B-B4	Q-B1	27 BxKtdisch	K-K1
14 KR-K1	B-B2	28 R-K1ch	Resigns

Metropolitan Chess League

New York - February, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

C. Jaffe

(Rice Progressive C. C.)

White

I. Kashdan

(Empire City C. C.)

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 B-Q4	Kt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 P-B4	Q-R5
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 Kt-R5	B-R1
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	25 QxP	Q-Kt5
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	26 P-K4	Kt-B4
6 B-Q3	PxP	27 BxKt	BxBch
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	28 K-R1	P-K4
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	29 B-Q1	Q-R5
9 O-O	P-B4	30 B-B3	QxBP
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5	31 R-B4	Q-K6
11 Kt-K4	B-Kt2	32 KR-B1	R-B2
12 KtxP	KtxKt	33 P-R3	P-R3
13 PxKt	BxP	34 Q-Kt5	R(Q)-QB1
14 P-QKt3	O-O	35 B-Kt4	BxP
15 B-Kt2	B-K2	36 BxR	RxB
16 R-B1	Q-R4	37 Q-Q7	P-B4!
17 Q-K2	Kt-K5	38 QxRch	K-R2
18 Kt-K5	QR-B1	39 K-R2	Q-B5ch
19 Kt-B4	Q-KKt4	40 K-R1	Q-K6
20 P-B3	Kt-B4	41 K-R2	Drawn??
21 B-B2	KR-Q1		

Miniature Games

Sharpe Correspondence Ty. 1935

RUY LOPEZ

A. G. Pearsall

White

J. B. White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	6 P-Q3	Kt-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	7 BxKt	QPxB
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	8 RxPch	K-B2
4 O-O	KtxP	9 B-Kt5!	Resigns
5 R-K1	P-B4?		

One of the shortest correspondence games on record. If 9 . . . Q-Q2; 10 R-K7ch!! etc.

Played at Paris, France

November, 1926

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

I. Gudju

White

V. Bogdanovsky

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 KtxB	R-B1
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	13 B-R6!	B-Kt5
4 P-Q4	PxP	14 KtxKtP!	Kt-K4
5 O-O	KtxP	If instead 14 . . . BxR;	
6 R-K1	P-Q4	15 Q-Kt4 etc.	
7 Kt-QB3!	B-K3	15 R-K2	P-Q6
8 KtxKt	PxB	16 P-QB3	Kt-B2
9 QKt-Kt5	Q-Q4	17 Kt-R5!	Q-KB4
Better is 9 . . . B-K2.		18 R-K8ch!	RxR
10 KtxBP!	KxKt	19 Q-Kt4ch!!	Resigns

Metropolitan Chess League

New York—February, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

J. Borowitz

(Caissa C. C.)

White

R. Willman

(Manhattan C. C.)

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 BxKtP	R-KKt1
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 BxP	RxB
3 P-B4	PxP	25 BxKt	R-Kt7
4 Kt-B3	P-QR3	26 R-Q1	RxKtP
5 P-QR4	Kt-B3	27 RxRch	KxR
6 P-K3	Kt-QR4	28 B-Q1	K-K2
7 Kt-K5	B-K3	29 P-R4	K-B3
8 B-Q2	P-B4	30 P-R5	K-Kt4
9 PxP	Q-B2	31 P-B4ch	KxP
10 Kt-B3	QxBP	32 R-R4ch	K-Kt6
11 Kt-Q4	B-Kt5	33 R-QB4	P-Kt4
12 Q-B2	R-Q1	34 PxP	PxP
13 Kt-K4	KtxKt	35 R-B7	P-R3
14 QxKt	P-B4	36 R-B7	P-B5
15 Q-B2	Q-Q4	37 R-Kt7ch	K-R7
16 P-B4	P-K4	38 R-KB7	P-Kt5
17 PxP	QxKP	39 R-B7	B-B7ch
18 Q-B3	B-B4	40 K-B1	B-Kt6
19 Kt-B3	QxQ	41 R-QKt7	P-B6
20 BxQ	Kt-Kt6	42 BxP	R-B7ch
21 R-QKt1	BxKt	43 K-K1	RxBch
22 PxP	BxP		Resigns

Canadian Section

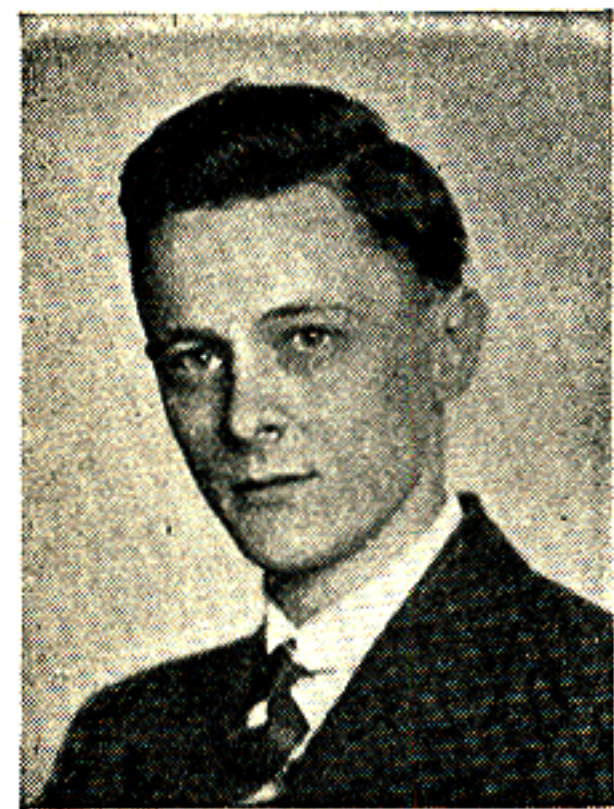
by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

A Chess Oddity

With three separate tournaments serving as a side-attraction in concurrence with the main city championship event, Toronto is seemingly in the lime-light now for having drawn more attention, locally, to its side-shows rather than to the big tent! Apparently because of circulated reports and rumors which inflicted

confusion on the city's chess public, the main event took a course minus glamor and the usual round of applause generally apportioned to a feature spectacle monopolizing the main ring! However, despite supposedly counted and cancelled defaults; a chorus of deferments; a



player retired; another leaving town; one accounted as dropped out and in again(!); a snow-storm; a small entry—or, a thousand-and-one hitches—there came one reliable report assuring that Mr. Belson was leading, and that was that! Toronto is known to have successfully staged some exceptionally attractive tournaments in the past; it is therefore to be hoped, if the inevitable snag or slump is now playing its part, a great chess city like Toronto will surely come out of it.

Miscellaneous News

After four rounds of play in the Winnipeg Garwell club handicap, eight undefeated players shared leading positions over a reported aggregate of thirty-four contestants! The clean slate listed leaders in order of: Regal, Kentner, McKean, Palmer, Scott, Courbould, Chatelaine, and A. F. Johnson.

An early Spring match between members of the Winnipeg and Peripatetics Chess Clubs resulted in favor of the former by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Accounts from recently concluded Manitoba championship for 1936, coincide with results of 1935; in each case, J. Dreman is the acknowledged and reported winner—scoring the repeat without losing a game.

Leading scores after six incomplete rounds in Toronto championship accounted Belson with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; Martin, 4-1; Murray, 3-3. Scores from seventh round results in the Major tournament were submitted in order of: Kerns, 5-0; Bambridge, 4-0; Brown, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; G. Martin, 3-3; Taylor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; Cole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; Boyle, 1-4; Wilkinson, 1-6; McVicar, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; adjournments unaccounted. A. Breckles, with a score of 8-1, was leading the Toronto senior boys' championship at the eleventh round, with E. Rosenthal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; S. Firestone and M. Gotlieb, 7-2 in close pursuit.

The junior boys' event concluded in favor of E. Runkowski with score of 8-1, followed by S. Shapiro and I. Zimmerman, 6-3 each, and G. Breckles, M. Wisebloom and A. E. Essex in a 5-4 tie.

The Toronto Chess Club recently defeated the Beaches Club in a friendly eight-board match by a $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ count; a return match was scheduled for the past month.

The newly organized Intercollegiate Chess Union announces the contemplation of a correspondence feud likely to materialize in October(!), with Toronto, Minnesota, Princeton and Buffalo, each threatening to put a team of four players into action! A three-cornered duel between Toronto, Minnesota and Princeton, for the 1935-6 title is nearing completion.

The Canadian Chessner reports organization of three new chess clubs in Montreal, at the Westmount Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., and another identifying itself as the Kent Chess Club.

In Quebec city, L. Richard and J. Therien finished tied for first place in the L'Union Commerciale Club Championship, with scores of 14-1 each, and a play-off intended.

Thirteen New Brunswick players are reported as included with the 100 a side correspondence match against the United States.

The Melliship Shield, trophy emblematic of the Toronto Chess Association inter-club competition, was won by the Queen City Club team, after a hectic round against the Canada Dairies brigade; the count of the first match was 5-1 against the latter, and although a return engagement was played at Q. C. C. C., to favor Canada Dairies by $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, the play-off was decided according to total points of both matches.

Marshall C. C. Championship Tourney—1936

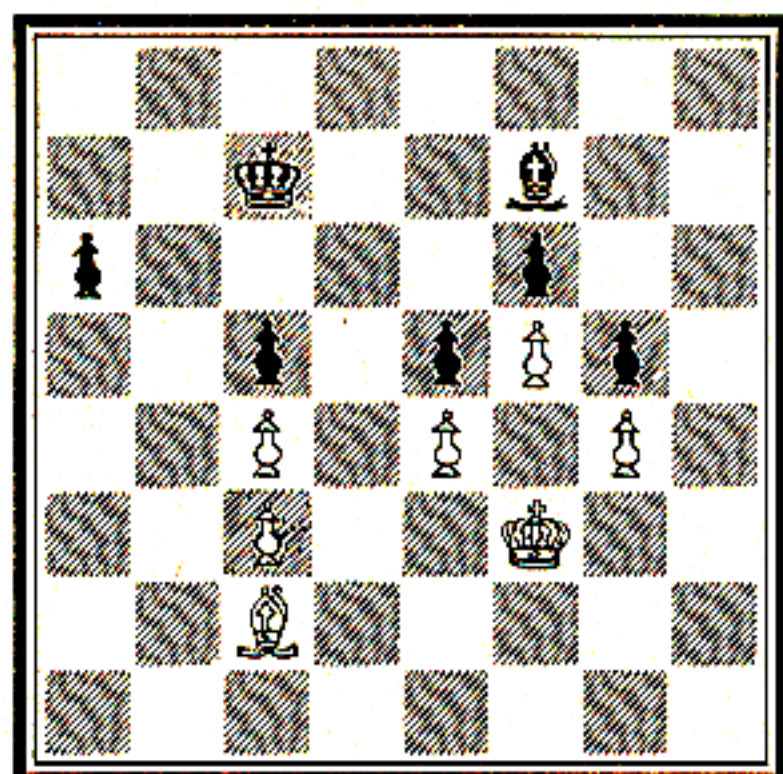
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total	Rank
1	E. Martinson .....	.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1/2	1/2	0	3	5	2	4 -6	
2	J. S. Battell	0	.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	7	0	3 -7	
3	T. Dunst	0	0	.	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	1	0	1/2	2	5	3	3 1/2-6 1/2	
4	B. Forsberg	1	1	1/2	.	0	0	0	1/2	1	0	1	4	4	2	5 -5	
5	M. Hanauer	1	1	1/2	1	.	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	6	2	2	7 -3	III & IV
6	D. S. Polland	1	1	1	1	1/2	.	1	1/2	1	1	0	7	1	2	8 -2	II
7	H. D. Cutler	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	2 -8	
8	A. E. Santasiere	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	.	1	1	1/2	7	0	3	8 1/2-11 1/2	I
9	S. Hoffman	1/2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	1	1	4	5	1	4 1/2-5 1/2	
10	R. Smirka*	1/2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	2	7	1	2 1/2-7 1/2	
11	M. Green	1	1	1/2	0	1	1	1	1/2	0	1	.	6	2	2	7 -3	III & IV

*Dropped out after 6th round with score $+2\frac{1}{2} -3\frac{1}{2}$.

The annual tournament for the championship of the Marshall Chess Club witnessed a hotly contested battle for first place between A. E. Santasiere, former Marshall C. C. and New York State champion, and D. S. Polland. In a hammer and tongs finish Santasiere nosed out his rival by half a point to annex premier honors. Third and fourth prizes were shared by M. Green and M. Hanauer.

An interesting ending from the tournament.

D. Polland



R. Smirka

Position after 50 . . . PxQ(QB4).

1 B-Kt3

If 1 B-Q3, K-Kt3; 2 K-K3, K-R4; 3 K-Q2, K-R5; 4 K-B2, K-R6; 5 B-K2, B-K1; 6 B-B3, K-R7; 7 B-K2, B-R5ch; 8 K-B1, B-B3; 9 B-B3(Q3), K-Kt6; 10 K-Q2, K-Kt7; etc.

1 . . . P-R4!

Not 1 . . . B-K1; 2 K-K3, B-B3; 3 B-B2, K-Kt3; 4 K-Q2, K-R4; 5 K-B1, and draws.

2 K-K3 P-R5!

Again 2 . . . B-K1 permits a draw.

3 BxP

If 3 B-R2, B-K1; 4 K-Q2, B-B3; 5 B-Kt1, P-R6; 6 K-B1, B-R5; 7 B-R2, K-Kt3; 8 K-Q2, K-R4; 9 K-B1, B-B3; 10 B-Kt1, P-R7; and Black wins. (5 K-Q3, P-R6; 6 B-Kt3, B-R5; 7 B-R2, B-Q8 wins.)

3 . . .

BxP

4 K-Q2

K-Kt3

5 B-Q1

If 5 B-Q7, K-R4; 6 K-K3, B-Kt6; 7 K-Q2, B-R5; 8 B-K6, B-B3; 9 K-Q3 (9 B-Q5, BxB; 10 PxP, P-B5; etc.), B-Kt4ch; 10 K-Q2, K-R5; etc.

5 . . .

B-B8

6 K-K3

If 6 B-B3, K-Kt4; 7 K-B2, K-B5; 8 B-R1, B-K7; 9 B-Kt2!, K-Kt4!; 10 B-R3, K-R5; 11 K-Q2, B-Kt4 and wins as in mainplay.

6 . . .

K-Kt4

7 K-Q2

If 7 B-Kt3, B-Kt7!; and wins either as in mainplay or as in note to fifth move.

7 . . .

K-B5

8 B-B3

K-Kt6

9 B-Q1ch

K-Kt7

10 B-B3

P-B5!

11 B-R1

B-K7!

12 KxB

KxP

13 K-K3

K-Kt7

14 B-B3

P-B6

15 B-Q1

P-B7

16 BxP

KxB

17 K-K2

K-B6

18 K-K3

K-B5 and wins

Marshall C. C. Championship
March, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

D. S. Polland

White

B. Forsberg

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	16 KR-K1	Q-B4?
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 KtxP	B-K3
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	18 P-Q4	QxRP
4 PxP	KtxP	19 KtxQBP!	Q-B2
5 B-Kt2	KtxKt	20 KtxR	KtxP
6 KtPxKt	B-Q3	21 QxP	Q-B5
7 R-Kt1	P-QB3	22 P-Q5	B-B4
8 Q-Kt3	O-O	23 P-K4	KtxR
9 B-QR3	R-K1	24 QxKt	B-Kt3
10 BxB	QxB	25 Kt-B6	P-KR4
11 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	26 Q-Kt4	Q-R7
12 O-O	Kt-Kt3	27 Kt-K7ch	K-R2
13 P-QR4	R-Kt1	28 KtxB	KxKt
14 P-Q3	B-Kt5	29 P-K5	Resigns
15 P-R5	Kt-Q4		

Marshall C. C. Championship March, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

M. Hanauer
White

A. E. Santasiere
Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	9 QKt-B3	Kt-K5
2 P-Q4	P-QB3	10 B-Q2	KtxB
3 P-K3	P-K3	11 QxKt	Kt-B3
4 B-Q3	P-KB4	12 P-B4	Kt-K5
5 Kt-K5	Kt-B3	13 Q-K1	B-Q2
6 O-O	B-Q3	14 P-QKt4	P-QR3
7 P-KB4	O-O	15 P-B5	B-B2
8 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	16 R-Kt1	B-K1

17 R-Kt2	Q-K2	31 K-Kt2	P-R3
18 P-Kt4	PxP	32 P-QR3	R-B4
19 KtxKtP	B-Kt3	33 Q-Kt4	P-KR4
20 R-Kt2	K-R1	34 Q-Kt6?	P-R5!
21 Kt-R4	B-B4	35 R-Kt4	R-B7ch
22 KtxB	PxKt	36 K-R3	Q-B6ch
23 Kt-K5	QR-K1	37 KxP	RxPch
24 R-B3	Q-Q1	38 K-Kt5	QxPch
25 BxKt	BPxB	39 K-B5	Q-B6ch
26 R-Kt3	BxKt	40 K-Kt5	QxRch
27 BPxB	R-B2	41 KxQ	R-Kt7ch
28 R-B2	QR-B1	42 K-B5	RxQ
29 RxR	RxR		
30 Q-K2	Q-KB1		

Resigns

Marshall C. C. Women's Championship Tourney

		1	2	3	4	5	6	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total	Rank
1	Miss Edith Weart	.	1/2	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	3 1/2-1 1/2	II & III
2	Mrs. Mary Bain	1/2	.	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	3 1/2-1 1/2	II & III
3	Mrs. Wm. Slater	0	0	.	0	1	1	2	3	0	2 -3	
4	Mrs. Adele Rivero	1	1	1	.	1	1	5	0	0	5 -0	I
5	Mrs. Raphael McCready	0	0	0	0	.	1	1	4	0	1 -4	
6	Miss Helen White	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	5	0	0 -5	

The women's championship tourney of the Marshall C. C. was won by Mrs. Adele Rivero. Originally starting with 20 contestants the field was narrowed to 6 by means of a qualifying tourney as reported in our April issue. The feature of the final round robin was the contest between Mrs. Rivero and Mrs. Mary Bain for the title. Entering the last round Mrs. Bain was half a point behind, due to a draw with Miss Edith Weart in an earlier round, and therefore felt constrained to play for a win against Mrs. Rivero. The result proved disastrous and threw Mrs. Bain into a tie with Miss Weart for second and third.

Finals Women's Championship Marshall C. C. - March, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

Mrs. Bain
White

Mrs. Slater
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	11 QxP	QxQ
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 KtxQ	BxP
3 PxP	PxP	13 QR-Kt1	B-R6
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-B7	R-Kt1
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	15 Kt-QKt5	R-K1
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	16 KR-K1	Kt-K5
7 B-K2	P-B4	17 KtxB	Kt-B6
8 PxP	KtxP	18 B-B4	RxRch
9 O-O	O-O	19 RxR and wins	
10 BxKt	BxB		

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament Vienna - November, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Muller
White

L. Steiner
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 P-B4	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	16 KtxKt	PxKt
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	17 Q-B3	Q-K2
4 P-K3	B-B4	18 P-QR3	P-K4!
5 PxP	PxP	19 B-Kt4	P-QR4!
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	20 R-B1	P-R5
7 Q-Kt3	R-QKt1	21 B-Q1	Q-R2!
8 B-Q2	P-K3	22 B-K1	P-QB4!
9 R-B1	B-K2	23 BPxP	PxQP!
10 B-K2	P-KR3	24 PxQP	BxKP
11 O-O	O-O	25 B-KB2	B-B5!
12 KR-Q1	Kt-K5	26 Q-B5?	Q-R3!
13 KtxKt	BxKt	27 R-B3	BxRPch
14 Kt-K5	B-Q3		Resigns

Hastings Tourney Premier Reserves December, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

J. Enevoldsen
White

S. Landau
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 P-B4	P-Q5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 R-R6?	PxP
3 B-B4	P-K3	20 Kt-Kt3	R-Q2
4 P-K3	P-B4	21 B-B2	RxRch
5 P-B3	Kt-B3	22 BxR	P-QKt4!
6 B-Q3	B-K2	23 PxP	Q-Q1
7 QKt-Q2	KKt-R4	24 R-R3	P-B5
8 B-Kt3	P-B4	25 Kt-R1	B-B4!
9 Kt-K5	KtxB	26 Kt-B2	Q-R4
10 RPxKt	KtxKt	27 KtxP	R-Q1!
11 PxKt	B-Q2	28 Kt-B1	P-B6!
12 P-KKt4!	Q-B2	29 RxBP	QxRPch
13 P-KB4	O-O-O	30 K-B1	Q-R8ch
14 PxP	PxP	31 K-B2	B-Kt5
15 Q-K2	B-K3	32 Kt-K3	B-R7!
16 O-O-O	K-Kt1		
17 K-Kt1	P-KKt3		

Resigns

BOOK REVIEWS

THE ART OF SACRIFICE IN CHESS

By RUDOLF SPIELMANN

Price \$3.00

"Always sacrifice your opponent's pieces" has been universally regarded as a sound chess maxim. Now comes Rudolf Spielmann with theories galore upsetting this tried and true tradition. His latest contribution to chess lore abounds in devious ways and means of painlessly proffering Grecian gifts.

Spielmann devotes the first part of the book to the various types of sacrifices. These are subdivided into (1) the positional sacrifice (2) the sacrifice for gain and (3) the mating sacrifice. In the latter part, he delves into real sacrifices. Under this heading come (1) the sacrifice for development (2) the obstructive sacrifice (3) the preventive (or anti-castling) sacrifice (4) the (line) clearance sacrifice (5) the vacating sacrifice (6) the deflecting or decoy sacrifice (7) the (castled) king's field sacrifice and (8) the king-hunt sacrifice. In a personal note, the author sheds some light on the originality of the descriptive terms he employs.

Another section contains some chapters on sacrificial values. This comprises the exchange sacrifice and the queen sacrifice.

Spielmann is eminently qualified to write on this previously unexploited aspect of the game. The book is not intended as an exhaustive treatise. Its purpose is rather to guide and stimulate.

216 pages, 8½x5½, cloth cover, clear, large type, well diagrammed.

EROFFNUNGEN IN DER MODERNEN
SCHACHPARTIE

By J. KOTRC and A. GERSCHENKRON

Price \$1.00

In the last decade the theory of the opening has made important strides. Numerous tournaments and title matches as well as theoretical researches make timely a review of noteworthy lines, the inclusion of which in a brief but comprehensive brochure seems desirable. The authors fulfill this purpose by emphasizing the most practical variations which can be put in a single, small volume at a modest price. For this reason they have omitted many variations and openings which today are rarely seen in master play. All variations, however, are continued far enough to enable the student to pass from the opening into the middle game. 41 openings are discussed in all.

In German; 120 pages, 6½x4½, cardboard cover, numerous diagrams, index.

Curious Chess Facts

By IRVING CHERNEV

In the 5th American tourney played at New York in 1880, Delmar had a Queen and 5 passed pawns against Congdon's lone Queen, but Congdon escaped with a draw by stale-mate!

Lilienthal is the holder of the World's record for simultaneous play, his score being 145 wins, 22 draws and 35 losses against an array of 202 boards.

The tournament book of the 6th American Chess Congress held at New York in 1889 was published on paper especially water-marked "Sixth American Chess Congress."

J. N. Babson published a problem in Brentano's Chess Monthly in 1882, the terms of which were "Mate in 1220 moves!" To make matters more difficult, a condition was, that White before mating, must force the Black Knight to make three complete tours of the board, touching each of the 64 squares.

Dr. Lasker made a clean sweep at the New York tournament held in 1893, winning 13 games straight, without allowing a single draw.

Napoleon Marache made such rapid strides in assimilating chess that he was able, three weeks after his first lesson, to give his tutor the odds of a Rook.

In the 5th American tourney held at New York in 1880, Ware with the Black pieces invariably played 1 . . . P-QR4. He won 4 and lost 5 of these games.

THE CORRESPONDENCE PLAYER'S
DREAM

Last night—a dream that haunted me,
The weirdest actions I did see;
As on my bed some imps did play,
It must have been their holiday.
A pawn cavorted here and there,
And now and then would hide somewhere.
A nifty rook with greatest glee,
Would dance a jig upon my knee.
A horse with fiendish laugh, I saw,
Who'd frequently—"hee haw, hee haw";
And on some mission was intent,
For which he seemed quite competent.
A queen in white with snobbish beck,
Took great delight in screaming "check".
That dame—that huzzy—catty thing
Was staring boldly at a king.
And then a voice, in accents clear,
"Ominous tidings you will hear,
Await his moves—impending fate;
Chagrin—despair—defeat—checkmate."

RAMSEY KAVANAUGH

With White, he began 2 games with 1 P-QR4; of these 2 games, he drew one and lost the other. In 6 of the other 7 games wherein he played White, he began with 1 P-Q4, and regardless of his opponent's reply, his second move was 2 P-KB4. Of these 6 games he managed to draw 2 and lost the other four.

Over 100,000 people requested tickets to witness the first round of the Moscow Tournament, 1935.

In the London Tournament, 1851, Mucklow won only 2 games, lost 8, forfeited all his games as well to Horwitz, and still won a prize!

The match between Janowsky and Jaffe in 1916 was remarkable for the inordinately lengthy games produced. Thirteen games were played, of which Janowsky won 5, Jaffe 4 with 4 drawn. Sixty-five (65) moves per game was the average of this stubbornly fought match.

P. F. Blake received first prize for a problem published in 1892 in the "*Kent Mercury*", which problem was later found to have a dual solution. Stranger was the case of the problem by L. Knotek which won second prize in 1925, in a composing tourney. The problem was found to have seven (7) first moves which would solve it, besides the one intended by the author.

Capablanca and Flohr are considered the finest simultaneous players in the world—and so they are, except in Moscow and Leningrad.

Capa's scores in other cities in 1935:

	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Losses</i>	<i>Draws</i>
Manchester	39	0	1
Paris	12	0	0
Bayreuth	29	1	1
Leipzig	20	0	10
Prague	25	3	5
Warsaw	26	4	6
Mährisch-Ostrau	22	2	8

But in Moscow!

<i>Wins</i>	<i>Losses</i>	<i>Draws</i>
7	14	9

And in Leningrad!

<i>Wins</i>	<i>Losses</i>	<i>Draws</i>
10	11	9

Flohr's scores outside of these two cities were close to Capa's.

In Moscow!

<i>Wins</i>	<i>Losses</i>	<i>Draws</i>
12	20	18

In Leningrad!

<i>Wins</i>	<i>Losses</i>	<i>Draws</i>
5	13	12

Both of these Grand-Masters were reconciled to these seemingly poor performances when they were told that most of their opponents in these two cities were little below master strength and were accustomed to give simultaneous exhibitions themselves!

News Events

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Donald H. Mugridge and Vladimir Sournin, both former District of Columbia champions, tied for the title this year and will play a three game match to decide the victor. Mugridge was the only contestant to go through the schedule without a defeat, his score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ consisting of six wins and three draws. Sournin lost a game to Carl A. Hesse but made up for it by winning 7 and drawing only 1 game to equal Mugridge's total of $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Last year's champion, Martin C. Stark, finished in third position, half a point behind the leaders.

I. S. Turover, the well-known Washington expert, has just returned from a 12,000 mile tour during which he covered practically the entire West Coast. While primarily a business trip, he managed to get in some chess, giving simultaneous exhibitions at the following points:

<i>City</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Drawn</i>
Portland, Oregon	15	14	0	1
Spokane, Washington ..	9	9	0	0
Los Angeles, Calif.	30	28	1	1
Fresno, Calif.	32	28	1	3
San Francisco, Calif. ...	16	6	3	7
Astoria, Washington ...	19	19	0	0
Seattle, Washington ..	35	20	4	11

The Los Angeles exhibition was a tandem affair, Mr. Turover and Herman Steiner making alternate moves against the 30 opponents.

Mid-West News

Dr. P. G. Keeney won the annual tourney conducted by the Cincinnati Chess Club to become the Southern Ohio champion for 1936.

Daniel B. Luten of the Business Men's Chess Club won the championship of the City of Indianapolis in a tournament sponsored by the Central Indiana Chess Ass'n. C. O. Skaar was the runner-up.

The sixth annual Michigan State Championship will be held from May 29 to June 2 at the Post Tavern in Battle Creek, Michigan. The first tournament for the Junior Championship of Michigan was held at Jackson, Michigan, March 14 and 15. The tournament was limited to players under 21 years of age and conducted under the auspices of the Michigan State Chess Ass'n. Robert Coveyou of Detroit won first prize without a single loss; Edward Poyava of Jackson placed second; Joseph Wasserman of Grand Rapids came third, and Jean White of Jackson (the only girl entrant) took fourth.

A Midwest Intercollegiate Chess Tourney was held at Evanston, Ill., April 3, 4 and 5, under the auspices of Northwestern University.

Six teams of five competed and the final standing was:

1. Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.
2. Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.
3. Armour Institute of Tech., Chicago, Ill.
4. University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
5. Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
6. Illinois University, Urbana, Ill.

Mr. R. J. Gilcher of Detroit has copyrighted a most convenient chess board designed particularly for correspondence games, but also handy as a home reference board when moves are indicated by postal. These ideal boards are equipped with registering columns that now enable all players to keep a complete and up-to-the-minute record of all moves, from first to last, eliminating errors by discarding the old pencil erasure-after-erasure method. One of its outstanding features is the movable men which remain firmly locked to the board when in transit through the mails or for local games.

Chess in the West and South

Due to the large number of entries for the Oklahoma State Championship it was found necessary to postpone the tourney until the fall. The two days originally scheduled (April 25 and 26) proved to be an insufficient length of time for the tourney. All entry fees are being returned to the entrants by the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma State Chess Ass'n.

An Invitation Tourney will be held July 3, 4 and 5 at Denver, Colo., under the auspices of the Denver Athletic Club. Invitations have already been accepted by players from Wyoming and New Mexico. Additional entries are expected from the leading players of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah. No entrance fee will be charged. The players invited will be guests of the Denver Athletic Club.

Lubbock will be the scene of the first West Texas Open Tourney which will be held under the auspices of the Lubbock Chess Club on May 9 and 10. Invitations have been extended to players from El Paso, Amarillo, Abilene, Dallas, Floydada and Albuquerque, N. M. It is anticipated that players will come from a radius of 350 miles to participate.

Eastern Chess Notes

The Elizabeth Chess Club won the championship of the North Jersey Chess Ass'n. The final standings: Elizabeth C. C. 5-0; Jersey City C. C. 4-1; Ridgewood C. C. 3-2; Newark Rice C. C. 2-3; Irvington-Polish C. C. 1-4; Englewood C. C. 0-5.

Game Studies

Bad Nauheim Tourney

August, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. Rodl	L. Engels
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3
6 B-K2	P-KKt3
7 Kt-Kt3	....

This well known move serves to exert pressure along the open Q file, and particularly prevents Black's P-Q4. Another, and very sharp continuation is 7 B-K3, B-Kt2; 8 P-KR3, O-O; 9 P-KKt4, etc. This originated with Dr. Lasker, but is seldom used as the modern masters prefer purely positional play in the openings.

7	B-Kt2
8 O-O	O-O
9 P-B4	....

More usual is 9 B-K3, B-K3; 10 P-B4, Kt-QR4; 11 P-B5, B-B5; 12 B-Q3, etc., with a somewhat better game for White. With the text move, the first player follows a recommendation by Alekhine; he temporarily delays the development of the QB and tries first to get complete command of the center (10 B-B3). In this case the system followed terminates in difficulties.

9	P-QR4!
--------	--------

Threatening to disrupt White's plans with . . . P-R5-6; the reply is more or less forced but weakens the Q side.

10 P-QR4	Q-Kt3ch
11 K-R1	Kt-QKt5!

Here the Kt is very well placed, for the White Q must continue to protect the QBP, which hampers White's mobility.

12 B-B3	B-K3
---------	------

Now threatening: 13 . . . KtxQBP! winning a P, or 13 . . . BxKt, weakening the Q side Ps.

Arthur Sandberg won the 1936 championship tourney of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n by a score of 5-0. Mr. Sandberg is one of the younger set of successful, self-made Boston attorneys, having studied for the bar while employed as an accountant. He received his chess training at the Boston Y. M. C. Union, which has been the starting point for nearly all of the best known Boston players. Neither W. W. Adams nor Harold Morton were able to complete their schedules in the State Tourney owing to their participation in the U. S. Championship Tourney in New York.

Norman Lessing won the championship of the Rice-Progressive Chess Club (New York City) with a score of 12-1 including 11 wins and 2 draws. G. N. Treysman came second 11½-1½—10 wins and 3 draws.

13 R-R3

The situation is difficult. Alternatives were:

A. 13 Kt-Q5, KKtxKt; 14 PxKt, B-B4; 15 P-B3, B-B7 with decisive advantage for Black.

B. 13 Kt-Kt5, B-B5 (also 13 . . . BxKt is strong) capturing a P.

C. 13 Kt-Q4, KtxKP; 14 KtxB, KtxKt; 15 PxKt, PxKt with a better game.

D. 13 Kt-Q2, QR-B1 without an adequate rejoinder.

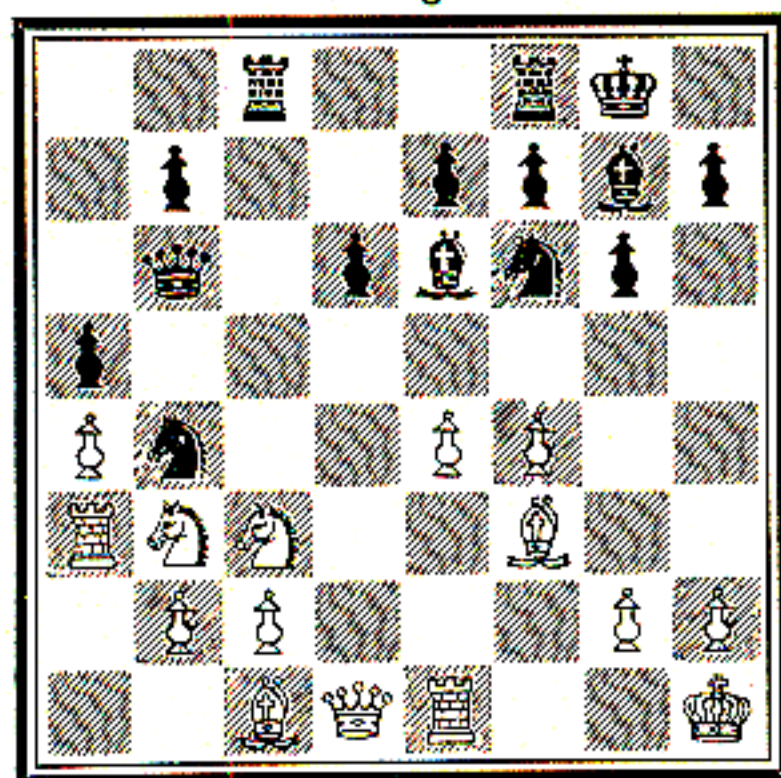
White therefore decided on the less natural text move.

13
14 R-K1?

QR-B1
.

Enabling Black to obtain decisive advantage—now follow a series of brilliant moves. Instead 14 Kt-Q4 was indicated, after which both 14 . . . KtxKP and 14 . . . Kt-KKt5 would have failed because of 15 KtxB, etc. This Black would parry with 14 . . . B-B5, but after 15 R-K1 and 16 B-K3, the chances would be even for both sides.

L. Engels



Dr. Rodl

14 Kt-KKt5

This sacrifice is based on the weakness of QB2 and KB2, and on the poor position of White's pieces on the Q side. White's reply is now forced.

15 BxKt BxB
16 QxB

White does not understand the depth of the Black combination; otherwise he would have played the slightly better move 16 Q-Q2.

16 BxKt!

This is much better than . . . KtxP? which could be met by 17 Kt-Q5.

17 R-K2

On 17 PxB follows 17 . . . KtxP; 18 Q-Q1, KtxR; 19 BxKt, RxB and Black wins. After the text-move White's position appears tenable—the B on B6 is attacked and if withdrawn, permits the first player to protect his position and perhaps seize the initiative: 17 . . . B-Kt2; 18 Kt-R1 with the threat of P-B5, R-KR3, etc.

17 BxKtP!

The point! Instead of losing an important tempo by 17 . . . B-Kt2, Black continues his aggression with a new sacrifice.

18 BxB KtxP
19 Q-B3

White has no better move; 19 . . . KtxR and 20 . . . QxKt was threatened.

19 KtxR
20 BxKt R-B5!

Unable to protect his QRP, White is helpless against the threat of Black's connected passed pawns.

21 Kt-Q2 RxBP

Black maintains the attack, in spite of his advantage in material. Now, technically, the game is won, but the remainder is interesting for the powerful conclusion.

22 P-K5 Q-Q5!
23 Kt-B1

To meet the threat of 23 . . . Q-R8ch, etc.

23 P-QKt4
24 PxP PxP
25 P-Kt3 R-B1
26 B-Kt2 Q-B4
27 Kt-K3 R-R7!
28 R-QB2 QxR!

Again well played. The Q sacrifice was now forced, but was intended, the previous move serving as a preparation.

29 KtxQ RxB!
30 Kt-K1

30 Kt-K3 would not have been better. The Kt cannot be saved.

30 R-B8
31 Q-K4

Or 31 Q-R8ch, K-Kt2; 32 QxP, R-K7 with mate or capture of the Q.

31 R(Kt7)-Kt8
32 K-Kt2 RxKt
33 Q-R8ch K-Kt2
34 QxP P-Kt5
35 P-B5 R-Kt7ch
36 K-R3 R(K8)-K7
37 K-Kt4 R-KB7!
38 P-B6ch

Or 38 PxP, P-B4ch; 39 K-R4, (39 K-Kt5, P-R3 and mate), RxBch; 40 K-Kt5, P-R3ch; 41 K-B4 (41 KxP, R-R5ch and RxQ), R-B7ch, etc.

38 RxBP
39 P-R3 R-B4
40 Q-R1 P-R4ch
41 K-R4 K-R3!
Resigns

The threat 41 . . . P-Kt4 mate can only be prevented by sacrificing the Q: 42 P-Kt4, P-Kt4ch; 43 K-Kt3, P-R5 results in mate.

(Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.)

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

I am not what I was in the reign of Cynara. (Cynara? You never saw any of his chess problems?) Since when have I stooped so low that I must ask my readers' counsel? I should have known better.

I incautiously inquired whether my readers would prefer the continuation of the present method of employing additional space, i. e., filling it with a melange of prize-winners, quoted problems and fairies—to a regular fairy section. The responses were as follows:

- 13 per cent—"Yes."
- 6 per cent—"Whatever you do is wrong."
- 21 per cent—"As it is now."
- 21 per cent—"Fairies."
- 21 per cent—"I don't care."
- 9 per cent—"What is a Fairy?"
- 37.03 per cent—No mention of the subject

(Yes, you added correctly. I have a lot of readers.) So what??

A number of regrettable and regretted errors have appeared in these pages recently. Sorry. And as for you who don't believe in forgiving me merely because I apologize, I think nasty things about you.

A solver calls to my mind the question of decimation. After the solutions to June are in, all scores will be divided by ten and the quotients, to the nearest whole number, will stand as the scores beginning with July. The purpose of thus reducing all scores is to prevent the Ladder from reaching unwieldy proportions.

The votes this month were overwhelmingly in favor of No. 409 by K. S. Howard. My congratulations to him and to R. J. Ratke, who has won the Ladder Prize.

SOLUTIONS

- XXX. 1 R(f)d1.
XXXI. 1 Rh1, threat 2 Qg1. 1 . . . Rf7; 2 R(h)c1. 1 . . . Rg7; 2 Re1. A lovely problem, with remarkable economy of White force.
XXXII. 1 Bf5, threat 2 Qd2ch. 1 . . . QRxR; 2 Qd1ch. 1 . . . BxP; 2 Qa5.
XXXIII. 1 Sd3, threat 2 Sc3ch. 1 . . . KxS; 2 Sb2ch. 1 . . . Qh2; 2 Sc5ch. 1 . . . Sc5; 2 Sb2ch. 1 . . . QxS; 2 QxQ. Not three, but five models in this lightweight masterpiece.
XXXIV. (a) 1 Rh2, Be2; 2 Pg2, Rd3.
(b) 1Rf2, Kd8; 2 Rb2, Bc7.
XXXV. The less said about this, the better.
- No. 403 by M. Charosh: 1 Bb4. Well liked by solvers.
No. 404 by F. A. Hill: 1 Qa7.
No. 405 by A. Kish: 1 Sb5. Three simultaneous unpins. The setting seems heavy.
No. 406 by I. Neumann: 1 Sg3. Two variations showing unpins of the S with open gate and white anti-interference.
No. 407 by M. W. Patrick: 1 Qh1.
No. 408 by R. Cheney: 1 Kb7 but cooked by 1 Qd5ch and 1 PxS.
No. 409 by K. S. Howard: 1 Rf1, threat 2 Sb4ch. 1 . . . Pa5; 2 Qb5. 1 . . . Pb5; 2 Qd4. 1 . . . Ke6; 2 Sd8. 1 . . . Kc5; 2 Rc1. Excellent variety, an unusual chameleon echo, and surprisingly difficult—in every way a fine problem.

- No. 410 by H. C. Mowry: Intended 1 Qh1 but no solution after 1 . . . RxQ. The composer has sent me a correction.
No. 411 by J. Shuchter: 1 Rg4 with lovely interplay of the black pieces, but 1 Pc8(Q) cooks. The other claims for cooks do not work. It is possible that placing Sb7 on c8 will correct this.
No. 412 by J. F. Tracy: 1 S(c)d5 intended but also 1 Se8. 1 Kb8 just fails after 1 . . . Pg2.
No. 413 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qg4, PxR; 2 Re3, Pd5; 3 Sf5, BxS. 1 . . . Ph4; 2 Be1, Ph3; 3 Bg3, PxS.
No. 414 by S. Myers: 1 Rd5, Ph3; 2 Rf5, Kg3; 3 Sg2, PxS. 1 . . . Kg3; 2 Be3, Ph3; 3 Sg2, PxS. To my mind, these two self-mates are more preferable to long single-liners, however difficult and pretty. That statement, although exaggerated, shows my feelings on the question.

CORRESPONDENCE

Fred Grote: Thanks for letting me know. My heartiest congratulations. If you will send me a photo of the new arrival, sufficiently clothed to escape censorship, I'll do my best to have it published in these pages.

T. E. Knorr: If they are comparable to the ones in B. C. M., I'll be glad to get them.

Constant Reader: I think the reference to garbage disposal was in very poor taste. I ignore the profanity completely.

F. A. Hill: It will probably surprise you to hear that your problem received a vote for the honor prize—you low creature!

G. R. Emery: I'm glad you liked the miniature, and I resent the implication that it is so shameful to miss one of my problems.

A. R. Sheftel: Glad to have you.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB

HOTEL ALAMAC

Broadway and 71st St., New York

Organized 1877

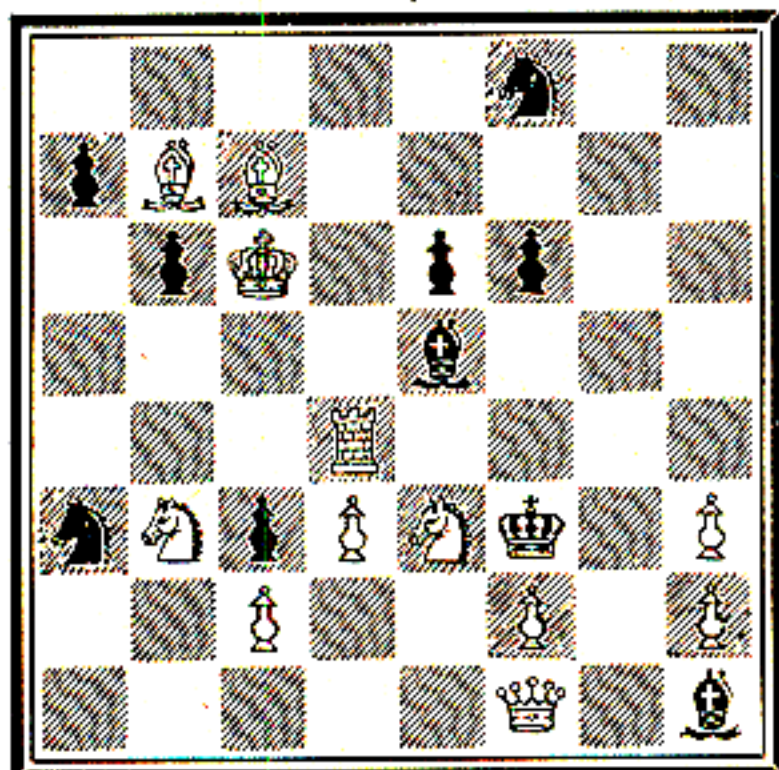
A Club for Gentlemen who Enjoy Chess

*A rendezvous for Chess Masters
and Amateurs—Frequent Activities*

Club Always Open

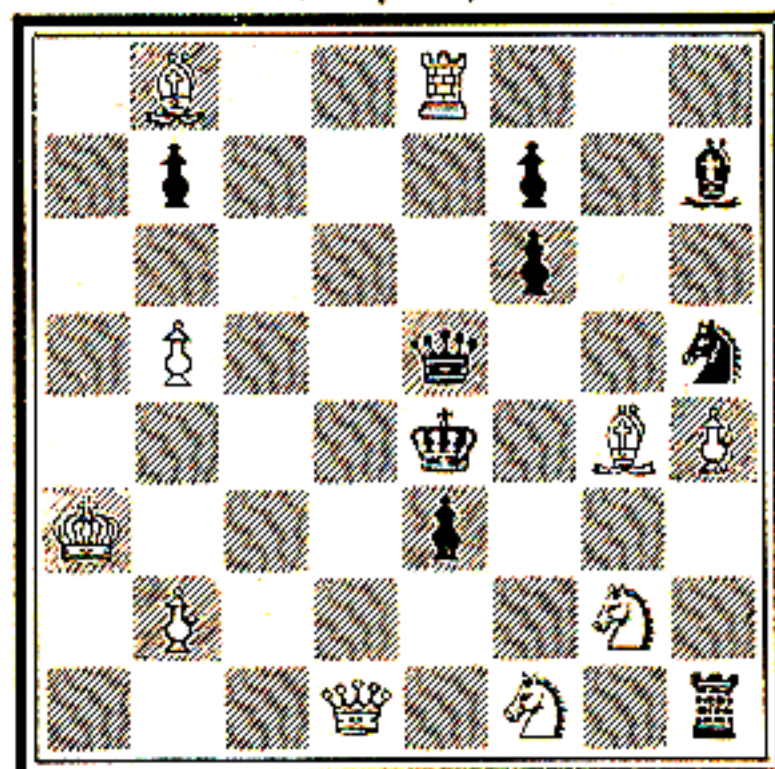
Non-members will be admitted upon presentation of a card issued by the Secretary upon request

427
(Original)
W. A. BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



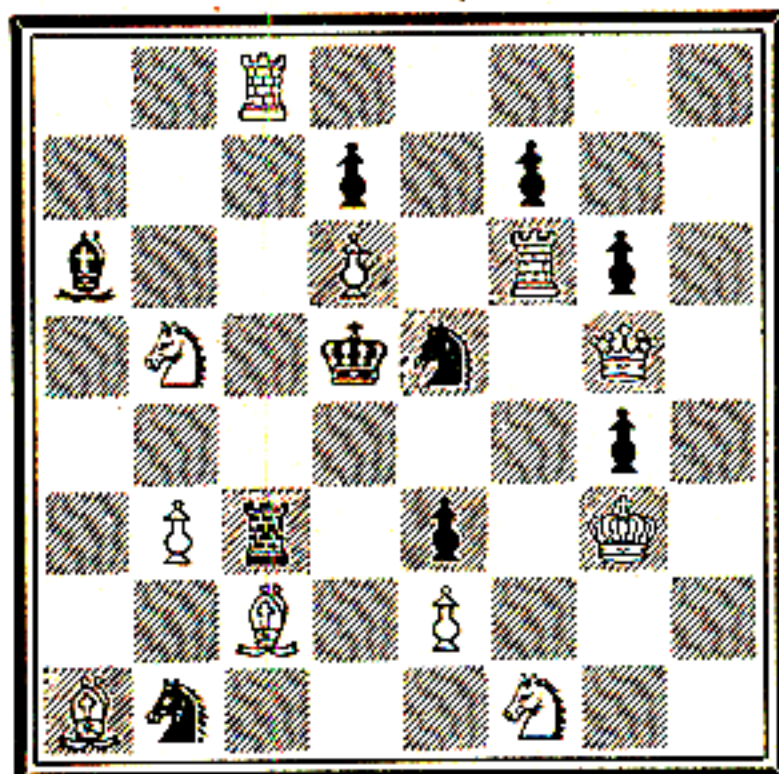
Mate in 2

430
(Original)
B. M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.



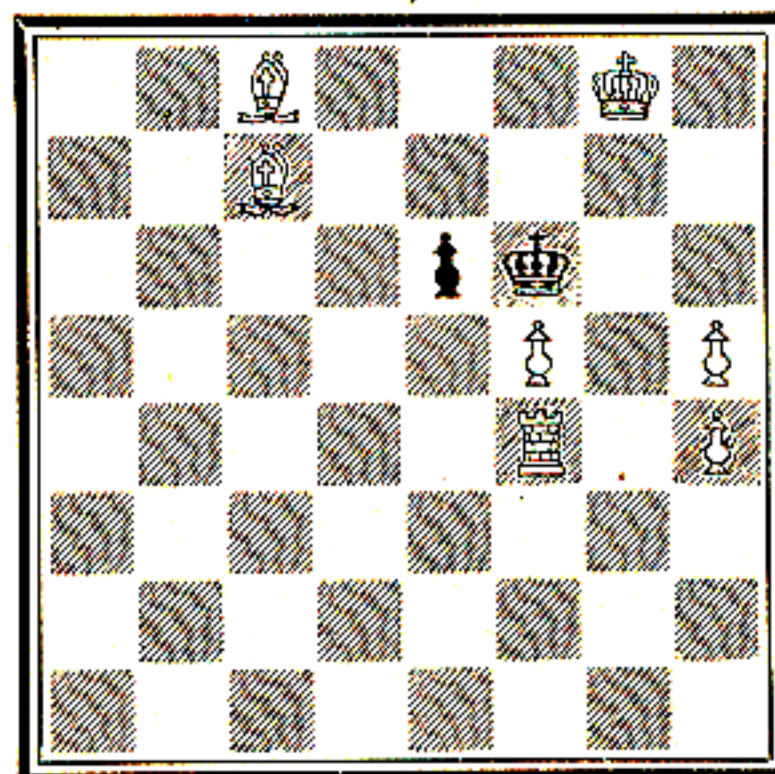
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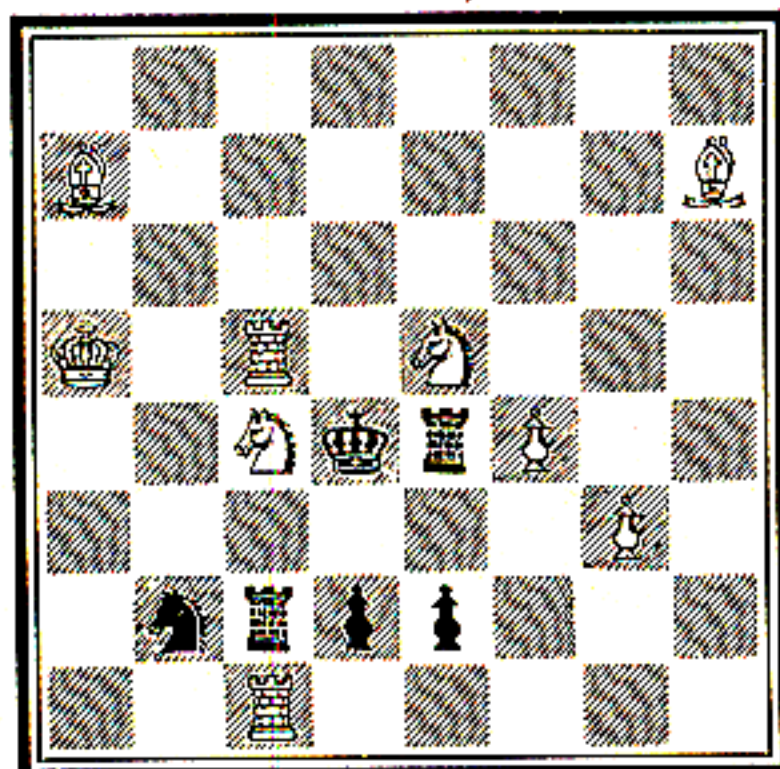
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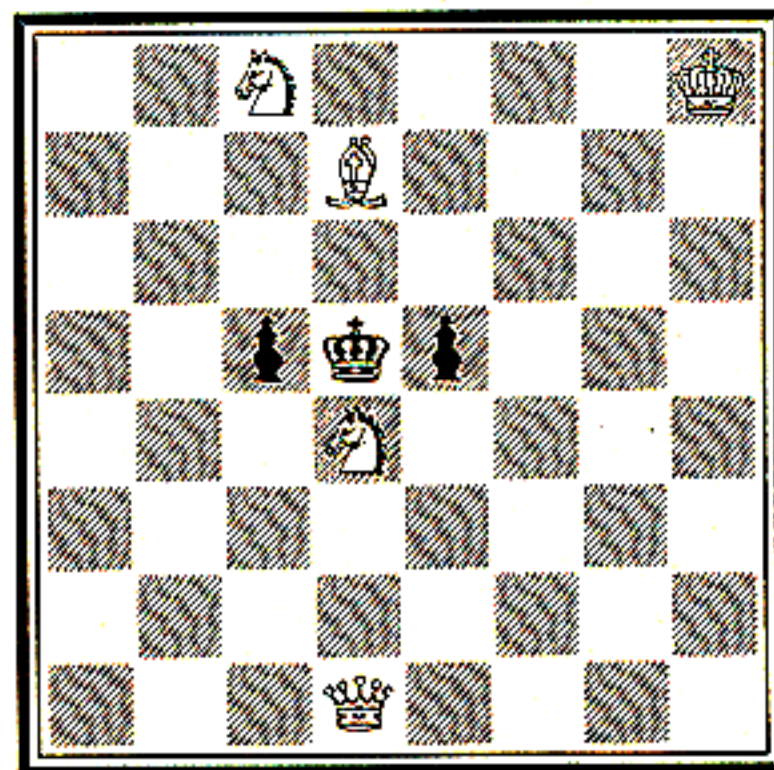
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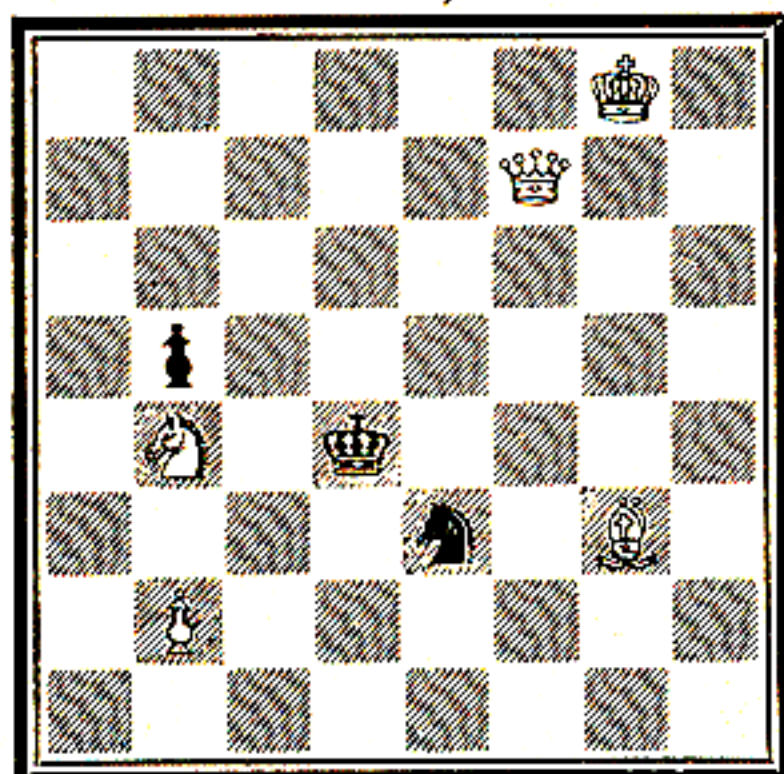
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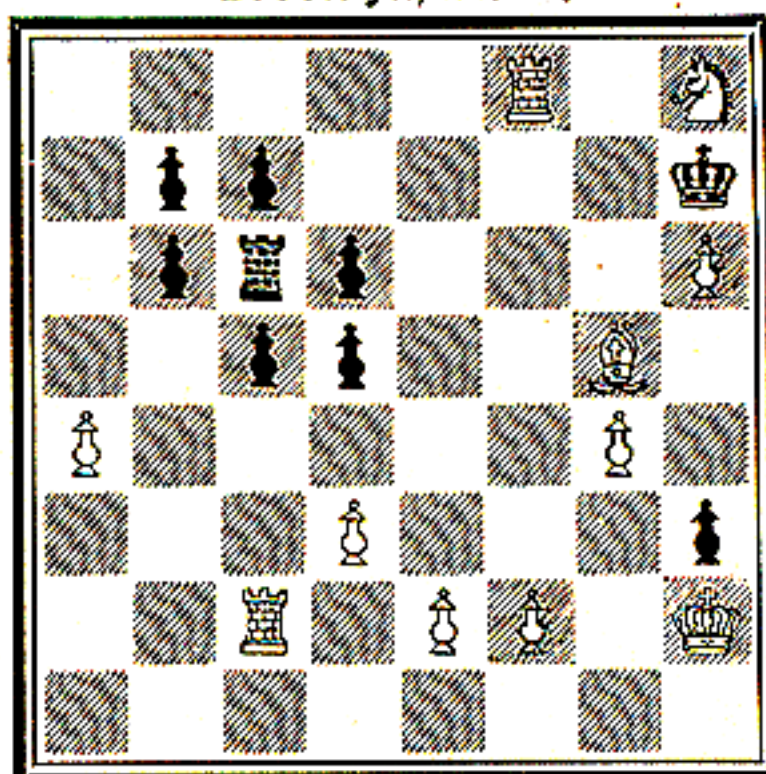
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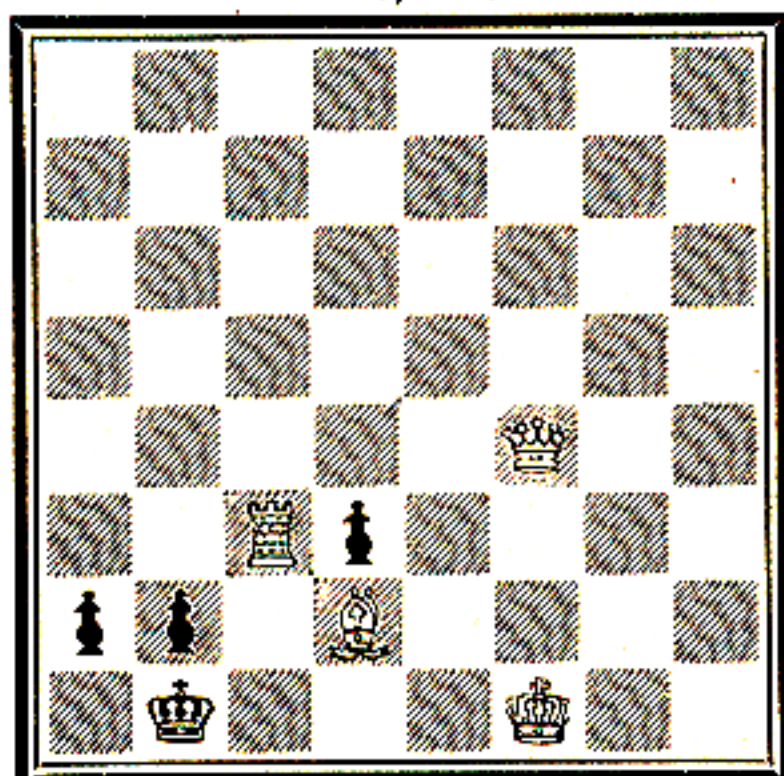
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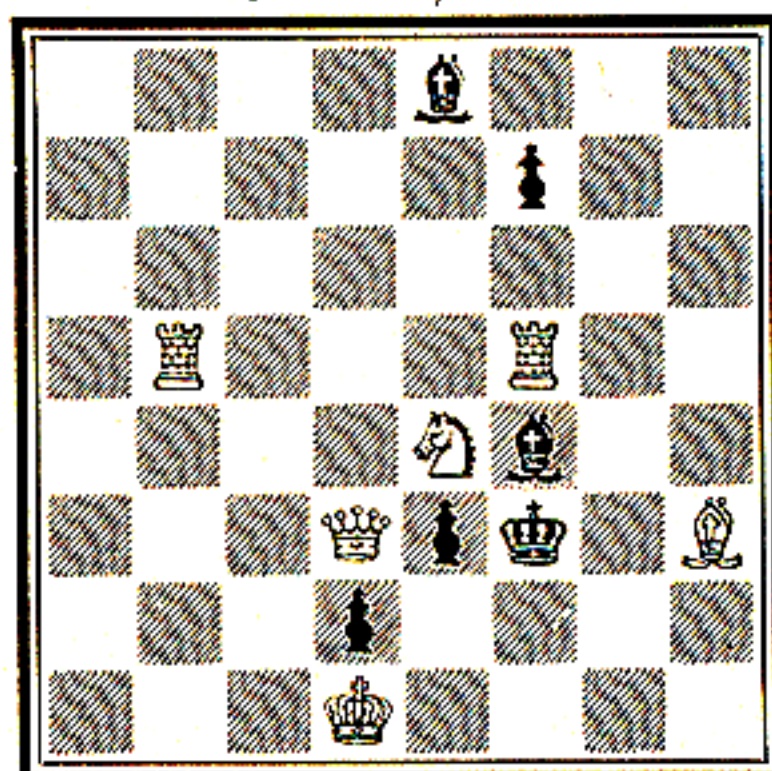
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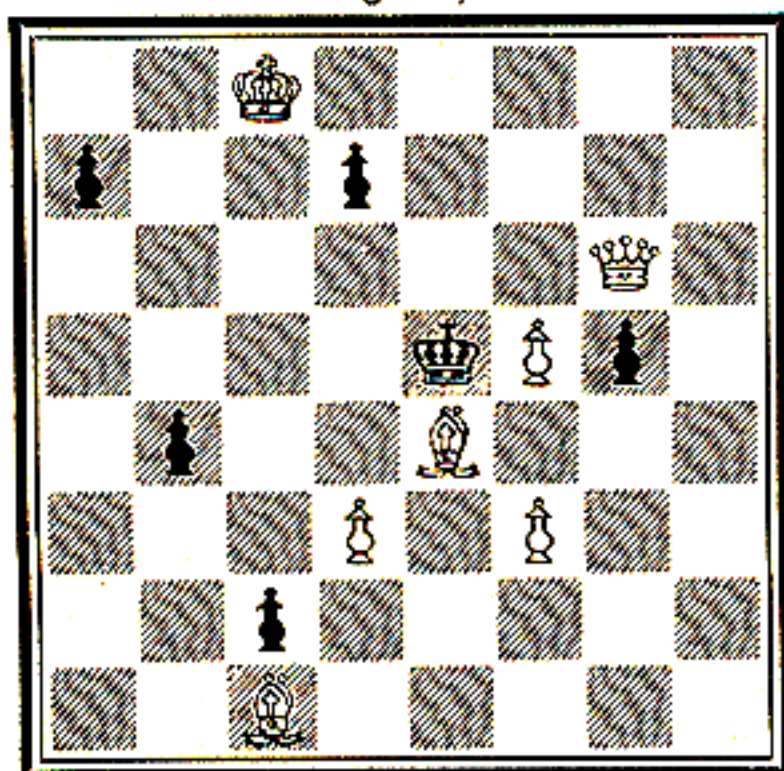
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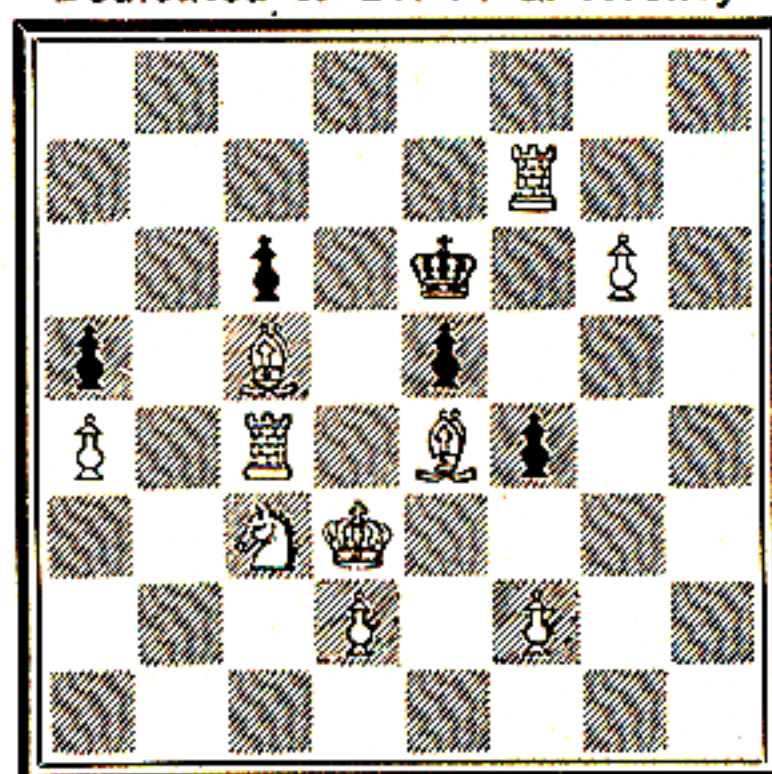
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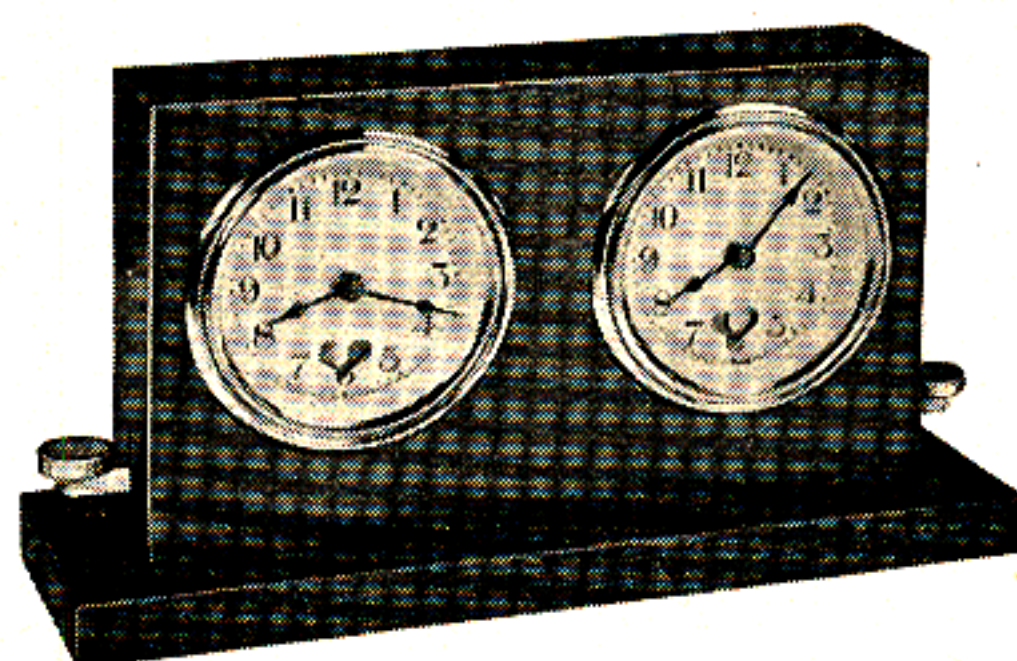
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I. Genud	517	2	2	2	2	2	6	0	0	3	8	3	3	550
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P. Murphy	441	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	4	3	3	467
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A. Chess	348	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	8	3	3	387
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T. E. Knorr	346	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	4	3	3	369
F. A. Hill	346	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	365
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W. Towle	241	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	4	3	3	264
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M. Shapiro	177	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	193
G. R. Emery	174	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	193
W. Patz	133	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	0	0	4	3	3	162
G. F. Berry	103	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
M. Gershenson	78	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	3	8	3	3	111
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W. Vanwinkle	0	2	2	2	2	2	9	0	3	0	4	3	3	32
L. Buechler	0	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	0	4	3	3	32
W. R. Nenert	10	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
P. I. Young	10	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
S. Sussman	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
A. R. Sheftel	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
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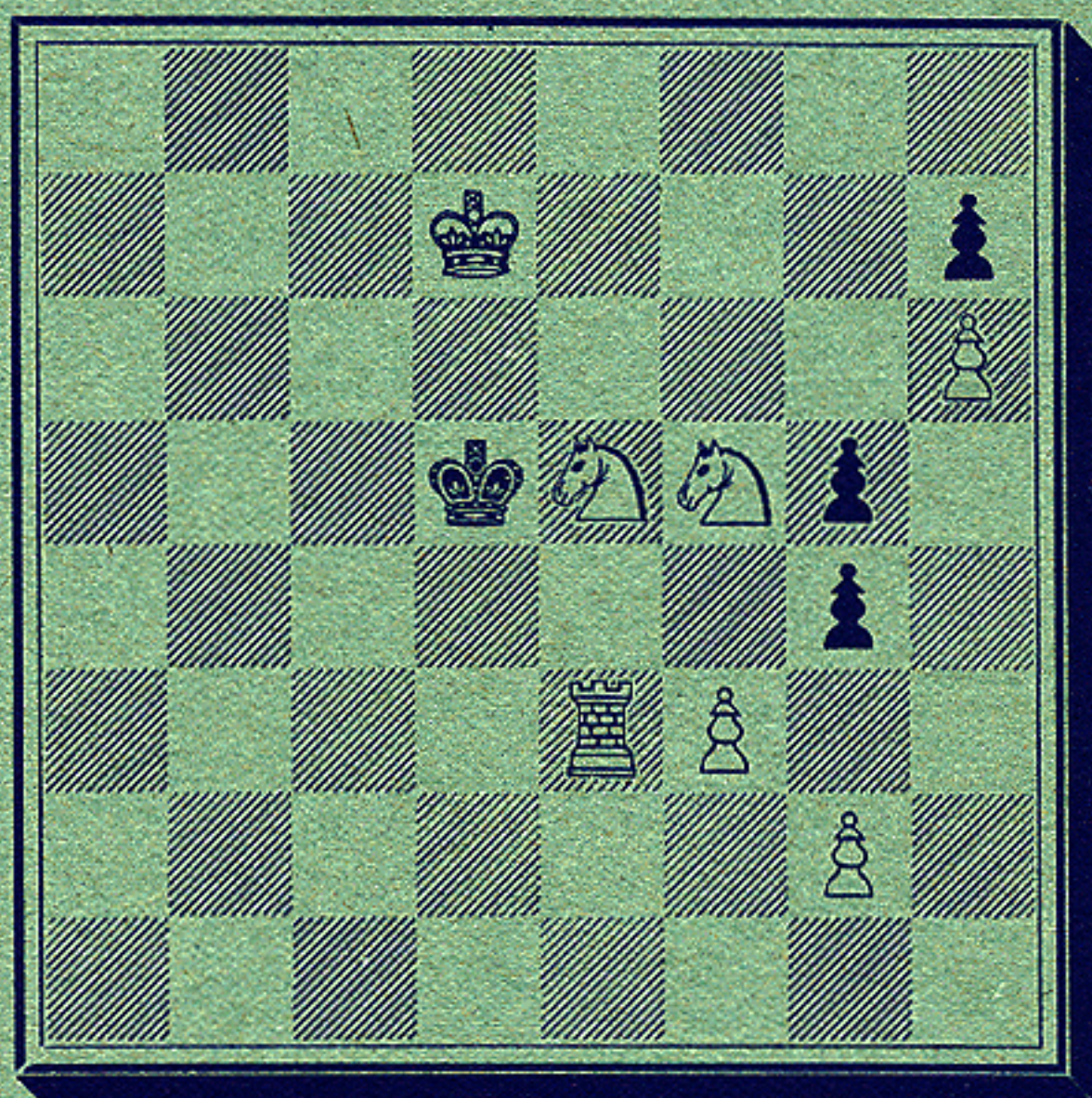
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Vol. IV, No. 6 *Published Monthly* June, 1936

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The Editor's Castle

37th Annual A. C. F. Tournament

The year 1936 will be long remembered for its many notable chess events. The World Championship Match, the Hastings Congress, the Margate Congress, the All-Russian Trade Union Tournament, and the United States Championship Tournament have all written their names boldly across Caissa's scroll. The Moscow International Tournament is making history as these lines are written, and yet to come are the Nottingham International Tournament and the annual American Chess Federation Congress.

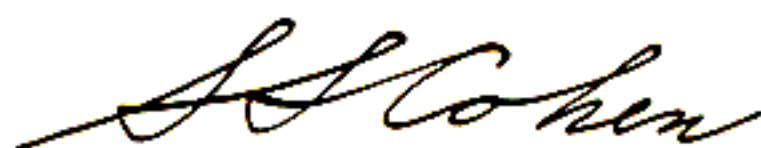
While American chess enthusiasts follow world affairs avidly, they naturally are even more interested in outstanding domestic events.

The American Chess Federation has authorized us to announce that its thirty-seventh consecutive annual Congress will commence on August 15, 1936. A meeting of the Eastern Directors of the Federation was held May 1 at the Marshall Chess Club in New York City. The bid of the City of Philadelphia to act as host for the Congress was accepted.

A guaranty fund of \$2,000.00 has been pledged by leading Philadelphia enthusiasts. Mr. Sidney T. Sharp and Mr. William A. Ruth, both directors of the American Chess Federation, will be in charge, and the Congress itself will be sponsored by the Philadelphia Chess Association. Officers of the Association are: Wm. A. Ruth, President; Harry B. Oster, Vice-President; Irving Goldstein, Secretary; E. Raymond Glover, Treasurer. The co-operation of Mayor Harry T. Wilson, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, chess clubs, and newspapers is assured.

The Congress will be more than a mere tournament. It is the intent of the Federation to make this event, for the first time in the history of American chess, a convention of chess players from all parts of the United States. The last two weeks in August was chosen with this idea in mind. It is hoped that chess players throughout the country will arrange their vacation schedules accordingly.

The tournament as in the past will be an "open" affair. Any chess player may enter by paying an entrance fee of \$10.00. Mr. Kirk D. Holland, Vice-President of the A. C. F., has generously donated a very handsome trophy which will be placed in competition for the first time this year.



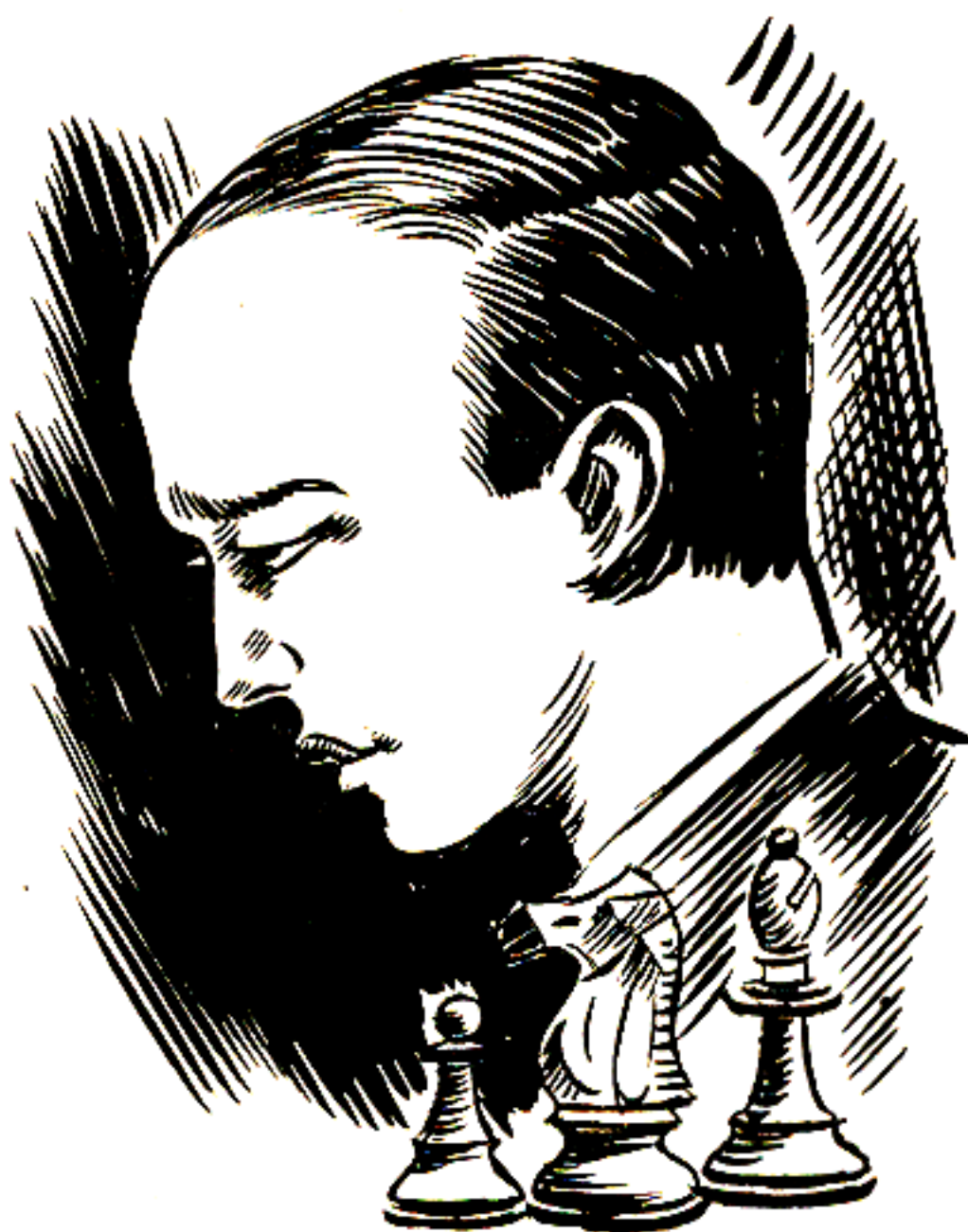
The United States Championship Tournament

The long three-week grind of chess play is over. The sixteen contestants gathered in New York City to battle for the title of United States Champion have gone back to their respective homes in all parts of the country. They worked hard and are entitled to a rest while the chess players from coast to coast hail the new titleholder—Samuel Reshevsky.

"Sammy" is too well known to the chess world to require more than a thumbnail sketch in these pages. Born in Poland and brought to America at the age of 9, he toured the country giving simultaneous exhibitions, and made a profound impression wherever he went. Julius Rosenwald, the head of Sears, Roebuck & Co., became interested in him. He persuaded the boy's parents to settle down and allow their son to secure a good education. Reshevsky was graduated from the Detroit High School and the University of Chicago, where he studied accounting. He dropped out of chess for ten years and it was not until 1931 that he picked up where he had left off. In that year, he reentered the chess arena, and took first prize at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in the annual tournament of the American Chess Federation. Since then he has managed to mix a little chess with his business. He finished second to Fine in the A. C. F. Tourneys of 1932 and 1933, tied with Fine for first in 1934, won the Syracuse International Tourney 1934 and the Margate and Great Yarmouth Tourneys held in England in 1935.

His victory in the United States Championship Tournament is a splendid testimonial to his stout-hearted fighting spirit. He started off on the right foot with a victory in the first round. His draw in the second round still left him among the leaders. But his loss to Bernstein in the third round, capped by his loss to Horowitz in the fourth round, made his chances look rather slim. At this point, however, he really buckled down to work and his score in the next eleven rounds tells its own story—9 wins and 2 draws.

An analysis of his games reveals that he steadfastly carried the attack to his opponent. He was not satisfied at any time to accept a routine draw, but worked very hard over each game and refused to call quits until every possibility had been exhausted. He really deserved to win. The chess players of the United States may congratulate themselves upon the fact that for the next two years the crown will be worn by one whose chess truly reflects the standard of play in this country.



Sketched at the Astor Hotel by W. Guido Castagnoli

SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

In taking second place, Albert C. Simonson, youngest of the contestants, achieved a position which none had forecast for him. Despite the fact that he played on the United States World Championship Team at Folkestone, England, in 1933, his record was not outstanding enough to win him a place among the seeded players. Only a close circle of friends realized the steady increase in his playing strength during the past few years. The first public intimation of his prowess occurred this past winter when he tied with Alexander Kevitz for the championship of the Manhattan C. C.—losing the play-off.

His play during the tournament was marked by keenness of perception and boldness of execution. If it were not for his youth, (he was 21 last December), he would probably have scored a tremendous upset and finished first. His only losses occurred in the first and last rounds. He played his first game against Kashdan in a spirit of youthful bravado, and before he knew it, was a rook behind with no compensation. Sobered by his defeat, he played more rationally thereafter, drawing when necessary, playing for a win when the position indicated, and entered the final round tied with Reshevsky for the lead. Paired against Factor,

he made the fatal mistake of youth, and played for a win at all costs, failing to keep the draw in hand. The result was disastrous.

Third and fourth prizes were shared by George Nelson Treysman and Reuben Fine. Treysman's fine showing can be ranked as one of the outstanding events of the tournament. The old saying that a prophet is without honor in his own country is very apropos in his case. Only a few of the better players who had crossed swords with him in occasional league matches accorded him much consideration in their calculations. Fine played steady chess but drew too many games. He lost the least number of games, but the final score of 7 wins, 1 loss and 7 draws does not represent his true possibilities. He had to beat Treysman in the final round to tie with him.

Kashdan finished in fifth place—a great disappointment to his supporters. His loss to Hanauer hurt his chances considerably.

The story of the tournament cannot be completed without a mention of the men who made it the success that it was. Mr. Harold M. Phillips, Mr. Fritz Brieger and Mr. L. Walter

Stephens worked long and hard.

The first round was confined to one session of play (Saturday, April 25), and the evening devoted to a banquet in honor of Frank J. Marshall, retiring champion, and the contestants.

At the beginning of the first round special prizes were offered to the players as follows: For the most brilliant game, \$50 and for the best played game \$25, both contributed by I. S. Turover of Washington. By another Washingtonian who desires to remain anonymous, \$50 for the most brilliant game opening with P-K4. By Harold M. Phillips, \$50 for the best score by a non-prize winner against the prize winners. By R. G. Wahrburg, \$25 for the second best score by a non-prize winner against the prize winners.

The brilliancy and best played game prizes have not yet been voted upon. We hope to be able to announce the winners in our July issue. Abraham Kupchik and I. A. Horowitz divided the two prizes for the best score by a non-prize winner against the prize winners—both scoring 2 points against the first five.

Round I - April 25

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders
A. S. Denker	1/2	Queen's Gambit Accepted	45	Bernstein 1
M. Hanauer	0	Budapest Defense	30	Dake 1
S. D. Factor	0	Nimzowitsch Defense	52	Horowitz . . . 1
I. Kashdan	1	Ruy Lopez	23	Kashdan . . . 1
S. Reshevsky	1	Grunfeld Defense	49	Reshevsky . . . 1
A. W. Dake	1	Reti Opening	54	Steiner 1
H. Steiner	1	Queen's Pawn Opening	41	Treysman . . . 1
G. N. Treysman	1	Albin Counter Gambit	44	Fine 1/2
R. Fine	1/2			
I. A. Horowitz	1			
S. Bernstein	1			
A. C. Simonson	0			
H. Morton	0			
A. Kupchik	0			
A. Kevitz	0			
W. W. Adams	0			

A selection of eight different openings featured the initial play. Each player was on his mettle.

U. S. Championship Tourney
First Round
BUDAPEST DEFENSE

M. Hanauer		I. A. Horowitz	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Q1	R-R3
2 P-QB4	P-K4	18 BxKt	PxB
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	19 P-R3	BxRP
4 Kt-B3	B-B4	20 P-Kt3	Q-K5
5 P-K3	Kt-QB3	21 P-B3	Q-Kt3
6 P-QR3	P-QR4	22 K-B2	BxR
7 Kt-B3	KKtxP(K4)	23 BxB	P-K5
8 B-K2	O-O	24 P-B4	Q-Kt5
9 O-O	P-Q3	25 B-Kt2	R-Kt3
10 P-QKt3	KtxKtch	26 K-B1	QxKtP
11 BxKt	Kt-K4	27 Q-KB2	QxQch
12 B-Kt2	Q-R5	28 KxQ	P-B4
13 Kt-Q5	P-QB3	29 R-R2	R-Q3
14 Kt-B3	B-B4	30 Kt-B3	R-Q6
15 B-K2	QR-K1	Resigns	
16 Q-Q2	R-K3		

Denker-Fine: A bit of excitement at the tail end of an uneventful game—but it petered out into nothing. *Hanauer-Horowitz:* A clean cut win* for the second player. Hanauer's remark "Where did I blunder?" attests to this. *Factor-Bernstein:* Inaccurate opening play left Factor with a weak Pawn which he subsequently lost, and with it went the game. *Kashdan-Simonson:* Simonson adopted a line recommended by Dr. Tartakower but varied at the critical moment and went astray. *Reshevsky-Morton:* Through a maze of complications Reshevsky maintained the whip hand, winding up two Pawns to the good. *Dake-Kupchik:* Dake obtained a powerful bind at his 15th turn which he capitalized in grand style. *Steiner-Kevitz:* Unusual opening play analysed by both players at Bradley Beach in 1928, characterized this game. Kevitz, suspecting that his opponent had something up his sleeve, nevertheless went headlong into the variation, and obtained a beautiful game. Time pressure at the end accounted for his missing a clear win, and perhaps one of the brilliancy prizes. With this game Kevitz' morale was shattered. *Treysman-Adams:* Treysman, natural east side player, just naturally held on to a proffered Pawn, and naturally won the game.

U. S. Championship Tourney

First Round

RETI OPENING

A. W. Dake

A. Kupchik

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 R-R4	B-B1
2 P-B4	P-K3	27 P-B4	B-Kt2
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	28 R-K1	B-B1
4 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	29 R(R4)-K4	B-Q2
5 O-O	B-K2	30 B-R3	QR-Q1
6 P-Q4	O-O	31 Q-R5	R-R1
7 Q-B2	P-B3	32 Q-R6	P-B4
8 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	33 R-R4	B-B1
9 P-K4	PxKP	34 Q-R5	Q-QKt2
10 KtxP	KtxKt	35 Q-Q2	Q-KB2
11 QxKt	Kt-B3	36 B-B1	P-KR3
12 Q-K2	P-QKt3	37 Q-Q4	K-R2
13 B-B4	B-Q3	38 P-QKt4	P-R3
14 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	39 B-B4	R-R2
15 P-B5	PxP	40 Q-Q3	Q-QKt2
16 PxP	BxKt	41 P-QR3	R-KKt1
17 BxB	Q-Q1	42 BxKt	BPxB
18 KR-Q1	Kt-Q4	43 Q-Q4	Q-B3
19 Q-Kt4	P-Kt3	44 R-R5	R-KB2
20 R-Q4	B-B1	45 P-QR4	P-Kt4
21 Q-K2	R-K1	46 P-Kt5	PxKtP
22 Q-Q2	Q-K2	47 RPxP	Q-Q2
23 R-KR4	P-B3	48 R(K1)-R1	PxP
24 B-Q6	Q-KB2	49 BxP	P-K4
25 R-Q1	B-Q2	50 QxKP	R-K1

51 Q-Q6
52 QxRPchP-Q5
K-Kt153 R-R7
54 P-B6B-Kt2
Resigns

U. S. Championship Tourney

First Round

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

H. Steiner

A. Kevitz

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 Q-R3	BxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	23 Kt-Q4	B-Kt6ch
3 B-Kt5	P-B4	24 K-K3	P-Kt4
4 P-K4	Q-R4ch	25 QxRP	R-Kt3
5 QKt-Q2	PxP	26 Kt-Q2	P-B5ch
6 BxKt	PxB	27 K-Q3	P-K4
7 KtxP	Kt-B3	28 B-R5	R-K3
8 KKt-Kt3	Q-K4	29 Q-Kt8ch	K-Q2
9 P-QB3	P-Q4	30 QxPch	R-K2
10 Q-K2	PxP	31 Q-B5ch	K-Q3
11 QxP	B-Q2	32 KtxB	KxKtch
12 P-KB4	Q-B2	33 K-B2	P-K5
13 B-K2	P-B4	34 KtxP	R-K4
14 Q-K3	Kt-K2	35 Q-Kt6ch	K-Kt2
15 Kt-B4	B-B3	36 KtxB	PxKt
16 Q-Q4	Kt-Kt3	37 R-B7	R-K2
17 O-O	R-KKt1	38 B-B3ch	K-B1
18 P-Kt3	R-Q1	39 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
19 Q-K3	B-R3	40 QxKtPch	K-B1
20 K-B2	KtxP	41 B-Kt4ch	Resigns
21 PxKt	BxP		

Round II - April 26

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders	
A. S. Denker	1	Queen's Gambit Declined	42	Dake	2
I. A. Horowitz	1	Petroff Defense	70	Horowitz	2
S. Bernstein	0	Queen's Gambit Accepted	67	Kashdan	2
H. Morton	0	Queen's Pawn Opening	28	Treysman	2
R. Fine	1	English Opening	34	Denker	1½
A. Kevitz	0	Queen's Gambit Declined	37	Fine	1½
A. C. Simonson	½	English Opening	67	Reshevsky	1½
A. Kupchik	½	Queen's Gambit Declined	40	Steiner	1½
M. Hanauer	0				
S. D. Factor	0				
I. Kashdan	1				
A. W. Dake	1				
W. W. Adams	0				
G. N. Treysman	1				
S. Reshevsky	½				
H. Steiner	½				

All the favorites were forcing the play.

Denker-Hanauer: At the expense of a piece, Hanauer ventured on an incorrect combination to free a cramped position. *Horowitz-Factor:* Equalizing in the opening, Factor played too boldly, and allowed his Kt to become trapped. *Bernstein-Kashdan:* At his wits' end to make the advantage of a B tell over a Kt, Kashdan was aided by his opponent, who blundered at his turn to seal. *Morton-Dake:* A few stray Pawns were picked off, and then Dake wound up with a neat three move combination involving the win of a Kt. *Fine-Adams:* A consistent win from start to finish. Every move a penetrating thrust. *Kevitz-Treysman:* One sacrifice led to another, until Kevitz took stock, and resigned. *Simonson-Reshevsky:* Opportunity knocked loudly at Simonson's door. Had he scored this vital point, as he should have, what a different story would have been written. *Kupchik-Steiner:* The recipe for a swell concoction, but both players were indifferent.

U. S. Championship Tournament

Second Round

ENGLISH OPENING

R. Fine

W. W. Adams

White

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	18 Kt-K3	B-B1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 QR-Q1	Q-K2
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	20 KR-K1	Q-B2
4 P-K4	B-B4	21 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
5 B-K2	P-Q3	22 BxKt	Q-Kt3
6 O-O	O-O	23 R-K7	P-B3
7 P-Q3	B-KKt5	24 B-B3	R-B3
8 B-Kt5	P-KR3	25 R(Q)-K1	K-R2
9 B-K3	B-Kt3	26 B-R5	Q-Kt4
10 K-R1	Kt-KR4	27 P-KR4	Q-B5
11 Kt-Q5	P-B4	28 QxQ	RxQ
12 PxP	BxP	29 P-KKt3	RxQBP
13 P-Q4	PxP	30 R-K8	P-QKt3
14 KtxQP	KtxKt	31 B-B7	R-KKt5
15 QBxKt	BxB	32 P-R5	B-Kt2
16 QxB	Kt-B3	33 RxR	BxR
17 B-B3	K-R1	34 R-K8	Resigns

U. S. Championship Tournament

Second Round

ENGLISH OPENING

A. C. Simonson

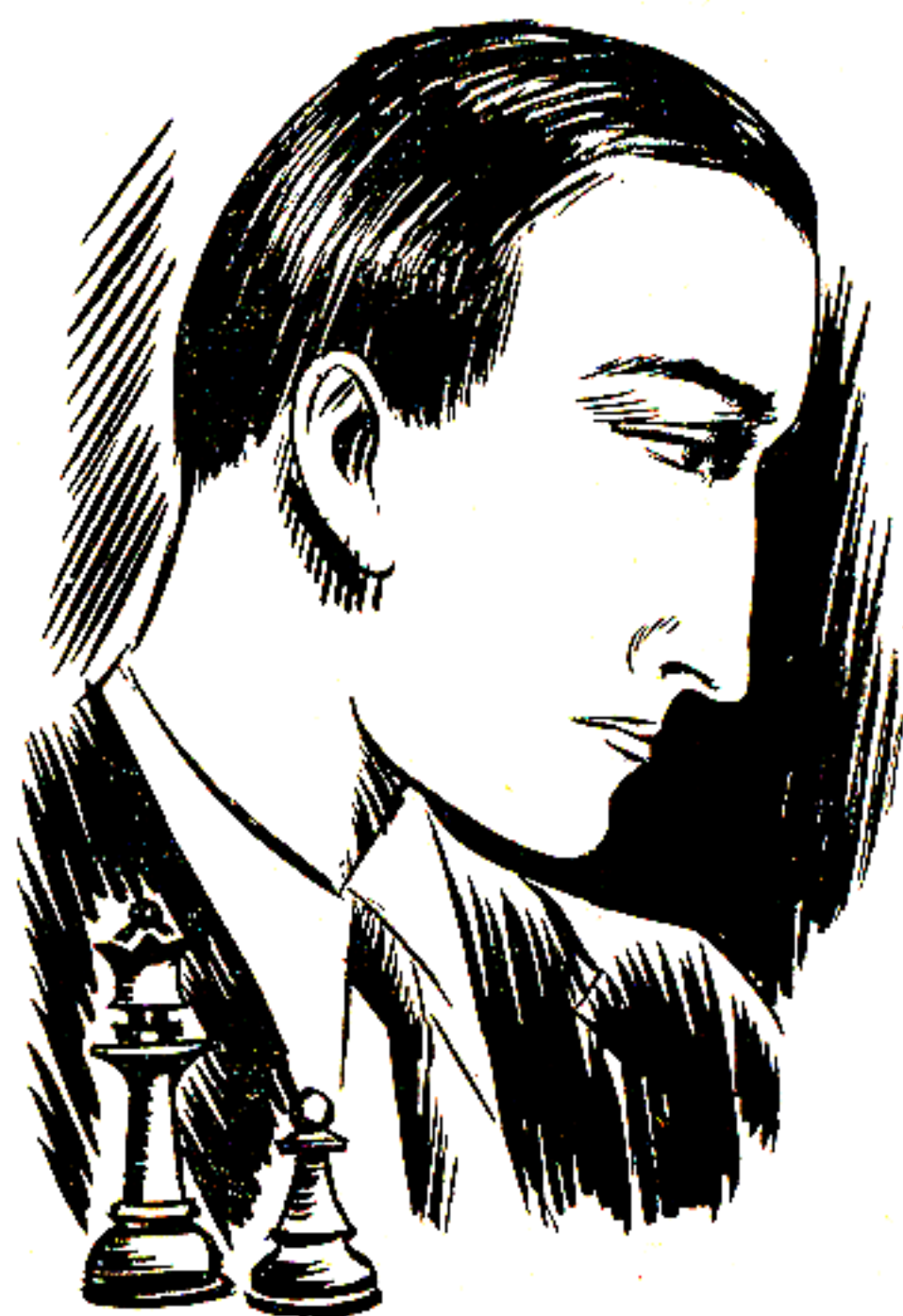
S. Reshevsky

White

Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	35 K-K3	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	36 PxP	B-B1
3 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	37 BxB	RxB
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	38 KtxP	R-Kt1
5 O-O	P-B4	39 R-B3	K-B1
6 Kt-B3	Q-B1	40 Kt-Q3	Kt-Q2
7 P-Kt3	B-K2	41 P-B4	K-K2
8 B-QR3	P-Q4	42 P-K5	K-K3
9 PxP	KtxP	43 K-K4	P-KKt3
10 KtxKt	BxKt	44 P-KKt4	P-B4ch
11 P-Q4	Kt-Q2	45 PxPch	PxPch
12 R-K1	Kt-B3	46 K-K3	R-Kt4
13 PxP	PxP	47 Kt-Kt2	Kt-Kt3
14 Q-B2	O-O	48 R-Q3	Kt-Q4ch
15 P-K4	B-Kt2	49 K-B3	Kt-Kt5
16 QR-B1	Kt-Q2	50 R-Q6ch	K-K2
17 Kt-Q2	Q-B3	51 Kt-B4	Kt-B7
18 Kt-B4	P-QR4	52 K-B2	Kt-Q5
19 Kt-Kt2	KR-B1	53 Kt-K3	RxP
20 Kt-R4	B-B3	54 Kt-Q5ch	K-B2
21 KR-Q1	B-Q5	55 R-KB6ch	K-Kt2
22 Q-K2	Q-R3	56 R-QR6	R-Q6
23 Q-Q2	Q-R2	57 R-R7ch	K-Kt3
24 B-Kt2	P-K4	58 R-R6ch	K-Kt2
25 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3	59 R-Q6	P-B5
26 B-KR3	R-Q1	60 Kt-K3	K-B2
27 Kt-R4	Q-B3	61 R-KB6ch	K-K1
28 Q-K1	BxB	62 KtxP	P-B6
29 KtxB	Kt-B3	63 KtxKt	RxKt
30 RxRch	RxR	64 R-B6	RxPch
31 P-B3	Q-Q3	65 K-K3	R-KR5
32 Kt-B4	Q-Q5ch	66 RxP	RxP
33 Q-B2	QxQch		
34 KxQ	P-R5		

Drawn



Sketched at the Astor Hotel by W. Guido Castagnoli

ALBERT C. SIMONSON

Round III - April 27

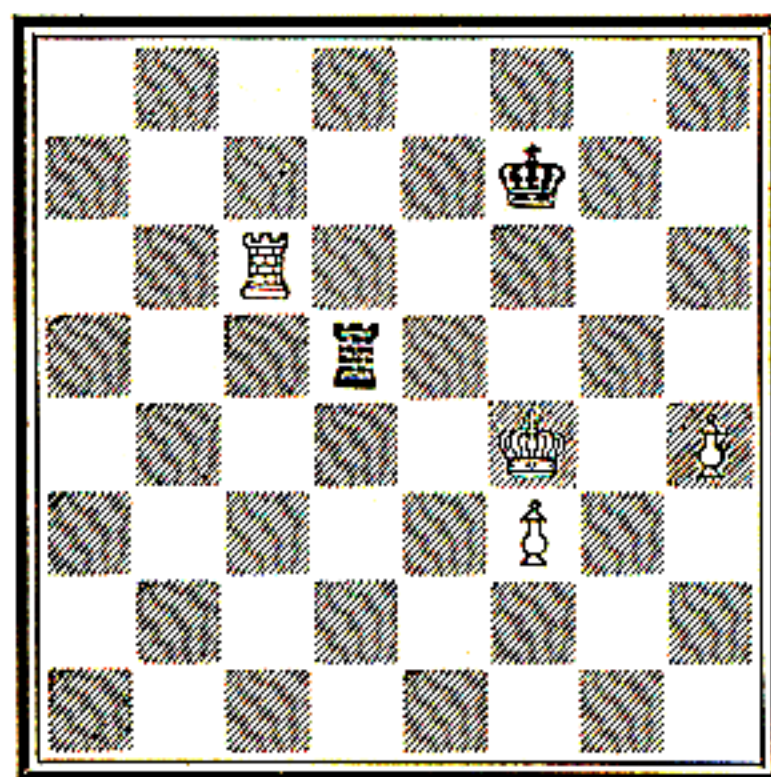
S. D. Factor 1/2	A. S. Denker 1/2
I. Kashdan 1	I. A. Horowitz 0
S. Reshevsky 0	S. Bernstein 1
A. W. Dake 1/2	A. C. Simonson 1/2
H. Steiner 1	H. Morton 0
G. N. Treysman 1/2	A. Kupchik 1/2
W. W. Adams 0	A. Kevitz 1
M. Hanauer 0	R. Fine 1

Opening	Moves	The Leaders
Queen's Gambit Declined	...41	Kashdan ...3
Queen's Gambit Accepted	...28	Dake .....2 1/2
Nimzowitsch Defense	...41	Fine .....2 1/2
Irregular Opening	...16	Steiner ....2 1/2
King's Indian Defense	...112	Treysman ..2 1/2
Queen's Gambit Declined	...44	Bernstein ..2
Sicilian Defense	...39	Denker ....2
English Opening	...57	Horowitz ..2

The "odds on" favorite stumbled, but the rest of the contenders are still setting a fast pace.

Factor-Denker: By the skin of his teeth Denker escaped from an opening innovation one Pawn minus. Subsequently Factor failed to consolidate and almost lost. *Kashdan-Horowitz:* Accurate counter play defeated an almost sound sacrifice by Horowitz. *Reshevsky-Bernstein:* One poor move nullified thirty-five good ones. The balance of the game was hopeless for Reshevsky. *Dake-Simonson:* Short and without snap. Nothing to it. *Steiner-Morton:* Morton managed to extricate himself to a book draw, King and Rook vs. King, Rook, KBP and KRP, and then lost. *Treysman-Kupchik:* Both sides could register no impression. *Adams-Kevitz:* He tried hard, he played nobly; he overstepped the time. Such was Adams' fate. *Hanauer-Fine:* An even game until the ending when Fine showed his superiority.

H. Morton

H. Steiner
A Theoretical Draw

**U. S. Championship Tournament
Third Round**

ENGLISH OPENING

M. Hanauer White		R. Fine Black	
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	26 RxP	Q-B6
2 Kt-KB3	P-B4	27 QxQ	RxQ
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	28 P-R4	Kt-Q3
4 PxP	KtxP	29 B-Kt4	KxP
5 P-K4	KtxKt	30 B-K6ch	K-B3
6 KtPxKt	P-KKt3	31 P-B4	P-R4
7 B-B4	B-Kt2	32 R-R8	P-QKt4
8 O-O	O-O	33 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
9 P-Q4	PxP	34 R-Kt8ch	K-R2
10 PxP	Kt-B3	35 R-Kt8	R-B5
11 B-K3	B-Kt5	36 P-Kt3	R-B7
12 R-Kt1	R-B1	37 K-B1	R-QKt7
13 B-K2	BxKt	38 P-Kt4	PxP
14 BxB	P-Kt3	39 BxP	R-Kt5
15 P-Q5	Kt-R4	40 K-Kt2	RxP
16 B-Q4	BxB	41 K-Kt3	R-Q5
17 QxB	R-B5	42 B-K6	K-Kt2
18 Q-Q2	Q-B2	43 K-R3	K-B3
19 KR-B1	R-B1	44 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
20 RxR	QxR	45 R-Kt8ch	K-R2
21 P-K5	Q-B7	46 R-Kt8	P-Kt5
22 Q-K1	QxP	47 K-Kt3	K-Kt2
23 P-K6	Kt-Kt2	48 K-R3	K-B3
24 PxPch	K-B1	49 R-B8ch	K-K4
25 R-R1	Q-Kt7	50 R-KKt8	P-Kt6

51 RxP	P-Kt7	55 P-R6	K-Kt3
52 R-Kt1	R-QKt5	56 B-B5ch	KxB
53 R-Kt1	Kt-K5	57 P-R7	Kt-Kt4ch
54 P-R5	K-B3	Resigns	

**U. S. Championship Tournament
Third Round**

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

S. Reshevsky White		S. Bernstein Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 P-K4	Kt-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 PxQP	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 Kt-B3	R-B5
4 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	25 QR-Q1	RxB
5 P-K3	P-QR4	26 PxR	Kt-B5
6 P-QR3	P-R5	27 R-B2	R-K1
7 Q-B2	BxKtch	28 R-K2	P-B5
8 QxB	Kt-QR4	29 P-Kt5	Kt-K6
9 B-Q3	P-Q4	30 R(Q)-K1	R-R1
10 P-B5	O-O	31 KtxRP	RxKt
11 Kt-K2	P-QKt3	32 QxKt	RxP
12 PxP	PxP	33 P-Kt3	P-R3
13 Q-B2	Kt-Kt6	34 PxP	Kt-B4
14 R-QKt1	B-R3	35 R-K5	R-Q7
15 BxB	RxB	36 R-Q1	Kt-Q5
16 B-Q2	Q-Q2	37 RxP	RxRch
17 Q-Q3	R-R2	38 QxR	QxR
18 P-B3	KR-B1	39 K-Kt2	Q-QB4
19 B-B3	Kt-K1	40 Q-K1	Q-B7ch
20 B-Kt4	QR-B2	41 K-Kt3	QxRPch
21 O-O	P-B4	Resigns	

Round IV - April 29

		<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>The Leaders</i>
A. S. Denker 0	I. Kashdan 1	Nimzowitsch Defense	60	Kashdan . . . 4
R. Fine 1/2	A. Kevitz 1/2	Budapest Defense	55	Treysman . . 3 1/2
A. Kupchik 1	W. W. Adams 0	Albin Counter Gambit	60	Dake 3
H. Morton 0	G. N. Treysman 1	Queen's Pawn Opening	38	Fine 3
A. C. Simonson 1	H. Steiner 0	Reti-Zukertort	41	Horowitz . . 3
S. Bernstein 1/2	A. W. Dake 1/2	Queen's Gambit Accepted	69	Bernstein . . 2 1/2
I. A. Horowitz 1	S. Reshevsky 0	Caro-Kann Defense	34	Steiner . . . 2 1/2
M. Hanauer 0	S. D. Factor 1	English Opening	55	Simonson . . 2

Dake threw a half-point away, while Reshevsky was upset for a second time. The rest of the favorites were running true to form.

Denker-Kashdan: Continual pressure netted an exchange, which required a bit of finesse to capitalize. Kashdan was equal to the occasion. *Fine-Kevitz:* Another experiment with the Budapest. Clever end play by Kevitz held a draw. *Kupchik-Adams:* "Did you overlook it?" Kupchik was heard to say as he grabbed a Pawn in the opening. For a while, however, it appeared that K had overlooked something. *Morton-Treysman:* Morton was unable to hold a menacing queen side Pawn advance in check. *Simonson-Steiner:* Pointless jockeying for position found Steiner a Pawn minus, with the inferior position. *Bernstein-Dake:* A game full of vicissitudes; draw—win—draw. *Horowitz-Reshevsky:* Prodigy picks Pawn. Pays piper. *Hanauer-Factor:* Two Pawns to the good, but Hanauer was unable to hold the adverse commanding bishops in restraint.

**U. S. Championship Tournament
Fourth Round**

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz White		S. Reshevsky Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	18 P-R4	P-Kt8(Q)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 QxQ	P-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	20 R-R1	Q-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	21 Kt-K5	P-Kt5
5 Kt-Kt3	P-KR4	22 QR-B1	PxPch
6 Q-Q3	P-R5	23 PxP	P-K3
7 Kt-K4	KtxKt	24 Q-Kt4	B-Q3
8 QxKt	Kt-Q2	25 P-R5	BxKt
9 B-KKt5	Q-Kt3	26 RxB	R-QKt1
10 O-O-O	Q-R4	27 B-R4	K-B1
11 Kt-B3	QxP	28 Q-Kt3	P-B3
12 B-Q3	Q-R8ch	29 RxKt	P-K4
13 K-Q2	Q-R4ch	30 RxP	B-R3
14 P-B3	P-R6	31 R-QKt1	Q-Q1
15 KR-K1	Kt-B3	32 RxR	QxR
16 Q-B4	Kt-Q4	33 R-QB5	Q-Kt7ch
17 Q-Kt3	PxP	34 B-B2	Resigns

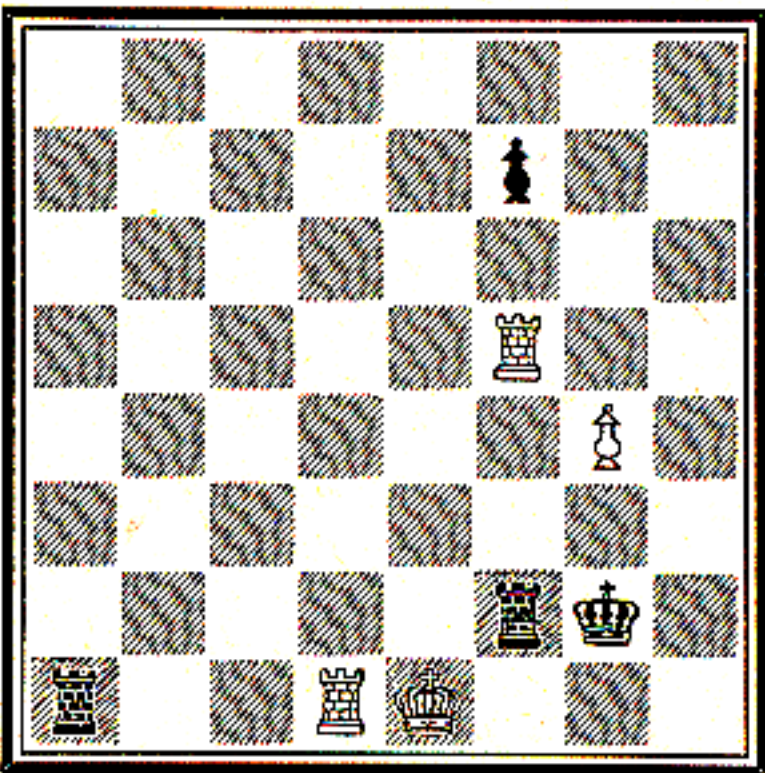
U. S. Championship Tournament
Fourth Round

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

R. Fine White		A. Kevitz Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 R-B1	R-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K4	24 QR-K1	R-R3
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	25 P-K4	QxP
4 B-B4	B-Kt5ch	26 QxQ	RxQ
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	27 B-Q3	RxR
6 Kt-B3	Q-K2	28 RxR	R-B3
7 Q-Q5	P-B3	29 R-K8ch	K-Kt2
8 Pxp	BxKtch	30 R-K7ch	R-B2
9 PxB	KtxP(B3)	31 RxRch	KxR
10 Q-Q3	P-Q3	32 BxP	B-R3
11 P-K3	Kt-K5	33 B-Q3	P-Q4
12 Kt-Q4	Kt-B4	34 K-B1	K-B3
13 Q-Q2	O-O	35 K-K2	P-Q5
14 B-K2	Kt-K5	36 K-Q2	B-Kt2
15 KtxKt	PxKt	37 B-K2	B-B1
16 Q-Q4	B-Kt2	38 P-B3	B-K3
17 O-O	P-B4	39 P-R3	B-Q2
18 Q-Q3	P-Kt4	40 K-B2	B-B4ch
19 B-Kt3	QR-K1	41 B-Q3	B-K3
20 QR-B1	Q-K3	42 K-Kt3	P-R4
21 KR-K1	KtxB	43 Pxp	PxP
22 RPxKt	P-Kt5	44 P-B4	B-B4

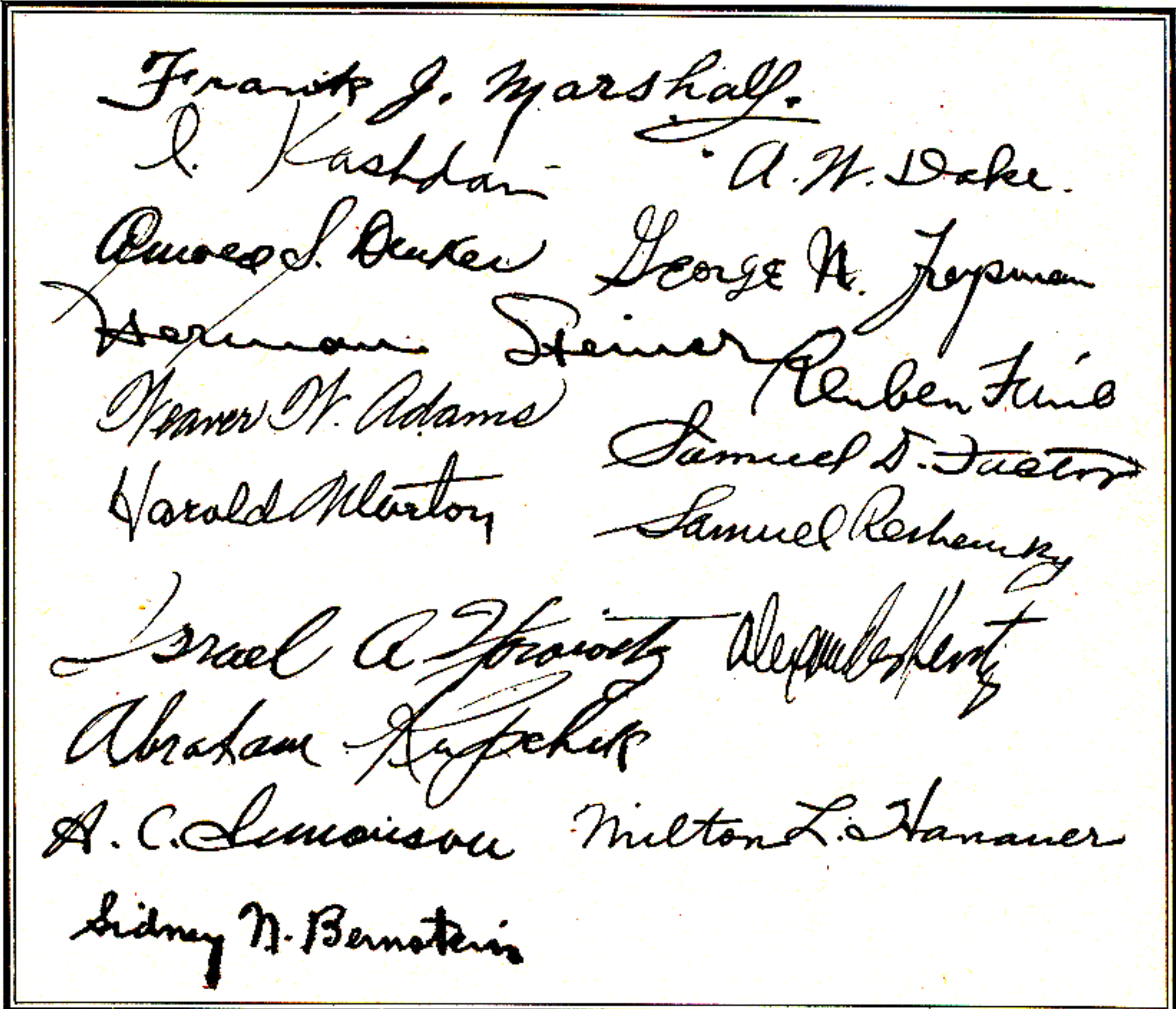
45 B-K2	K-K3	51 KxP	BxP
46 K-R4	B-B7ch	52 P-R4	K-Q4
47 KxP	K-B4	53 P-R5	K-K3
48 K-Kt5	P-Q6	54 K-Kt7	B-Q4ch
49 BxPch	BxB	55 K-B7	B-B5
50 K-B6	K-K5	Drawn	

A. W. Dake



S. Bernstein

Black played 48 . . . RxRch; which only drew.
Correct was 48 . . . R-B8ch!!, winning.



AUTOGRAPHS OF THE RETIRING CHAMPION AND THE 16 CONTESTANTS

Round VI - May 2

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders
R. Fine 1/2	A. Kupchik 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 40	Kashdan . . . 5	
H. Morton 0	A. Kevitz 1	Queen's Pawn Opening . . . 21	Dake 4 1/2	
A. C. Simonson 1	W. W. Adams 0	Ruy Lopez 30	Horowitz . . 4 1/2	
S. Bernstein 1/2	G. Treysman 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 41	Fine 4	
I. A. Horowitz 1	H. Steiner 0	Ruy Lopez 36	Simonson . . 4	
A. S. Denker 0	A. W. Dake 1	Nimzowitsch Defense 34	Treysman . . 4 1/2	
M. Hanauer 0	S. Reshevsky 1	English Opening 65	Kupchik . . . 3 1/2	
S. Factor 0	I. Kashdan 1	Sicilian Defense 65	Reshevsky . . 3 1/2	

Kashdan maintained a lead of one-half point over the field. Dake and Horowitz distanced the other contenders for the runner-up position.

Fine-Kupchik: Skillful maneuvering by both sides led to an even position. *Morton-Kevitz*: Morton needlessly courted danger by castling on the Queen's wing. *Simonson-Adams*: A wide open K position proved Adams' downfall. *Bernstein-Treysman*: A

game which first became interesting when the players decided to split the point. *Horowitz-Steiner*: Steiner revived an old fashioned defense—but not for long. *Denker-Dake*: This is one time when the loss of a piece cannot be called a sacrifice. *Hanauer-Reshevsky*: Hanauer did not develop compensation for a broken Q side Pawn position. *Factor-Kashdan*: Bishops of opposite colors, but not sufficient to hold two Pawns in check.



U.S. Chess Championship
Final Round
Hotel Astor ... May 16, 1936.

SEATED (Left to Right): Herman Helms, L. Walter Stephens, Harold M. Phillips, Fritz Brieger, Theodore S. Barron.

STANDING (Bottom Row): Samuel D. Factor, Frank J. Marshall, Samuel Reshevsky, Isaac Kashdan, Abraham Kupchik.

STANDING (Center Row): Sidney Bernstein, Milton Hanauer, George N. Treysman, Israel A. Horowitz, Alexander Kevitz, Arthur W. Dake.

STANDING (Top Row): Reuben Fine, Arnold S. Denker, Albert C. Simonson, Herman Steiner.

NOTE: A few buttons, similar to those worn in the lapels of the players, are still available as souvenirs of the tournament. Gold plated—\$1.00. Bronze—75c. Orders subject to prior sale.

Round VII - May 3

H. Steiner	0	A. S. Denker	1
A. Kupchik	1	H. Morton	0
I. Kashdan	0	R. Fine	1
G. Treysman	1/2	I. A. Horowitz	1/2
S. Reshevsky	1	S. Factor	0
W. W. Adams	1	S. Bernstein	0
A. W. Duke	1	M. Hanauer	0
A. Kevitz	1/2	A. C. Simonson	1/2

Opening	Moves	The Leaders
Tarrasch Defense	40	Dake 5 1/2
King's Indian Defense	41	Fine 5
Nimzowitsch Defense	73	Horowitz .. 5
Ruy Lopez	61	Kashdan ... 5
Grunfeld Defense	46	Kupchik ... 4 1/2
Sicilian Defense	24	Reshevsky .. 4 1/2
Queen's Gambit Accepted ...	38	Simonson .. 4 1/2
English Opening	35	Treysman .. 4 1/2

When Fine lowered Kashdan's colors, Duke assumed the lead for the first time since the second round. The former two and Horowitz were hot on his heels, however.

Steiner-Denker: Score missing. *Kupchik-Morton:* Morton played for a mate while Kupchik played for Pawns. *Kashdan-Fine:* The end play was a fitting conclusion to a well played mid-game. *Treysman-Horowitz:* The dark horse of the tournament sheds a little light. Out of nothing he worked up a powerful pressure only to miss a binding move. *Reshevsky-Factor:* A temporary investment of a Pawn at K6 brings dividends in the end game. *Adams-Bernstein:*

A doubtful sacrifice of the exchange is neatly turned to advantage by Adams when his opponent weakens. *Duke-Hanauer:* For a moment it seemed that Hanauer had something—but it wasn't there. *Kevitz-Simonson:* A hard game by both sides. The final position was too risky for either to take a chance.

U. S. Championship Tournament
Seventh Round
NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

I. Kashdan White		R. Fine Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	38 K-K2	B-B8
2 P-QB4	P-K3	39 K-Q1	B-R6
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	40 K-K2	K-B4
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	41 K-B3	B-Q3
5 PxP	Kt-B3	42 B-R2	P-KKt4
6 Kt-B3	BxP	43 B-Kt1	BxP
7 P-K3	O-O	44 P-B5	PxP
8 B-K2	P-QKt3	45 BxP	P-R3
9 O-O	B-Kt2	46 B-Kt6	B-Q3
10 P-QR3	Q-K2	47 B-Q8	B-K4
11 R-Q1	KR-Q1	48 B-R5	B-B3
12 B-Q2	P-Q4	49 B-Kt6	B-K2
13 PxP	PxP	50 B-R5	K-K3
14 B-K1	P-Q5	51 K-Kt4	P-B4ch
15 PxP	KtxP	52 K-B3	K-Q4
16 KtxKt	BxKt	53 B-B7	K-B4
17 B-B1	Q-K4	54 B-R5	K-B5
18 P-R3	P-KR4	55 B-B7	K-Kt5
19 R-Q2	B-B4	56 P-R5	K-B4
20 RxRch	RxR	57 B-Kt6ch	K-B3
21 R-Q1	RxR	58 B-K3	B-Q1
22 QxR	B-Q3	59 B-Q2	K-Kt4
23 P-KKt3	B-B4	60 K-B2	P-B5
24 K-R2	P-R5	61 B-B3	K-B5
25 Q-Q8ch	Kt-K1	62 B-Q2	B-K2
26 Q-Q2	Kt-Q3	63 P-R4	PxP
27 P-B4	PxPch	64 BxP	B-Q1
28 BxP	Q-K6	65 B-Q2	K-Kt4
29 QxQ	BxQ	66 K-Kt2	BxP
30 P-QR4	B-B8	67 B-Kt5	B-Kt3
31 P-Kt3	B-Q7	68 BxP	P-R4
32 Kt-Kt5	KtxKt	69 K-B3	P-R5
33 BxKt	P-Kt3	70 K-K2	P-R6
34 K-Kt1	B-Q4	71 B-B6	K-B5
35 B-B4	BxB	72 K-Q2	K-Kt6
36 PxP	K-Kt2	73 K-B1	P-R7
37 K-B2	K-B3		Resigns

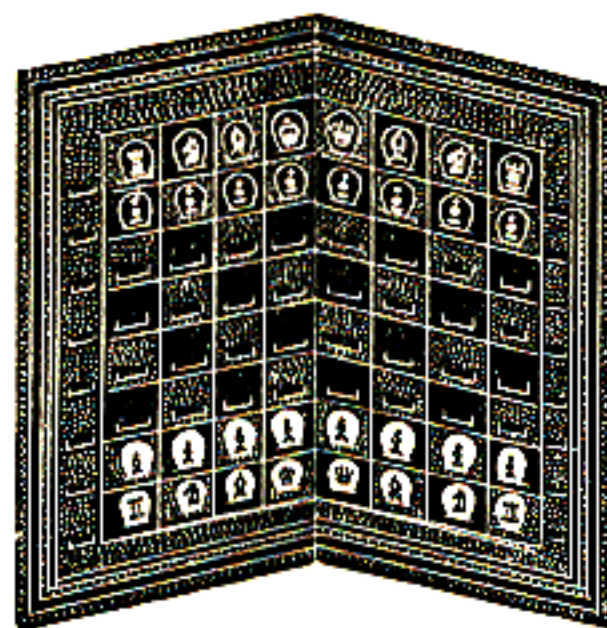
U. S. Championship Tournament
Seventh Round

ENGLISH OPENING

A. Kevitz
White

A. C. Simonson
Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	19 QR-KB1	Kt-B3
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 R-K4	B-KB1
3 PxP	KtxP	21 Kt(Q)-K3	R-Q1
4 Kt-B3	P-QB4	22 Kt-K5	KtxKt
5 Q-Kt3	Kt-B2	23 RxKt	B-Q3
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	24 R-R5	P-KKt3
7 B-Kt2	P-K4	25 R-R4	P-QKt4
8 P-Q3	B-K2	26 Kt-Q5	B-K4
9 B-K3	O-O	27 P-QKt4	P-KKt4
10 KKt-Q2	Q-Q2	28 R-K4	B-K3
11 O-O	K-R1	29 KtxP	B-Q5ch
12 Kt-B4	P-B3	30 P-K3	BxRP
13 Q-R4	Kt-Q1	31 PxP	PxKtP
14 QxQ	BxQ	32 R-K8ch	R-B1
15 P-B4	PxP	33 R-K7	R-B2
16 BxKBP	Kt(B2)-K3	34 R-K8ch	R-B1
17 Kt-Q5	KtxB	35 R-K7	R-B2
18 RxKt	R-B2		Drawn



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Round VIII - May 4

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders			
R. Fine	1	H. Morton	0	Budapest Defense	36	Dake	6½
A. C. Simonson	½	A. Kupchik	½	Reti Opening	65	Fine	6
S. Bernstein	0	A. Kevitz	1	French Defense	58	Reshevsky	5½
I. A. Horowitz	0	W. W. Adams	1	Ruy Lopez	78	Treysman	5½
A. S. Denker	0	G. N. Treysman	1	Cambridge Springs Defense	61	Horowitz	5
M. Hanauer	½	H. Steiner	½	English Opening	41	Kashdan	5
S. Factor	0	A. W. Dake	1	Sicilian Defense	49	Kupchik	5
I. Kashdan	0	S. Reshevsky	1	Scotch Gambit	29	Simonson	5

Kashdan's second successive loss featured this round. Dake remained in the lead with Fine keeping pace. Horowitz began to skid with an unexpected loss to Adams.

Fine-Morton: An impetuous attack finds no opening and recoils to Morton's disadvantage. *Simonson-Kupchik:* Kupchik missed his chance in the opening. Simonson returned the compliment in the ending. *Bernstein-Kevitz:* That the French Defense is a strong attack was pointed out by Kevitz. *Horowitz-Adams:* Horowitz refused a draw. *Denker-Treysman:* Sharp thrusts enabled Treysman to hurdle difficult barriers. *Hanauer-Steiner:* An unimpressive draw. *Factor-Dake:* A good example of stalling. The winner had more patience. *Kashdan-Reshevsky:* In the early rounds of play Reshevsky confidently asserted he would stop Kashdan. After the opening moves Reshevsky's remarks could have been sold at a substantial discount.

U. S. Championship Tournament
Eighth Round

SCOTCH GAMBIT

I. Kashdan White		S. Reshevsky Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 R-B1	Kt-KB5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 R-B3	Kt(K4)-Q6ch
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 BxKt	PxB
4 KtxP	B-B4	19 O-O	Q-Kt4
5 B-K3	Q-B3	20 P-KR4	Kt-R6ch
6 P-QB3	KKt-K2	21 PxKt	QxQ
7 Q-Q2	BxKt	22 PxB	Q-K7
8 PxB	P-Q4	23 R-B4	P-Q7
9 Kt-B3	PxP	24 R-Q4	QxKt
10 P-Q5	Kt-K4	25 R-Q1	R-K1
11 Kt-Kt5	O-O	26 R(Q4)xP	R-K5
12 KtxBP	R-Kt1	27 P-B3	R-K7
13 BxP	B-Kt5	28 R-QB1	P-R4
14 BxR	RxB	29 R(B)-B2	Q-Kt3ch
15 Kt-Kt5	Kt(K2)-Kt3	Resigns	

Round IX - May 6

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders			
S. Reshevsky	1/2	R. Fine	1/2	French Defense	34	Dake	7
A. W. Dake	1/2	I. Kashdan	1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined	16	Fine	6 1/2
H. Steiner	0	S. Factor	1	King's Indian Defense	40	Treysman	6 1/2
G. Treysman	1	M. Hanauer	0	Queen's Gambit Accepted	44	Reshevsky	6
W. W. Adams	0	A. S. Denker	1	Alekhine's Defense	43	Simonson	6
A. Kevitz	1	I. A. Horowitz	0	Tarrasch Defense	41	Kashdan	5 1/2
A. Kupchik	1/2	S. Bernstein	1/2	Sicilian Defense	68	Kupchik	5 1/2
H. Morton	0	A. C. Simonson	1	Vienna Game	32	Horowitz	5

Dake maintained his slender lead while Treysman moved up to join Fine as outstanding challengers. Eight different openings marked this round.

Reshevsky-Fine: Unenterprising, exchange variation of the French Defense. *Dake-Kashdan:* One is afraid, the other daren't. *Steiner-Factor:* In a rather complicated position, Steiner was outplayed. *Treysman-Hanauer:* Hanauer must have missed his opportunity in the opening—the position looked too good. *Adams-Denker:* Quite interesting, if the combination is true. *Kevitz-Horowitz:* A complex position with both queens en prise simmered down to an endgame with Kevitz a Pawn to the good. *Kupchik-Bernstein:* First Kupchik refused a draw, then Bernstein refused a draw. *Morton-Simonson:* More accurate defense in a precarious position would have netted Morton victory.

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U. S. Championship Tournament Ninth Round

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

W. W. Adams
White

A. S. Denker
Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	9 Kt-B3	B-KKt5
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	10 B-K2	BxKt
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	11 PxP	Q-R5ch
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	12 B-B2	Q-B5
5 P-B4	PxP	13 R-KKt1	O-O-O
6 BPxP	Kt-B3	14 R-Kt4	QxRP
7 B-K3	B-B4	15 R-R4	Q-Kt7
8 Kt-QB3	P-K3	16 B-B1	Q-Kt4

17 R-Kt4	Q-K2	31 R-B1	B-Q5
18 Q-K2	P-KR4	32 B-K1	RxP
19 R-K4	Q-Kt5	33 R-Q1	R-R5
20 P-Q5	Kt-R5	34 K-Kt2	P-R4
21 Q-B2	QxKtP	35 R-Q3	P-KKt4
22 QxQ	KtxQ	36 PxP	R-Kt1
23 R-Kt1	B-Kt5	37 B-Q2	BxP
24 R-K3	PxP	38 K-B3	B-Q3
25 PxP	Kt-R5	39 B-B5	R-R6
26 B-R3ch	K-Kt1	40 RxR	BxR
27 PxKt	KtxKt	41 K-Kt3	B-Kt5
28 RxKt	BxRch	42 B-B1	B-K8ch
29 K-B1	P-QKt3	43 K-B3	B-R5
30 P-B4	R-Q7	Resigns	

Round X - May 7

R. Fine 0	A. C. Simonson 1
S. Bernstein 0	H. Morton 1
I. A. Horowitz 1/2	A. Kupchik 1/2
A. S. Denker 0	A. Kevitz 1
M. Hanauer 1	W. W. Adams 0
S. Factor 0	G. N. Treysman 1
I. Kashdan 1	H. Steiner 0
S. Reshevsky 1	A. W. Dake 0

Opening	Moves	The Leaders
Queen's Gambit Declined	42	Treysman . . 7 1/2
Queen's Pawn Opening	44	Dake 7
Vienna Opening	74	Reshevsky . . 7
Nimzowitsch Defense	57	Simonson . . 7
English Opening	43	Fine 6 1/2
Queen's Pawn Opening	24	Kashdan . . 6 1/2
Queen's Gambit Declined	34	Kevitz 6
Queen's Gambit Accepted	59	Kupchik . . . 6

Reshevsky and Simonson collaborated to tighten the race by upsetting the pace-makers. Treysman swung into the lead for a while.

U. S. Championship Tournament Tenth Round

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

S. Reshevsky
White

A. W. Dake
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 Kt-Q5	R-Kt2
2 P-QB4	PxP	32 P-B4	P-KKt4
3 Q-R4ch	Q-Q2	33 Kt-B6ch	KtxKt
4 QxBP	Q-B3	34 PxKt	P-KR3
5 P-K3	P-K3	35 PxP	PxP
6 Kt-QB3	QxQ	36 R-Q5	K-R2
7 BxQ	Kt-KB3	37 RxP	R-B2
8 Kt-Kt5	Kt-R3	38 R-Kt3	K-R3
9 P-QR3	P-QKt3	39 R-Kt7	P-Kt4
10 Kt-K2	B-Kt2	40 K-B2	R-B7ch
11 P-B3	B-K2	41 K-Kt3	R-R7
12 P-K4	P-B3	42 K-R4	P-R3
13 QKt-B3	O-O	43 P-R3	R-KB7
14 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt1	44 RxP	RxKtP
15 B-Q2	QKt-Q2	45 R-QR7	R-QB7
16 O-O	KR-Q1	46 RxP	R-B5ch
17 KR-Kt1	P-K4	47 K-Kt3	K-Kt3
18 B-K3	QR-B1	48 P-KR4	R-B6ch
19 KR-Q1	B-B1	49 K-Kt2	R-B5
20 PxP	KtxP(K4)	50 K-Kt3	R-B6ch
21 B-Kt3	RxRch	51 K-B4	R-B5ch
22 RxR	B-K2	52 K-K5	RxRP
23 B-Q4	Kt(K4)-Q2	53 K-Q5	R-R4ch
24 P-K5	Kt-Q4	54 K-B6	KxP
25 KtxKt	PxKt	55 R-R5	R-R6
26 Kt-B3	B-Kt4	56 KxP	K-K3
27 BxQP	BxB	57 K-R4	K-Q3
28 KtxB	R-B7	58 R-B5	R-KKt6
29 B-K3	BxB	59 R-B2	Resigns
30 KtxB	R-B2		

Fine-Simonson: Fine counted on his opponent's theoretically weak QBP, but underrated the counter-attack against his King. *Bernstein-Morton:* An ingenious piece sacrifice to gain menacing passed Pawns. *Horowitz-Kupchik:* Inaccurate endplay nullified a keen middle game. *Denker-Kevitz:* Without counterplay, White's weak doubled Pawns told against him. *Hanauer-Adams:* A Pawn plus in the opening would have reversed the score with a bit more precision. *Factor-Treysman:* Treysman quickly took advantage of several lapses on the part of his opponent. *Kashdan-Steiner:* Uncertain opening tactics found Steiner an exchange behind before he realized it. *Reshevsky-Dake:* On the third move Black practically forced the exchange of Queens—but this was done at the expense of development.

U. S. Championship Tournament Tenth Round

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

S. Bernstein
White

H. Morton
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-K6ch	K-K1
2 Kt-KB3	P-B3	21 B-B3	P-Q5
3 P-K3	P-Q4	22 PxQP	PxKtP
4 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	23 B-Kt2	BxKt
5 B-Q3	P-K3	24 PxP	K-K2
6 Kt-K5	KtxKt	25 QR-QB1	KR-QB1
7 PxKt	Kt-Q2	26 KR-K1	RxR
8 P-KB4	P-KB4	27 BxR	R-Q1
9 O-O	Kt-B4	28 B-Kt2	R-Q4
10 K-R1	P-QKt3	29 R-QB1	KxP
11 Kt-B3	B-R3	30 R-B7	R-R4
12 P-QKt4	BxB	31 RxKt	RxRP
13 PxP	Kt-Kt2	32 P-Q5ch	KxP
14 B-Q2	P-B4	33 B-B6	P-Kt6
15 P-Kt4	P-Kt3	34 R-K7	P-QR4
16 PxKBP	KPxP	35 R-K5ch	K-B3
17 Kt-Kt5	B-K2	36 R-K1	P-R5
18 Q-R4ch	Q-Q2	37 R-QKt1	K-B4
19 QxQch	KxQ	38 K-Kt1	P-Kt4

39 B-K5	K-Q4	43 B-K7ch	K-B6
40 B-B6	K-B4	44 B-B6ch	KxP
41 B-K5	R-QB7	Resigns	
42 B-B6	K-Kt5		

U. S. Championship Tournament
Tenth Round

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Fine
White

A. C. Simonson
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 KR-Q1	Q-R2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 Q-Q2	BxBP
3 P-B4	P-K3	25 K-Kt1	K-R1
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	26 B-K2	B-Q2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	27 B-QR6	R(B)-Q1
6 P-K3	P-QR3	28 B-B1	Kt-K3
7 PxP	PxP	29 B-R2	Kt-Kt4
8 B-Q3	O-O	30 Q-B2	BxKt
9 Q-B2	P-B3	31 PxP	P-Kt6
10 O-O-O	R-K1	32 Q-Q3	Kt-K5
11 K-Kt1	Kt-B1	33 Q-R6	QxQ
12 K-R1	B-K3	34 BxQ	KtxP
13 P-KR3	Q-R4	35 R-B1	KtxP
14 B-KB4	QR-B1	36 RxKBP	Kt-Kt4
15 Kt-Q2	P-QKt4	37 R(B7)-B1	BxP
16 P-KKt4	Kt(B3)-Q2	38 B-B7	R-Q2
17 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q1	39 RxP	Kt-B6
18 Kt-K2	P-QR4	40 R-Q1	KtxP
19 Kt-B5	KtxKt	41 RxKt	R-K8ch
20 PxKt	P-R5	42 R-B1	RxRch
21 Kt-Q4	Q-R4	Resigns	
22 R-QB1	P-Kt5		



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GEORGE NELSON TREYSMAN

Round XI - May 9

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders
A. W. Dake 1/2	Tarrasch Defense 64	Treysman .. 8 1/2
A. Kevitz	..... 1/2	Queen's Gambit Accepted	..... 81	Reshevsky .. 8
H. Morton	..... 1/2	Four Knights' Defense	..... 49	Simonson .. 8
H. Steiner	..... 0	King's Indian Defense	..... 28	Dake 7 1/2
G. N. Treysman	..... 1	Nimzowitsch Defense	..... 81	Fine 7
W. W. Adams	..... 0	French Defense	..... 30	Kupchik ... 7
A. Kupchik	..... 1	Tarrasch Defense	..... 39	Kashdan ... 6 1/2
A. C. Simonson	..... 1	Queen's Pawn Opening	..... 39	Kevitz 6 1/2
R. Fine	..... 1/2			
M. Hanauer	..... 1/2			
I. A. Horowitz	..... 1/2			
S. Reshevsky	..... 1			
I. Kashdan	..... 0			
S. Factor	..... 1			
A. S. Denker	..... 0			
S. Bernstein	..... 0			

Treysman maintained his lead. Reshevsky and Simonson tied for the runner-up position.

Dake-Fine: The most interesting struggle of the tournament. *Kevitz-Hanauer:* Kevitz must have had a rabbit's foot. *Morton-Horowitz:* Morton relaxed in the ending, but without serious consequence. *Steiner-Reshevsky:* Steiner touched his King instead of his Queen. What a calamity! *Treysman-Kashdan:* A well merited victory by Treysman, exhibiting opening, middle-game and end game skill. *Adams-Factor:* A protected Pawn plus was more than enough for Factor. *Kupchik-Denker:* In spite of several setbacks with the Tarrasch Defense, Denker may still boast "I had a won game." *Simonson-Bernstein:* Bernstein tried to make something out of nothing.

U. S. Championship Tournament
Eleventh Round

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

G. N. Treysman
White

I. Kashdan
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 QR-Kt1	P-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 B-B3	R-B1
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 Q-K2	Kt-Kt1
4 P-K3	P-QKt3	20 Kt-Q2	Kt-Q2
5 B-K2	Kt-K5	21 P-B4	P-B4
6 Q-B2	KtxKt	22 P-K4	PxP
7 PxKt	B-K2	23 BxP	P-Q4
8 Kt-B3	O-O	24 B-B3	RxKBP
9 B-Q3	P-KR3	25 QxP	Kt-B1
10 B-K4	P-QB3	26 Q-K1	Q-Q2
11 O-O	B-R3	27 P-Kt3	R-KB3
12 B-R7ch	K-R1	28 Q-K2	PxP
13 B-Q3	P-QB4	29 P-Q5	R-KB2
14 R-Q1	PxP	30 Kt-K4	B-B4ch
15 BPxP	Kt-B3	31 KtxB	RxKt
16 B-Q2	B-Kt2	32 B-KKt4	Q-B2

33 B-K5	Q-K2	58 K-Kt2	R-B3	5 B-Kt5	PxQP	35 Kt-Q7	KxB
34 B-K6	KtXB	59 R-Q4	K-R6	6 QxP	B-K2	36 KtxR	P-Kt5
35 PxKt	R-B4	60 R-Q5	K-R5	7 PxP	PxP	37 Kt-Q7	Kt-Q4
36 R-Q7	QRxB	61 R-Q4	K-R6	8 P-K3	Kt-B3	38 R-Kt2	P-R5
37 QxR	RxQ	62 P-R4	B-K3	9 B-Kt5	O-O	39 P-K4	Kt-B6
38 RxQ	B-Q4	63 R-B3ch	K-Kt7	10 Q-QR4	B-Q2	40 P-K5	B-K2
39 RxRP	RxP	64 R-QR3	B-B5	11 O-O	P-QR3	41 Kt-Kt6	P-R6
40 R-Kt2	R-QB3	65 R-Q2ch	K-Kt8	12 B-K2	P-R3	42 R-B2	KtxP
41 R-R3	B-K5	66 R-QB3	R-B4	13 BxKt	BxB	43 RxKt	P-Kt6
42 R-QB3	B-Q6	67 R(Q2)-QB2	B-K3	14 Q-Kt3	B-K3	44 RxP	BxR
43 K-B2	R-K3	68 R-Kt3ch	K-R1	15 KR-Q1	Kt-R4	45 Kt-B4	B-B8
44 R-B1	K-Kt1	69 RxR	PxR	16 Q-Kt4	R-B1	46 P-Kt3	K-K3
45 P-QR3	K-B2	70 RxP	P-R5	17 QR-B1	B-K2	47 K-K2	P-Kt7
46 R-K1	R-QB3	71 P-R5	KxP	18 Q-Q4	Kt-B3	48 Kt-R3	KxP
47 K-K3	B-B4	72 P-R6	B-B1	19 Q-Q2	Q-Kt3	49 K-Q3	K-Q4
48 K-Q4	P-B6	73 P-R7	B-Kt2	20 KtxP	BxKt	50 Kt-Kt1	K-B4
49 R-KB2	K-Kt3	74 K-B3	P-R6	21 QxB	QxP	51 K-B3	P-R4
50 P-Kt4	BxP	75 K-Q2	P-B5	22 B-B4	Q-B3	52 P-R4	K-Q4
51 R-QB1	R-Q3ch	76 K-K3	P-B6	23 Q-K4	B-R6	53 P-B3	K-K4
52 KxP	K-Kt4	77 K-B2	P-B7	24 QR-Kt1	P-QKt4	54 Kt-R3	K-B4
53 R-KKt1	K-R5	78 R-QB5	B-K5	25 B-Q5	Kt-K2	55 K-B2	B-K6
54 R-B4	P-R4	79 RxP	BxR	26 B-Kt3	B-Q3	56 Kt-B4	B-B7
55 R-Kt3	R-Q8	80 P-R8(Q)	B-K5	27 Q-Q4	QxQ	57 Kt-Q6ch	K-K4
56 R-B2	P-KKt4	81 Q-R1	Resigns	28 RxQ	B-B4	58 Kt-K4	B-K8
57 R-Q3	R-B8ch			29 R-Q7	P-Kt3	59 KxP	K-Q5

U. S. Championship Tournament
Eleventh Round

TARRASCH DEFENSE

A. W. Dake

R. Fine

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	3 P-B4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	4 Kt-B3	P-B4

Round XII - May 10

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders	
S. Reshevsky	1	G. N. Treysman	0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 38	Reshevsky . . 9
I. A. Horowitz	0	A. C. Simonson	1	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 47	Simonson . . 9
R. Fine	1	S. Bernstein	0	Queen's Pawn Opening 45	Treysman . . 8½
I. Kashdan	1	W. W. Adams	0	Albin Counter Gambit 42	Fine 8
S. Factor	1	A. Kevitz	0	King's Indian Defense 46	Dake 7½
M. Hanauer	½	A. Kupchik	½	Nimzowitsch Defense 36	Kashdan . . . 7½
A. S. Denker	½	H. Morton	½	King's Indian Defense 39	Kupchik . . . 7½
A. W. Dake	0	H. Steiner	1	Reti Opening	Kevitz 6½

Reshevsky for the third time overthrows a pace maker, this time usurping his position. Simonson manages to keep pace.

Reshevsky-Treysman: A vigorous Queen side Pawn advance should have been countered with a King side attack—and wasn't. *Horowitz-Simonson:* Simonson won a Pawn. Simonson lost a Pawn. The game should have been drawn, but Horowitz was off form. *Fine-Bernstein:* The clergy, after a merry chase, succeeded in bagging the quarry. *Kashdan-Adams:* For the 'nth time Adams employed the Albin Counter Gambit, and this time with success—but lost. *Factor-Kevitz:* Such rare form in the earlier rounds would have made the Illinois champion a real threat. *Hanauer-Kupchik:* For once one Pawn wasn't enough for Kupchik. *Denker-Morton:* Denker refused two Rooks and a Pawn for his Queen. *Dake-Steiner:* After a maze of complications and three sessions of play, Steiner makes a pawn plus count.

U. S. Championship Tournament
Twelfth Round

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky

G. N. Treysman

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Q-Kt2	Kt-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 P-Kt5	Q-B3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	22 PxP	PxP
4 PxP	PxP	23 B-R6	R-Q1
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 Kt-QKt5	KtxKt
6 P-K3	B-K2	25 PxKt	R-Kt1
7 Q-B2	P-B3	26 Q-R3	B-B4
8 B-Q3	O-O	27 R-B5	Q-Q3
9 Kt-B3	R-K1	28 Q-R5	B-K3
10 P-KR3	Kt-B1	29 QR-B1	R-Kt3
11 B-KB4	B-Q3	30 PxP	R(Kt3)xP
12 BxB	QxB	31 B-Kt7	RxR
13 O-O	B-K3	32 PxR	Q-K2
14 KR-Kt1	R-K2	33 P-E6	B-B1
15 P-QKt4	R-B2	34 BxB	RxB
16 Q-Q2	Q-K2	35 QxQP	Q-K3
17 Q-B2	Kt-K1	36 Q-B5	R-B2
18 P-QR4	Kt-Q3	37 Kt-Q4	Q-K2
19 R-QB1	QR-B1	38 Kt-Kt5	Resigns

U. S. Championship Tournament
Twelfth Round

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

R. Fine
WhiteS. Bernstein
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 B-Q3	R-Kt2
2 P-QB4	Kt-QB3	25 O-O	K-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	26 B-K5	K-K3
4 PxP	BxKt	27 B-Q4	R-Q1
5 KtPxP	QxP	28 R-B1	R-B2
6 P-K3	P-K4	29 R-B2	Kt-Q2
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	30 B-B4	Kt-K4
8 B-Q2	Q-Q2	31 B-K2	P-Kt4
9 P-Q5	QKt-K2	32 KR-B1	R-Q3
10 B-Kt5	P-QB3	33 K-Kt2	P-KR4
11 PxP	PxP	34 P-KR4	PxP
12 B-B4	R-Kt1	35 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
13 P-QR3	B-Q3	36 B-B5	R-Q1
14 Kt-K4	Kt-B3	37 K-R2	Kt(Kt3)-K2
15 KtxBch	QxKt	38 BxKRP	R-KR1
16 B-Kt4	QxQch	39 B-B3	R(R)-QB1
17 RxQ	Kt(K2)-Q4	40 P-B5ch	K-Q2
18 B-Q6	RxP	41 R-Q2	K-K1
19 BxP	R-B7	42 R-B4	R-Q2
20 B-Kt3	R-B4	43 RxP	K-Q1
21 B-Q6	R-B6	44 P-K4	Kt-B3
22 B-R2	R-B7	45 R-Kt2	R(B)-B2
23 B-Kt1	R-Kt7		

Black resigned after adjournment without resuming play.

U. S. Championship Tournament
Twelfth Round

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

S. D. Factor
WhiteA. Kevitz
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 PxP	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	25 RxKtP	R-R7ch
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	26 K-B3	RxR
4 Kt-B3	O-O	27 BxR	B-QKt5
5 P-KKt3	P-Q4	28 R-B4	B-K8
6 B-Kt2	PxP	29 B-B5	P-R4
7 O-O	QKt-Q2	30 R-B1	B-Q7
8 P-K4	P-K4	31 R-QKt1	P-Kt4
9 KtxP	KtxKt	32 P-B5	B-B6
10 PxKt	Kt-Q2	33 R-Kt8ch	K-Kt2
11 P-B4	Kt-B4	34 R-Q8	BxKP
12 B-K3	Kt-Q6	35 RxB	P-Kt5ch
13 P-Kt3	B-K3	36 PxP	PxPch
14 Q-K2	P-QB3	37 KxP	RxB
15 PxP	BxP	38 B-Q4	BxB
16 KR-Q1	Q-R4	39 RxB	R-QB7
17 RxKt	QxKt	40 P-K5	R-B4
18 RxQ	BxQ	41 K-B4	R-Q4
19 K-B2	B-Kt5	42 RxR	PxR
20 QR-QKt1	KR-Kt1	43 K-K3	K-R3
21 P-QR4	B-KB1	44 K-Q4	K-Kt4
22 P-R5	P-Kt3	45 P-Kt4	KxP
23 P-R3	B-Q2	46 P-K6	Resigns

Round XIII - May 11

		<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>The Leaders</i>
H. Steiner 0	R. Fine 1	Four Knights' Defense 53	Reshevsky . 10	
G. Treysman 1	A. W. Dake 0	Ruy Lopez 48	Simonson . 10	
W. W. Adams 0	S. Reshevsky 1	French Defense 31	Treysman . 9½	
A. Kevitz ½	I. Kashdan ½	Meran Defense 65	Fine 9	
A. Kupchik 1	S. D. Factor 0	King's Indian Defense 77	Kupchik . . 8½	
H. Morton ½	M. Hanauer ½	Vienna Opening 15	Kashdan . . 8	
A. C. Simonson 1	A. S. Denker 0	Reti Opening 39	Dake 7½	
S. Bernstein ½	I. A. Horowitz ½	Tarrasch Defense 34	Kevitz . . . 7	

Reshevsky, Simonson, Treysman and Fine match victory for victory as they lead the procession into the home stretch. Again eight different openings are on display.

Steiner-Fine: A Pawn was enough in spite of bishops of opposite colors. *Treysman-Dake:* Pressure, pressure and more pressure, and Dake fell under the weight of the steam rolling tactics. *Adams-Reshevsky:* A Pawn plus played little role in a neat Queen sacrifice at the tail end of the game. *Kevitz-Kashdan:* For a moment it seemed that Kevitz was slipping in an elementary Rook ending—but only for a moment. *Kupchik-Factor:* The leopard never changes his spots—but sometimes Kupchik attacks. *Morton-Hanauer:* A sacrifice at Kt6 led to an early perpetual check. *Simonson-Denker:* A successful onslaught against the King was the only way to save several stray Pawns. *Bernstein-Horowitz:* A series of exchanges led to a Rook and Pawn endgame.

U. S. Championship Tournament
Thirteenth Round

FRENCH DEFENSE

W. W. Adams
WhiteS. Reshevsky
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	17 Q-B2	P-KKt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 P-QKt4	P-K4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 PxKt	PxKt
4 B-Q3	PxP	20 R-Kt3	B-Q2
5 BxP	Kt-KB3	21 Q-Kt2	B-B3
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	22 R-Q1	Q-K2
7 BxKt	QxB	23 R(Kt3)-Q3	QxP
8 Kt-B3	O-O	24 KtxP	B-K4
9 O-O	Kt-Q2	25 Q-Q2	BxKt
10 Kt-K2	B-Q3	26 RxR	RxR
11 P-B4	P-B4	27 QxR	QxRP
12 R-B1	PxP	28 Q-B6	Q-QKt6
13 QKtxP	P-R3	29 R-K1	R-K1
14 P-QR3	Kt-B4	30 R-KB1	QxP
15 B-Kt1	B-B5	31 BxP	QxRch
16 R-B3	R-Q1		Resigns

U. S. Championship Tournament Thirteenth Round

RUY LOPEZ

G. N. Treysman White		A. W. Dake Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 Q-KKt4	P-KB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 Q-Q4	B-B1
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 P-R5	B-Kt2
4 B-R4	P-Q3	28 B-B4	B-B1
5 P-Q4	P-QKt4	29 K-R2	Q-B8
6 B-Kt3	KtxP	30 P-QKt4	Q-B7
7 KtxKt	PxKt	31 P-Kt5	PxP
8 P-QR4	B-Kt2	32 BxP	Q-R7
9 O-O	Kt-B3	33 B-B4	Q-R5
10 Q-K2	Q-Q2	34 P-Kt3	Q-R6
11 P-QB3	PxBP	35 Q-K3	P-R3
12 KtxP	P-Kt5	36 P-R4	P-B5
13 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	37 PxP	Q-R5
14 PxKtch	B-K2	38 Q-Q4	Q-Q2
15 B-Kt5	P-KB3	39 Q-K3	Q-Kt5
16 B-Q2	O-O	40 Q-Kt3	Q-Q8
17 KR-K1	KR-K1	41 B-Q3	B-Kt5
18 BxP	B-KB1	42 Q-K3	Q-Kt6
19 Q-B4	RxRch	43 P-R6	Q-Kt1
20 RxR	R-K1	44 Q-K4	B-R4
21 RxR	QxR	45 Q-R7ch	K-B2
22 P-R3	Q-K4	46 Q-B5ch	K-K2
23 B-B3	Q-B4	47 QxQB	Q-Kt6
24 B-R2	Q-B7	48 Q-K2ch	Resigns

U. S. Championship Tournament Thirteenth Round

ENGLISH OPENING

A. C. Simonson White		A. S. Denker Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 R-R2	PxP
2 P-B4	P-K3	22 BxP	BxB
3 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	23 PxP	R-QB1
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	24 P-Kt3	P-QR4
5 O-O	B-K2	25 Kt-K3	P-R5
6 Kt-B3	O-O	26 PxP	KtxBP
7 P-Q4	Kt-K5	27 KtxKt	P-Q4
8 Q-Q3	KtxKt	28 Q-K2	RxKt
9 QxKt	P-KB4	29 P-R5	R-R3
10 R-Q1	B-B3	30 R-Kt1	P-R3
11 Q-Kt3	Q-K2	31 R(R2)-Kt2	Q-B3
12 B-Q2	P-Q3	32 R-Kt6	RxRP
13 P-QR4	QKt-Q2	33 RxKP	Q-B2
14 P-R5	B-K5	34 R-K8ch	K-R2
15 B-B3	KR-Kt1	35 R(Kt)-Kt8	R-R8ch
16 Kt-K1	BxB	36 K-Kt2	R-R3
17 KtxB	PxP	37 P-KR4	K-Kt3
18 Q-B2	P-B4	38 P-R5ch	K-B3
19 P-K3	P-R5	39 R-KB8	Resigns
20 RxP	Kt-Kt3		

Round XIV - May 13

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders
R. Fine 1/2	I. A. Horowitz 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined ..73		Reshevsky .11
A. S. Denker 1/2	S. Bernstein 1/2	Nimzowitsch Defense .....40		Simonson .11
M. Hanauer 0	A. C. Simonson 1	Queen's Pawn Opening .....51		Treysman .10 1/2
S. D. Factor 1/2	H. Morton 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined ...24		Fine 9 1/2
I. Kashdan 1	A. Kupchik 0	Queen's Gambit Declined ...47		Kashdan .. 9
S. Reshevsky 1	A. Kevitz 0	Colle System .....44		Dake 8 1/2
A. W. Dake 1	W. W. Adams 0	Falkbeer Counter Gambit ...26		Kupchik .. 8 1/2
H. Steiner 0	G. N. Treysman ... 1	Giucoco Piano .....41		Kevitz .....7

Interest is at fever heat due to the stirring duel between Reshevsky and Simonson. Treysman is too close to both of them for comfort.

Fine-Horowitz: Fine was ready to mix it at all costs but to no avail. *Denker-Bernstein:* Why call it a draw in the adjourned position? *Hanauer-Simonson:* A rich reward for fine play, courage and

determination. *Factor-Morton:* Neither side could or cared to make an impression. *Kashdan-Kupchik:* For once Kupchik failed to recapture a Pawn when he had the opportunity. *Reshevsky-Kevitz:* A weakness in the opposing ranks—another, and then a third—that was more than enough. *Dake-Adams:* A real old fashioned set-to, and a treat for the kibitzers. *Steiner-Treysman:* Treysman managed a mobile Pawn majority to advantage.

Round XV - May 16

		Opening	Moves	The Leaders
G. N. Treysman 0	R. Fine 1	Ruy Lopez .....53		Reshevsky .11 1/2
W. W. Adams 0	H. Steiner 1	King's Bishop Opening .....25		Simonson .11
A. Kevitz 1/2	A. W. Dake 1/2	English Opening .....63		Fine .....10 1/2
A. Kupchik 1/2	S. Reshevsky 1/2	English Opening .....42		Treysman .10 1/2
H. Morton 0	I. Kashdan 1	Caro-Kann Defense .....28		Kashdan ..10
A. C. Simonson 0	S. D. Factor 1	English Opening .....60		Dake 9
S. Bernstein 1/2	M. Hanauer 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined ...31		Kupchik .. 9
I. A. Horowitz 0	A. S. Denker 1	Sicilian Defense .....36		Kevitz ... 7 1/2

Simonson and Treysman stumble, permitting Reshevsky to become the new American Champion and Fine to tie Treysman for third and 4th positions. Kashdan comes through to take the fifth prize.

Treysman-Fine: As neat a finish as could be desired. *Adams-Steiner:* Adams' pet opening proves to be Steiner's delight. *Kevitz-Dake:* A game that should have been drawn much sooner. *Kupchik-Reshevsky:* The game speaks for itself. *Morton-Kashdan:* A few deft strokes would have turned the tables. *Simonson-Factor:* Instead of jockeying for position, Simonson apparently was under the impression that he ought to force the issue. Factor was more than equal to the occasion. *Bernstein-Hanauer:* Swap, swap, swap, draw. *Horowitz-Denker:* An indifferent start, but what a finish!

U. S. Championship Tournament Fifteenth Round

ENGLISH OPENING

A. Kupchik
White

S. Reshevsky
Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	22 R-B1	Q-K7
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	23 P-KR3	QxKtP
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	24 R-Kt1	Q-B6
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	25 RxB	QxBP
5 Kt-B3	KKt-K2	26 Q-R4	R-K2
6 O-O	O-O	27 R-Kt2	R-QB2
7 P-Q3	P-Q3	28 Kt-Q2	Q-Q3
8 B-K3	P-KR3	29 Kt-Kt3	R-Kt1
9 Kt-K1	Kt-Q5	30 R-B2	P-B4
10 B-Q2	P-QB3	31 Q-R3	R(Kt)-QB1
11 P-K3	Kt-K3	32 P-Kt4	B-K3
12 Q-Kt3	P-KKt4	33 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3
13 P-K4	Kt-Q5	34 R-Q1	B-B3
14 Q-Q1	P-KB4	35 Kt(Kt)-Q2	K-Kt2
15 PxB	BxB	36 R-Kt1	Q-Q3
16 B-K3	Q-Q2	37 Kt-Kt3	B-K2
17 BxKt	PxB	38 R-K1	B-B2
18 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt3	39 Kt(Kt)-Q2	Q-KB3
19 P-B5	P-Q4	40 Kt-B1	Kt-R5
20 Kt-Q2	QR-K1	41 KtxKt	PxKt
21 QKt-B3	Q-K2	42 R(B2)-K2	Drawn

U. S. Championship Tournament Fifteenth Round

ENGLISH OPENING

A. C. Simonson
White

S. D. Factor
Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	32 B-Q4	K-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	33 P-KKt4	R-B2
3 Kt-B3	P-B4	34 P-Kt3	P-R4
4 P-Q4	P-K5	35 P-R3	R-QKt2
5 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	36 K-B3	R-B2ch
6 P-K3	Kt-B3	37 K-Kt3	PxP
7 P-B3	O-O	38 KxP	R-B4
8 PxB	KtxKP	39 P-R4	P-QKt4
9 KKtxKt	PxKt	40 B-B3	P-Kt5
10 B-Q2	BxKt	41 B-Q4	R-R4
11 BxB	P-Q3	42 B-B6	P-Q5
12 Q-B2	B-Kt5	43 P-K4	P-Q6
13 QxP	Q-R5ch	44 K-B3	R-R2
14 P-Kt3	Q-R4	45 K-K3	R-Q2
15 Q-Q5ch	QxQ	46 K-Q2	K-B4
16 PxB	B-B6	47 P-K5	R-Q4
17 R-KKt1	BxB	48 P-K6	K-Q3
18 B-Kt2	BxB	49 P-K7	K-Q2
19 RxB	QR-K1	50 B-Kt5	K-K1
20 R-K2	P-Q4	51 B-B0	R-KB4
21 K-Q2	R-K5	52 B-Kt5	R-B6
22 P-QR4	P-QR4	53 B-K3	KxP
23 R-R3	P-QKt3	54 B-Kt6	K-Q3
24 R-Kt3	R-B4	55 BxB	K-B4
25 K-Q3	K-B2	56 B-Q8	K-Q5
26 B-K1	KtxP	57 B-Kt6ch	K-K5
27 R-B3	KtxR	58 P-R5	R-R6
28 RxBch	R-K2	59 P-R6	RxB
29 RxBch	KxR	60 B-Kt1	R-Kt5
30 KxKt	K-Q3		
31 B-B3	P-Kt3		

U. S. Championship Tournament Fifteenth Round

RUY LOPEZ

G. N. Treysman
White

R. Fine
Black

1 P-K4	Kt-QB3	5 O-O	B-K2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K4	6 Q-K2	P-QKt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	7 B-Kt3	O-O
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	8 P-B3	P-Q4

The United States Championship Tournament

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	W	L	D	Total	Rank
1	S. Reshevsky (N. Y.) . . . .	.	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	10	2	3	11 1/2- 3 1/2	I
2	A. C. Simonson (N. Y.) . .	1/2	.	1	1	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	4	11 - 4	II
3	R. Fine (N. Y.)	1/2	0	.	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	7	10 1/2- 4 1/2	III & IV
4	G. N. Treysman (N. Y.) . .	0	0	0	.	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	9	3	3	10 1/2- 4 1/2	III & IV
5	I. Kashdan (N. Y.)	0	1	0	0	.	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	9	4	2	10 - 5	V
6	A. W. Dake (Oregon) . . .	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	.	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	1	1	1	6	3	6	9 - 6	
7	A. Kupchik (N. Y.)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	.	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	5	2	8	9 - 6	
8	A. Kevitz (N. Y.)	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	.	1	0	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	5	5	5	7 1/2- 7 1/2	
9	I. A. Horowitz (N. Y.) . . .	1	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	.	1	1	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	4	5	6	7 - 8	
10	S. D. Factor (Illinois) . . .	0	1	1/2	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	1	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	5	7	3	6 1/2- 8 1/2	
11	H. Steiner (Calif.)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	1	0	0	.	0	1	1/2	1	1	5	8	2	6 - 9	
12	A. S. Denker (N. Y.)	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	1	.	1/2	1	1	1/2	4	7	4	6 - 9	
13	S. Bernstein (N. Y.)	1	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	.	1/2	0	0	2	7	6	5 -10	
14	M. Hanauer (N. Y.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	.	1	1/2	2	8	5	4 1/2-10 1/2	
15	W. W. Adams (Mass.) . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	1	3	12	0	3 -12	
16	H. Morton (Mass.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	.	1	10	4	3 -12	

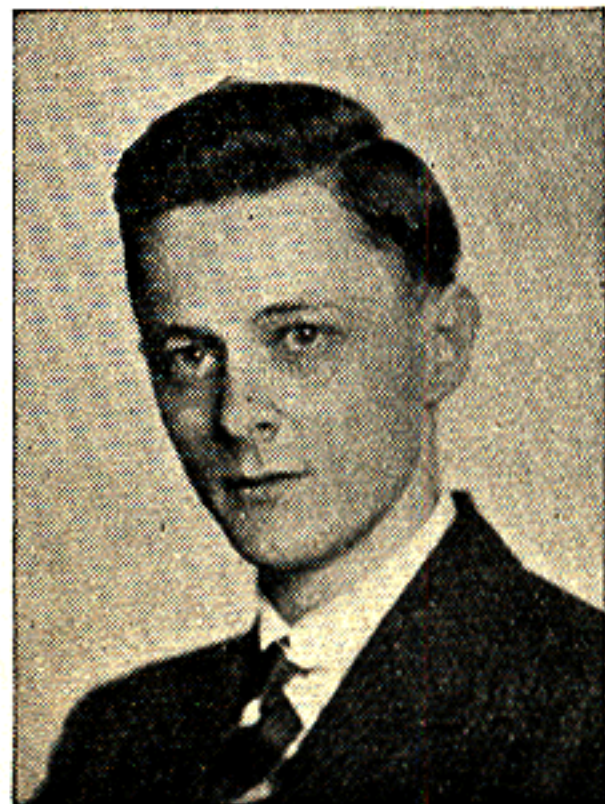
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Halifax

Responding to the perpetual humdrum of chess vibrations emanating from the western horizon, comes a new note in harmony with an old tune (swing music time), "Just an echo in the valley", or such! But, the echo in this case resounds with abounding force from the eastern horizon! While chess players in Winnipeg are



continually making new moves, Halifax — 'way down yonder on the other side of the map, about 2,000 miles distant—threatens to rise to the occasion and fall in line with the big parade. The most startling of all accounts, is news concerning a clarification call sounded

recently in Nova Scotia by Fred M. Wren(!), master-scout (see articles: "Masters I Have Met", by F. M. W., in April CHESS REVIEW). Mr. Wren announces his latest observations regarding the Canadian chess angle, and having just landed on Halifax soil, hopes to meet a few masters there, or else, as otherwise intimidated, will urge big moguls to assist in making some! The idea is a pip, and if it actually takes

seed, a hope of its growing to become a reality may be counted as merely a secondary consideration!

Miscellaneous News

Halifax Chess Club players suffered a 7-5 reversal in a recent match against players of the Dartmouth Club; with names of winning team first mentioned, the scoring is submitted as: Chisholm 1, Wren 1; Barss 2, Jakin 0; Stanford 0, McMahon 2; Lynch 1½, Waddell ½; Stroud 1½, Lucas ½; Clarke 1, Milgate 1.

The Toronto championship and name of title holder must be synonymous in a practical sense; as it is today, a mention of Toronto's city championship causes one to think of Belson! The 1936 event came to its ultimate conclusion with J. H. Belson and trophy facing the camera. The record now attained by J. H. B. is extended to one more term and accounts for five consecutive repeats in as many years! As reported, the final order is: J. H. Belson 6½-1½; R. E. Martin 6-1; P. Auerbach 4½-2½; C. F. Goodman 3½-3½; D. Murray 3-4; R. Drummond 2-5; S. W. Stock 1½-5½; B. H. Hawker 1-6.

After the final ninth round in the Toronto Major Tournament, K. Kerns appeared to have excellent chances of clinching first honors, with leading scores as: Kerns 7-0; Bambridge 4-1; Erichsen-Brown 4½-1½; Taylor 3½-2½; adjournments unaccounted.

"A hot time for hot weather," seems to be the slogan of chess clubs in Toronto, with friendly matches planned for the entire summer season, and with the Toronto Chess Club already reported to be setting a haughty pace(!), under the able supervision of R. G. Hunter, club's master of ceremonies!

Minneapolis players gathered last month at the Fargo chess club in North Dakota, to join players there, in a hot feud against a Canadian invasion from Winnipeg. The event is annual. If no postponement, full details in next issue.

Play in the preliminary groups of the Samuel Bray Memorial correspondence tournament brought the section winners: E. Squire, F. D. Drake, W. Yberg, J. G. Wilkinson, and W. Hodges together in the final round. T. Gowans was also eligible, but withdrew because of ill health. Final results from the West vs. East correspondence match, favor the West by 48 to 41. (C. C. C. A. Bulletin, June 1936).

9 P x P	K t x P	30 P-QR4	R-Q5
10 P-Q3	B-B3	31 B-R6	B-KB1
11 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B5	32 B-Kt5	B-Kt5
12 B x Kt	P x B	33 Kt-K5	K-Kt2
13 Kt x R P	K x Kt	34 P-R4	K-B3
14 Q-K4ch	P-Kt3	35 Kt-B3	R-Q3
15 Q x Kt	R-QKt1	36 Kt-Kt5	B-Kt6
16 Q-Q5	Q x Q	37 Kt-B3	R-Q8ch
17 B x Q	R-Q1	38 R x R	B x R
18 B-K4	P-B4	39 B-B6	B-B6
19 Kt-Q2	B-KKt2	40 B-K8	K-K2
20 Kt-Kt3	P-B4	41 B-Kt5	K-Q3
21 B-B3	P-B5	42 Kt-K1	B-B3
22 P x P	P x P	43 Kt-Q3	P-B6
23 Kt-R5	R x P	44 P x P	B x K R P
24 Kt x P	R-B7	45 Kt-Kt2	B x P (B6)
25 KR-B1	R x Q B P	46 Kt-B4ch	K-B4
26 R x R	B x R	47 Kt x P	B-Q4
27 R-QB1	B-KKt2	48 B-R6	B-Q1
28 K-B1	B-K3	49 Kt-Kt7ch	K-Kt3
29 B-Kt7	P-R4	Resigns	

News Events

West Texas Open Tourney

The first annual West Texas Open Tournament was held at Lubbock, Texas, May 9 and 10 under the auspices of the Lubbock Chess Club. Eighteen players competed; 9 from Lubbock, 3 from El Paso, 2 from Floydada, 3 from Dallas, and 1 from Plainview.

By a series of elimination rounds, the players were divided into Classes A, B and C. Three players won their way into Class A—J. C. Thompson of Dallas, C. P. Gray and O. W. Manney, both of El Paso. Thompson was successful in defeating both his opponents and took the title.

Dr. R. S. Underwood and Dr. A. L. Strout, both of Lubbock, tied for the lead in Class B with scores of 4-1, and Underwood won the play-off.

A tie also occurred in Class C between Robert J. Allen of Lubbock and Kenneth Hackney of Dallas, scores 5-1. Allen was victorious in the play-off.

The game which decided the championship.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Colle System)

O. W. Manney White		J. C. Thompson Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 KtxR	B-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	22 P-QB4	B-B3
3 P-K3	P-Q4	23 P-QKt4	B-Kt7
4 B-Q3	B-K2	24 Kt-Kt1	R-Q1
5 QKt-Q2	P-B4	25 P-B3	R-Q6
6 P-B3	Kt-B3	26 P-Kt5	B-K1
7 O-O	O-O	27 P-QR4	P-B3
8 R-K1	P-QKt3	28 K-B2	B-Kt3
9 P-K4	PxKP	29 P-R5	B-Q5!
10 KtxP	PxP	30 PxP	PxP
11 KtxKtch	BxKt	31 BxB	RxB
12 B-K4	B-Kt2	32 Kt-R3	K-B2
13 BxKt	BxB	33 P-Kt4?	K-K2
14 KtxP	B-Kt2	34 R-QB1	K-Q3
15 B-K3	Q-Q4	35 P-B5ch	PxP
16 Q-B3	KR-Q1	36 Kt-B4ch	K-B2
17 QR-Q1	QxQ	37 Kt-R5	K-Kt3
18 KtxQ	B-Q4	38 RxP!?	KxKt!
19 P-QR3	B-Kt6	Resigns	
20 R-Q2	RxR		

Connecticut Championship

This year's Connecticut title was annexed by Harold W. Thomas of the Hartford Chess Club with a score of 10-2. He succeeds Bertil Clareus, also of Hartford, who was runner-up this year, 9-3. Robert Ryder of Yale University tied with Fred Strong of Waterbury for third place.

The Hartford Chess Club emerged victorious in both the "A" and "B" Divisions of the Connecticut Chess League. Thirteen teams



MRS. ADELE RIVERO

We are privileged to reproduce a photograph of the winner of the Women's Championship Tourney sponsored by the Marshall Chess Club and reported in our May issue.

participated and the race was exceedingly close in both divisions—the Hartford teams being tied with the Waterbury teams when the final round was played.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

In the play-off for the District of Columbia title Donald H. Mugridge defeated Vladimir Sournin in two successive games to take the honors. This marks the third time in the last four years that Mugridge has sported this title.

From a simultaneous exhibition a few months ago, proving (!) that even the masters nod.

Baltimore, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

A. W. Dake White		Dr. F. R. DiPauli Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	6 KtxB	Kt-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 Q-Kt4	KtxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	8 QxKtP??	KtxPch
4 KKt-K2	PxP	9 K-K2	Q-Q6mate
5 P-QR3	BxKtch		

Nottingham Congress

The following players have been selected to participate in the International Masters Tournament at Nottingham (England), in August: Dr. Max Euwe (Holland), Champion of the World; Dr. A. Alekhine (France), J. R. Capablanca (Cuba), and Dr. E. Lasker (U. S. S. R.), three ex-champions of the world; S. Flohr (Czecho-Slovakia); S. Reshevsky and R. Fine (U. S. A.); E. D. Bogolubow (Germany); Dr. S. Tartakower (Poland); M. M. Botvinnik (U. S. S. R.); Dr. M. Vidmar (Yugoslavia); and four Englishmen—W. Winter, Sir George A. Thomas, T. H. Tylor, and C. H. O'D. Alexander.

Foreign Tourneys

Two interesting foreign tourneys were completed during the past month. At Margate (England), Salo Flohr finished first, a half-point ahead of Capablanca. At Ostende (Belgium), E. Lundin of Sweden took first honors, a point and a half ahead of H. Grob of Switzerland. The Moscow International Tournament has progressed to the 15th round as these lines are written. Capablanca has seemingly played himself back into form and is leading the race. Botvinnik is close behind, the only one with any chance of overtaking the Cuban.

All three of these tourneys will be covered in greater detail in our July issue. The American Championship Tourney has taken so much space, that it is impossible to do so this month.

St. Louis Blues

The double round tournament for the Championship of the city of St. Louis, Mo., was won by R. S. Scrivener—formerly of Memphis, Tenn. The leading scores:

Name	Won	Lost
R. S. Scrivener	9½	2½
L. W. Haller	8	4
Leroy Thompson	7½	4½
C. M. Burton	5½	6½
W. M. Waggoner	5½	6½

T. P. Curtis won the Open Tournament with Max Tyrrell second.

Solution to Endgame Study No. 3-a:—1 R-QB4, R-R3; 2 R-KR4, K-B1; 3 R-QKt4, R-R1; 4 K-K7, R-R2ch; 5 K-K8, R-R1; 6 R-Kt1, any; 7 R-Kt8mate.

BOOK REVIEWS

COLLE'S CHESS MASTERPIECES

By FRED REINFELD Price \$1.50

When Edgar Colle died on April 20, 1932, he was but 35 years of age. Yet he left behind him an impressive record in over-the-board combat and in contributions to the theory of chess. Even today when the general hypothesis of chess play is undergoing revision, Colle's Variation may still be relied on to lead the staid Queen Pawn Opening into enterprising channels.

Of such stuff were his tactical maneuvers and opening innovations made that it was only fitting that they be gathered together to effect their proper appraisal. For this task the public owes a debt of gratitude to Fred Reinfeld. Painstakingly has he tapped every available source, culled the best, and with pungent comment added, transformed the mass of chess data into a really enjoyable book.

Fifty-one games are recorded, each thoroughly annotated in the inimitable fashion Reinfeld has set for himself. Indices of players, openings, tactical motifs, strategical motifs and end-games serve as valuable guides in shortening the labors of the reader. The book is further enhanced by a short biography of Colle.

106 pages, 8½x5½, cloth cover, clear, large type, well diagrammed.

THE ART OF CHESS COMBINATION

By EUGENE ZNOSKO-BOROVSKY Price \$3.00

From the facile pen of Znosko-Borovsky another book comes to light, and this time in a more specialized field—combinations. In a clear, lucid manner the author tackles this fascinating angle of chess play. Beginning in the most elementary fashion by defining a combination and building up gradually to embrace problems, studies, geometrical ideas, and numerous other tactical and strategical motifs, the reader is led on to the concluding chapters entitled "The Life and Death of a Combination." Under this heading we find the sub-divisions: I Preparing the Combination; II The Mechanism of Combinations and III Refuting a Combination.

To enable the reader to learn the art of combination and to improve his gifts of imagination and analysis, the author submits an exercise or two at the end of various chapters. The solutions to these exercises are appended at the back of the book. 200 illustrative examples, well indexed, may also be found there.

212 pages, 8x5, cloth cover, clear, readable type, well diagrammed.

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

I was at the American Championship Tourney several times last month and had the bad luck to be spotted by a number of my readers. My firmness in refusing to have my photo printed is now utterly wasted. Still, the tournament was interesting, and I was struck by the "apt applicability" of the lines:

*"While strange, creepy creatures came out of their dens,
And watched them with wondering eyes."*

The Honor Prize goes to Dr. Gilbert Dobbs this month for Problem No. 424. The Ladder Prize was won by A. J. Souweine. My congratulations to both.

The past two years have marked the death of many noted chess figures; not a few of these have been problemists. Now again the list is swelled and the names of P. F. Blake and W. I. Kennard have been added. Laws, Planck and Blake of England; Wainwright, Barry and Kennard of America; these great triumvirates are no more.

For the second time the Cheney Miniature Tourney has been a walkaway for one composer. Last year it was Dr. Gilbert Dobbs who did the wholesale prize grabbing; this year Kenneth S. Howard takes first prize in both the three and four move sections. Dr. Dobbs was judge. I quote the four-mover (No. XXXVI).

I am considering reviving the fairy section after this summer, and so I advise solvers to start practicing again. I will be glad to receive originals from the contributors; meanwhile, here is something to try your teeth on (No. XXXIX). For those who do not know what a helpmate is, both players try to bring about a mating position in the required number of moves.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 415 by W. A. Beers: 1 Ra4, but also 1 Sd5, 1 Pf5, and 1 PxQ.
- No. 416 by M. Charosh: 1 Bf2, but this swell little problem is ruined by 1 QxgP. Perhaps putting B on e3 originally would correct this.
- No. 417 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sd3.
- No. 418 by L. Mortriner: 1 Sd4. This may profitably be compared with the previous problem.
- No. 419 by S. Myers: 1 Pd6.
- No. 420 by S. Costikyan: 1 Qf2, threat 2 Qf5ch. 1 . . . Kd6; 2 Kc8! 1 . . . Kd7; 2 Qf7ch. 1 . . . Sc7, 2 KxS. A very difficult problem, from the number of solvers who tripped. Too bad there are no models.
- No. 421 by M. Gershenson: 1 Pb5, PxeP; 2 Sc6. 1 . . . RxS; 2 QxRch.
- No. 422 by W. B. Suesman: 1 Rg7, BxR; 2 Bf6. 1 . . . Rf7; 2 SxPch. These elementary settings of old themes have a certain value, and here there is also a nice try: 1 Rg4, Rf6; 2 BxR, Be5.
- No. 423 by R. Cheney: 1 Bc7 threat 2 Qd1 ch. 1 . . . Bd2; 2 Qc6!
- No. 424 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Rb3, Kc5; 2 Sd6. 1 . . . others; 2 Rb5ch.

No. 425 by J. Stichka, Jr.: 1 Qf8, Bg7; 2 Rf5ch, PxR; 3 Qf6ch, BxQ; 4 SxB, Pf5. 1 . . . Bf6; 2 Re5ch, Kf5; 3 Qf7, Pe5; 4 Rf4ch, PxR.

No. 426 by J. F. Tracy: 1 Be6, g4; 2 BxP, Kg8; 3 SxSch, Kg7; 4 Kh4, Kh6; 5 Qf6ch, BxQmate. A difficult problem, but I prefer No. 425. I can see no reason for the White rook and Black knight.

CORRESPONDENCE

G. R. Emery, J. F. Tracy & Others: I am painfully embarrassed to hear of the recent ill-health of a number of my readers. A speedy convalescence!

M. Einhorn: I have amused myself by calculating the odds—about four quintillion to one—against two solvers getting identical scores for five consecutive months.

I. Burn & S. Palmer: The more the merrier.

I. Rivise: Have you moved? Sorry to be late with credit for March. Your problem is not good enough.

M. Miller: I guess it was I, since I am a member. To get credit for solutions, you must post them not later than the tenth of the month following publication of the problems.

G. F. Berry: If 1 . . . Sd5; 2 Bc2 mate. Glad to see you trying three-movers.

O. Hagman: In the Korsgaard problem, if 1 RxP, Bb7ch and White cannot force Black to mate.

Bob Stein: The two-mover shows promise, but has no solution. 1 . . . Pd6. The others are very slight, but I am using the five-mover.

F. Palatz: I had no copy of the problem. The one you inquire about is your second prize-winner, *La Vie Rennaise*, 1931—Mate in 4.

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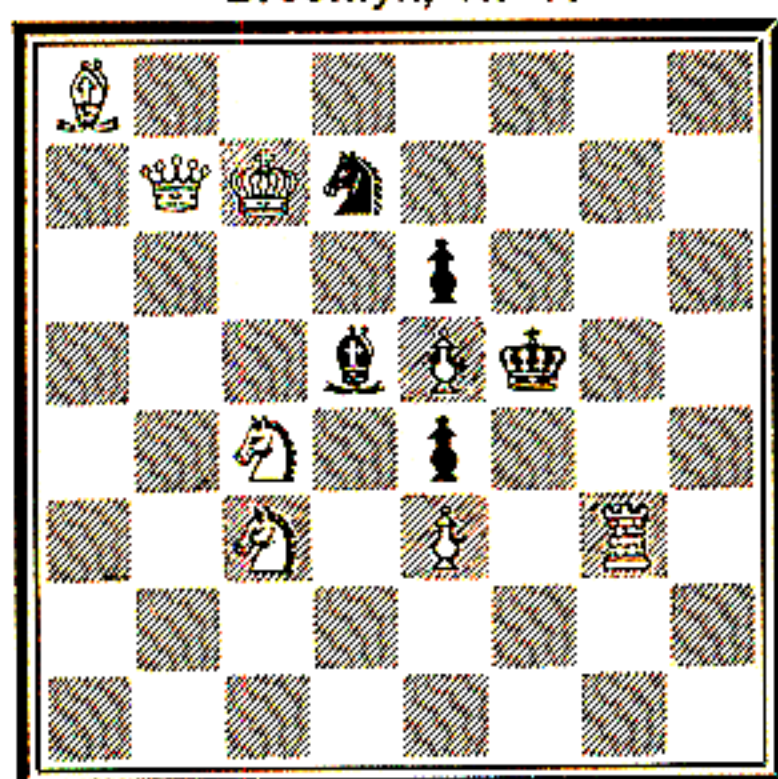
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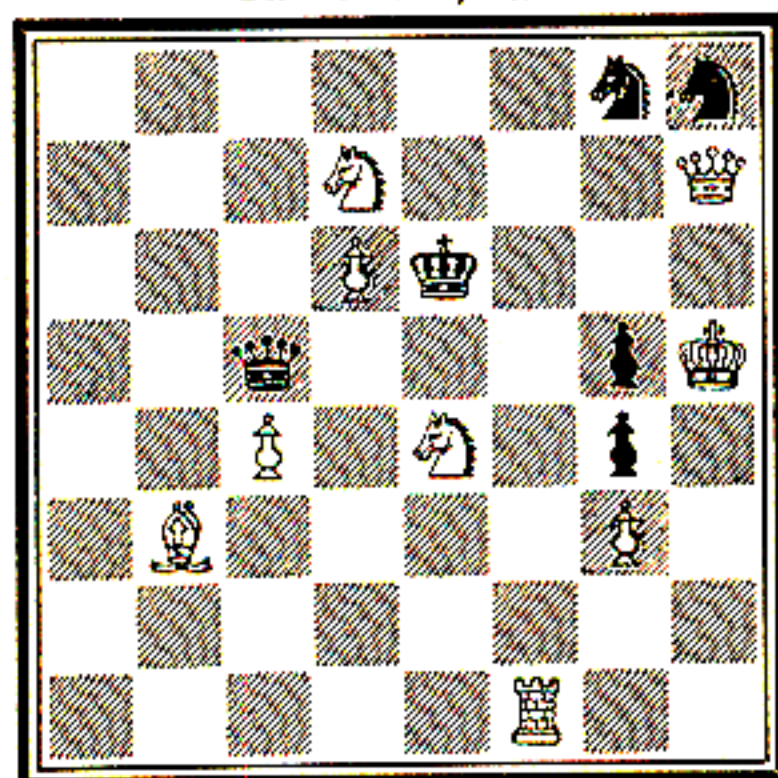
Non-members will be admitted upon presentation of a card issued by the Secretary upon request

439
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



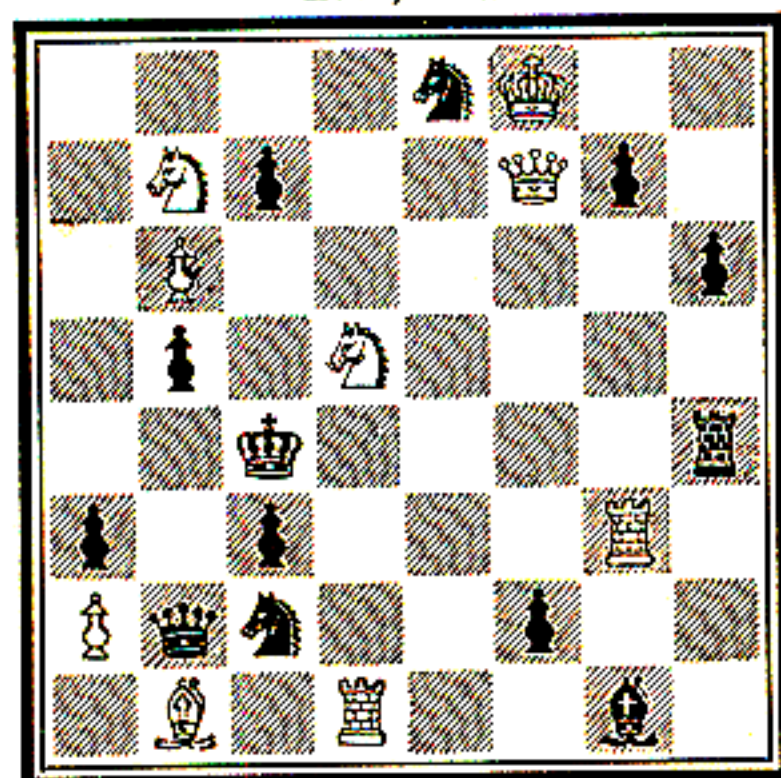
Mate in 2

440
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



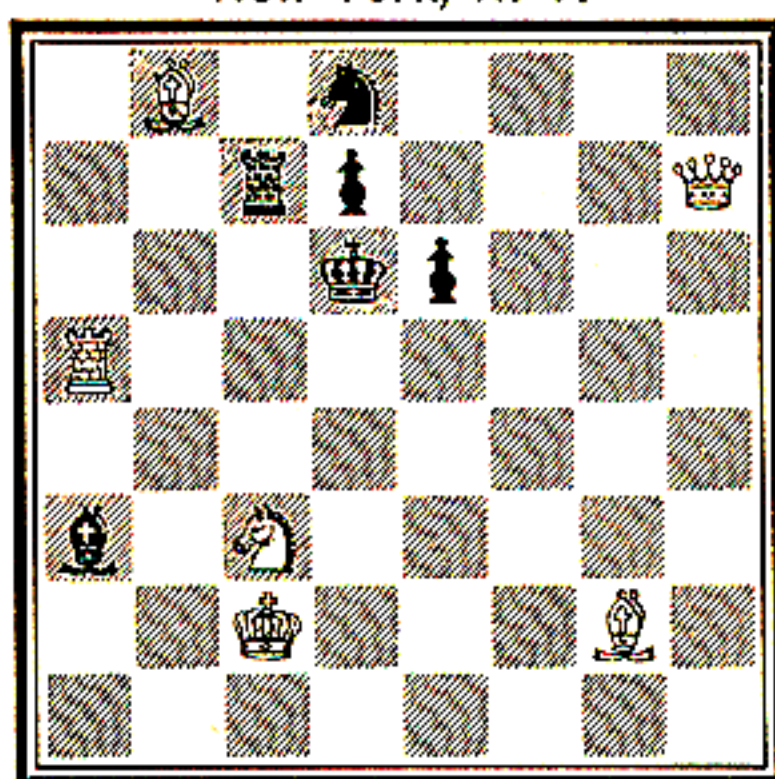
Mate in 2

441
(Original)
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



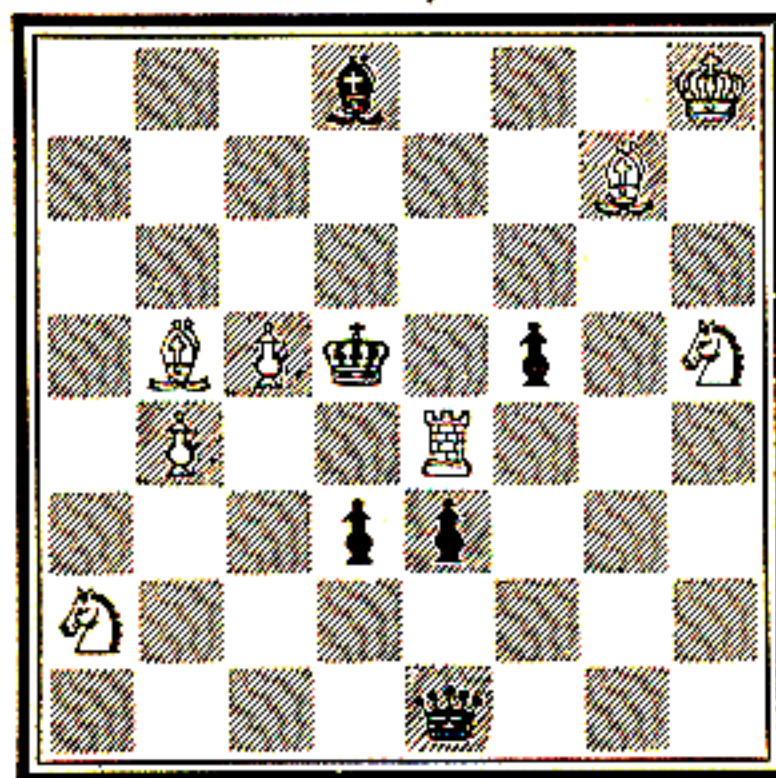
Mate in 2

442
(Original)
W. JACOBS
New York, N. Y.



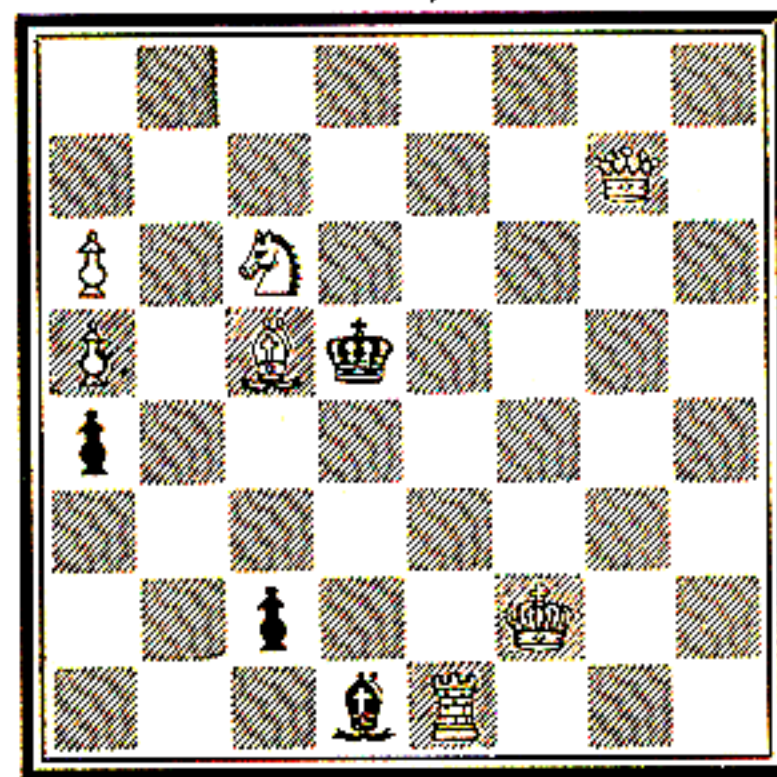
Mate in 2

443
(Original)
SHELDON MYERS
Norwood, Ohio



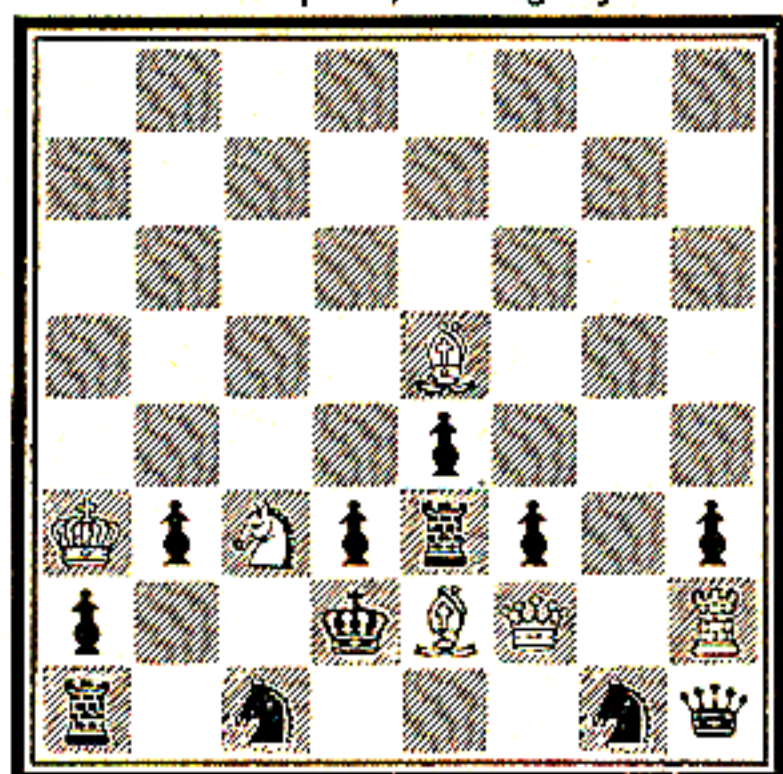
Mate in 2

444
(Original)
A. D. GRING, Jr.
Brookline, Mass.



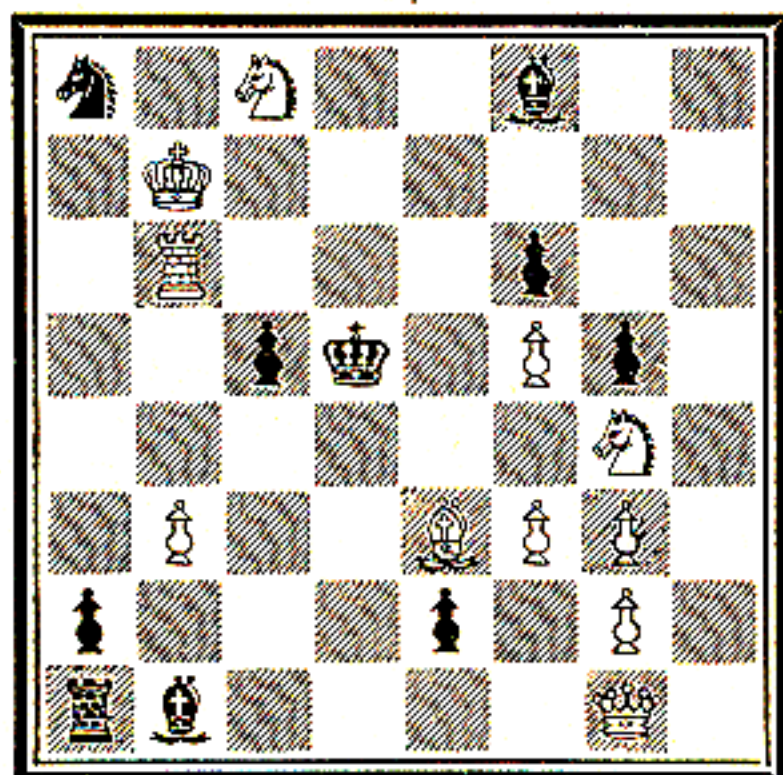
Mate in 3

445
(Original)
I. TELKES
Budapest, Hungary



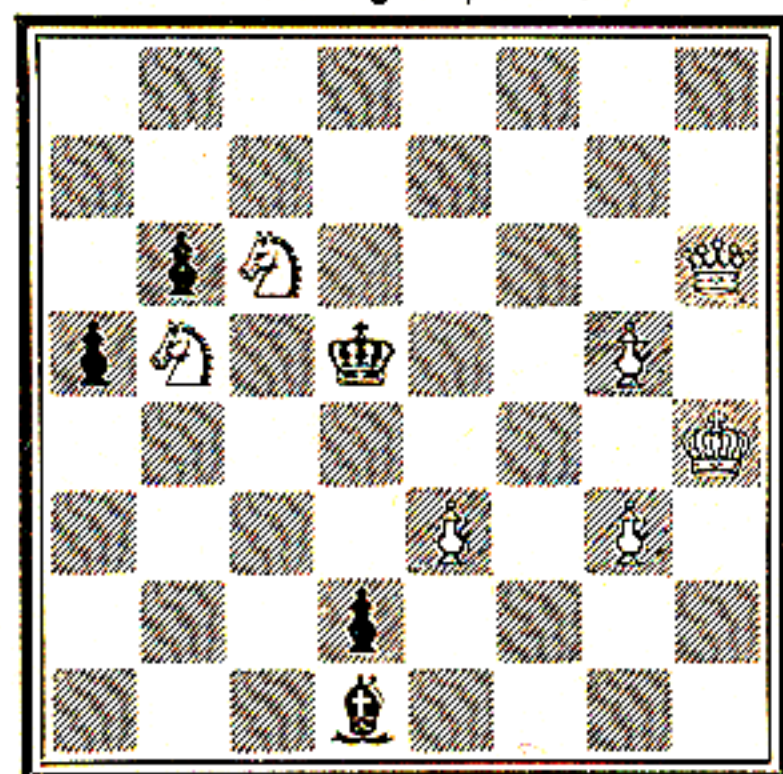
Mate in 3

446
(Original)
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



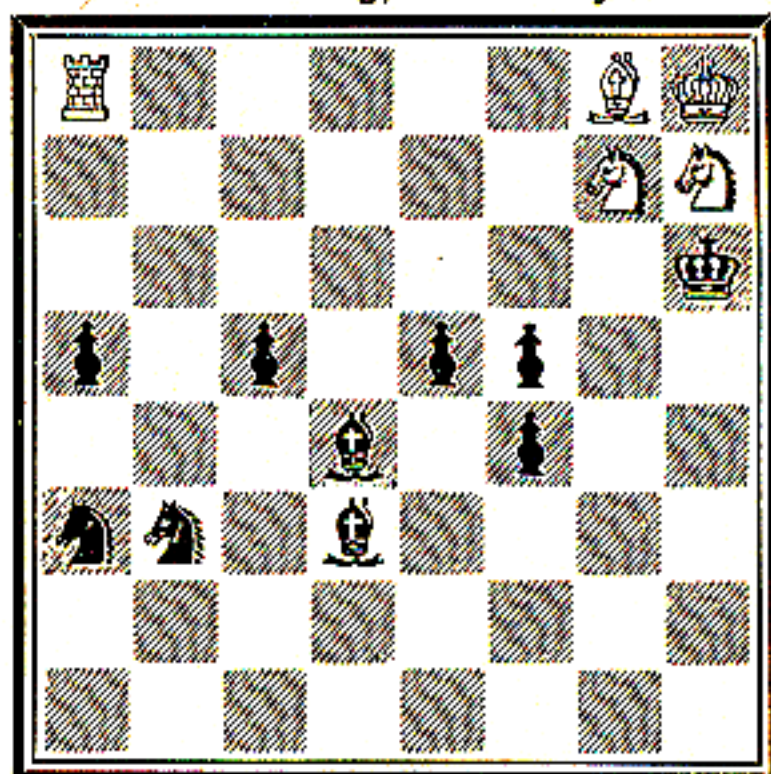
Mate in 3

447
(Original)
W. K. WIMSATT, Jr.
Washington, D. C.



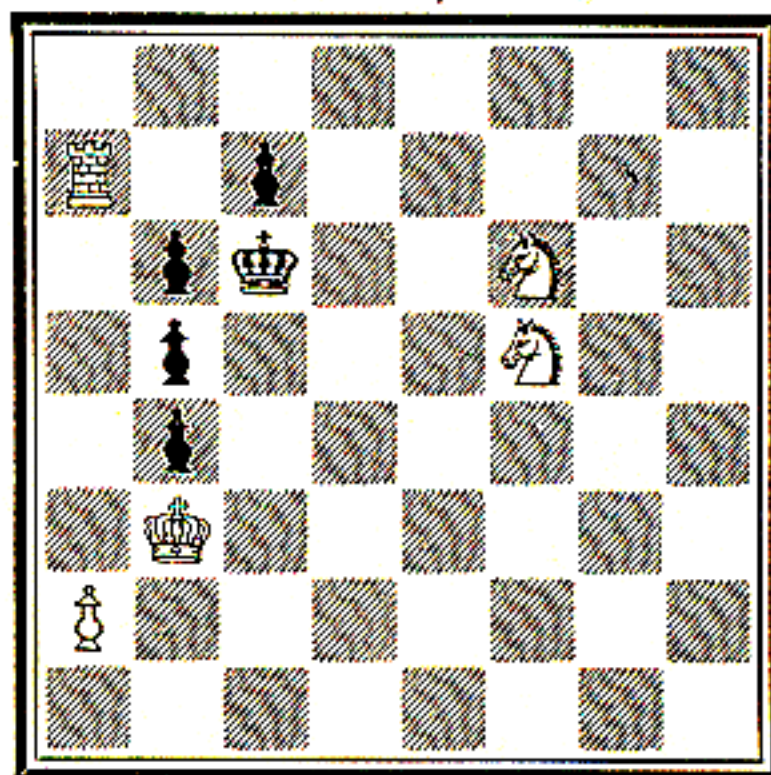
Mate in 3

448
(Original)
F. PALATZ
Hamburg, Germany



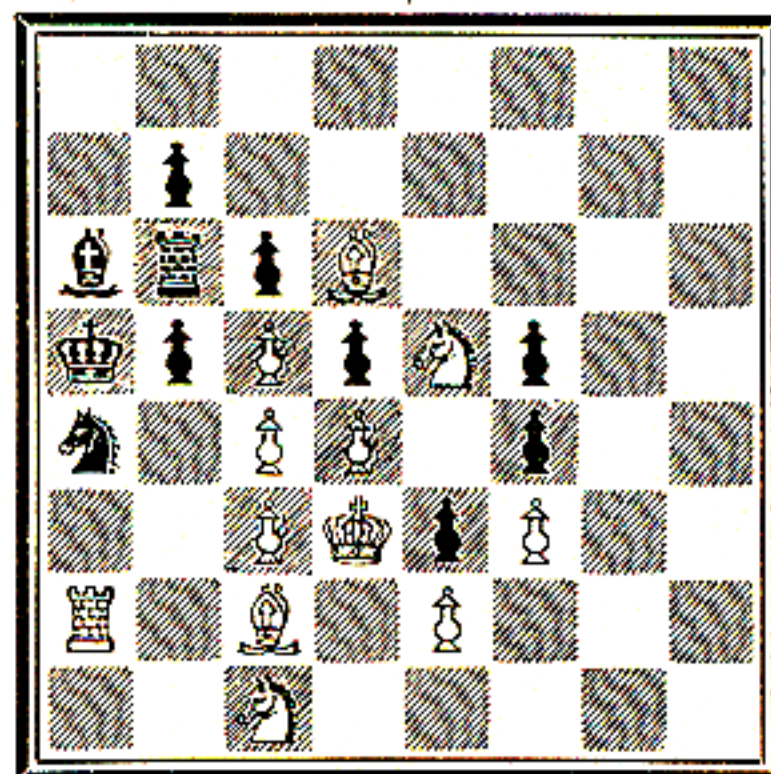
Mate in 4

449
(Original)
BOB STEIN
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 5

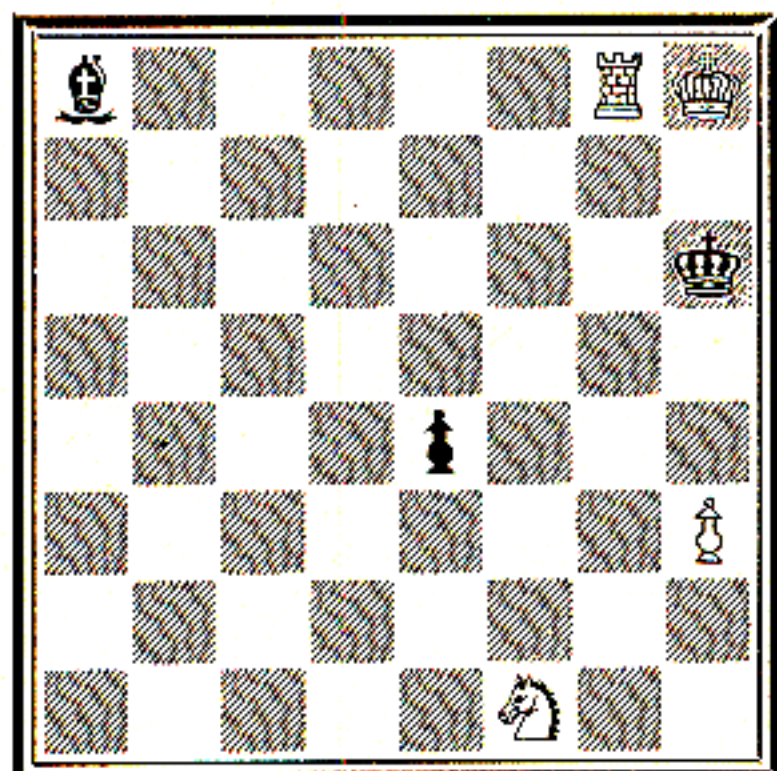
450
(Original)
JAMES STICHKA, Jr.
Ontario, Calif.



SELFmate in 3

XXXVI. KENNETH S. HOWARD

Erie, Pa.

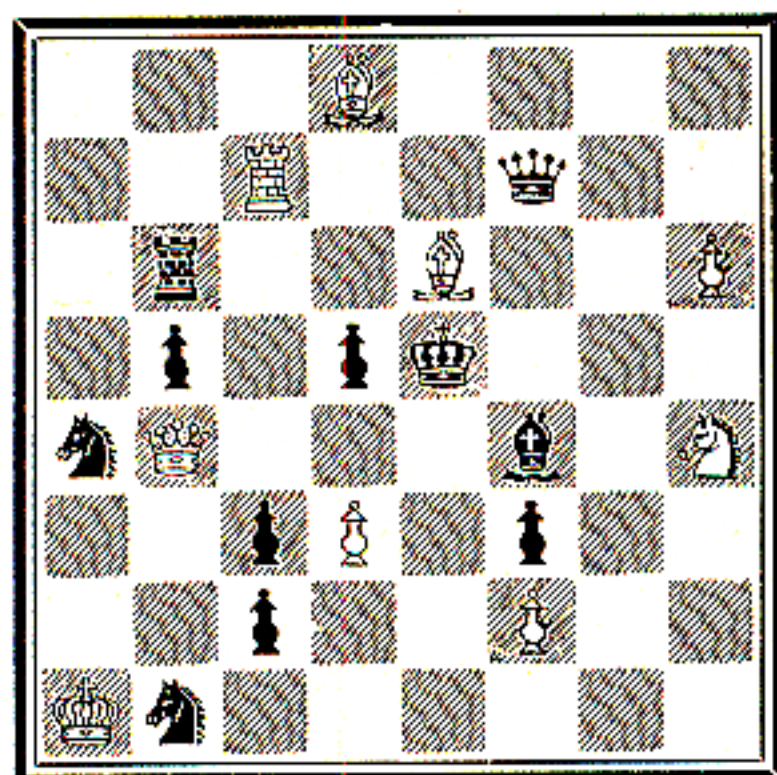
First Prize, 4-move section, Cheney
Miniature Composing Tourney

Mate in 4

XXXVII.

P. F. BLAKE

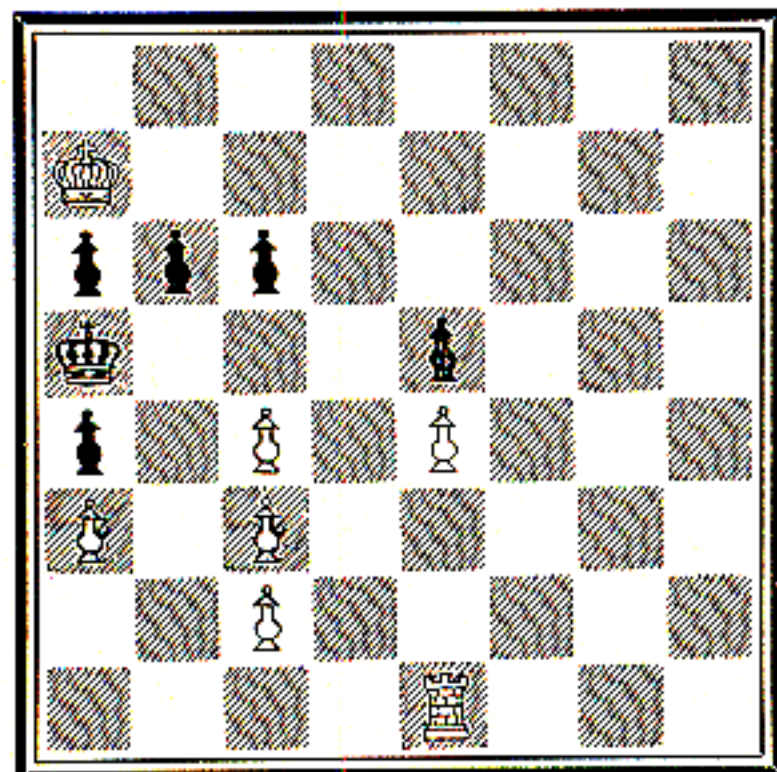
1st Prize B. C. F. 1934



Mate in 3

XXXVIII.

W. I. KENNARD

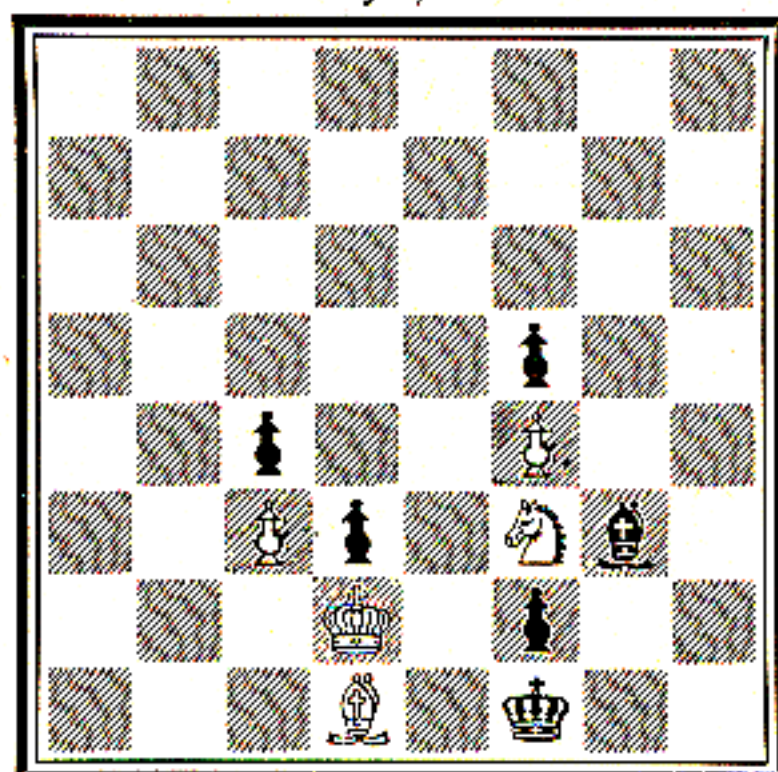


Mate in 4

XXXIX.

MANNIS CHAROSH

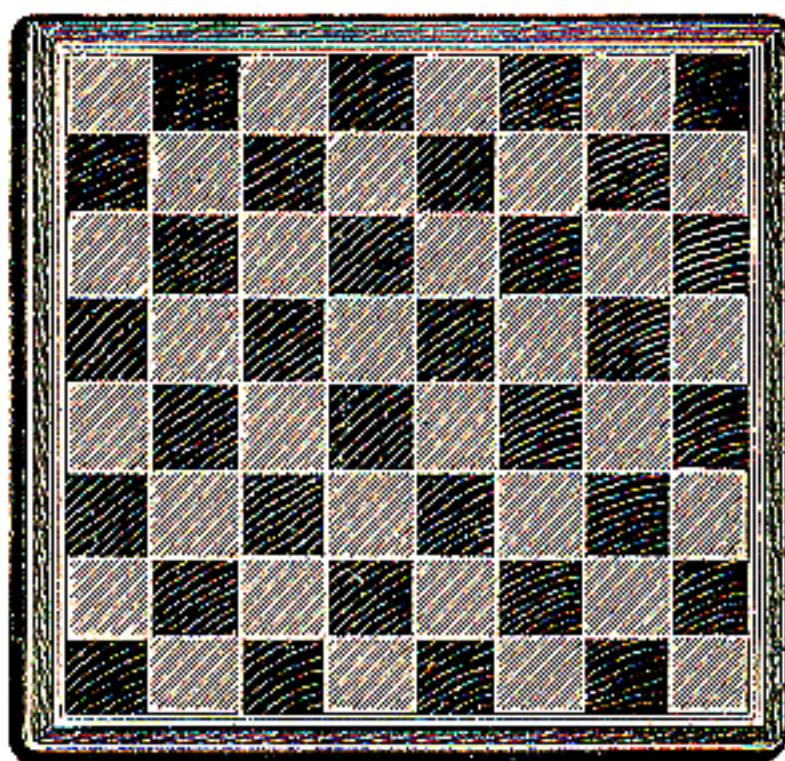
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Black plays & helps White mate in 3

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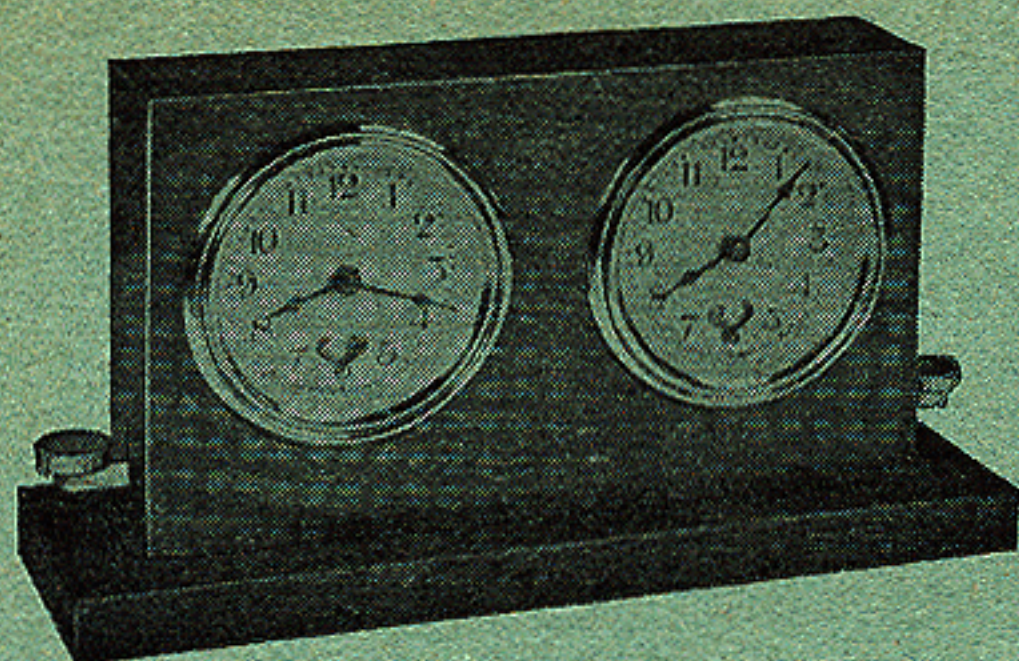
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J. F. Tracy	540	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	5	575
G. Partos	509	6	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	537
Dr. G. Dobbs	483	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	523
E. Nash	471	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	0	502
P. Murphy	467	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	0	0	494
G. Plowman	437	6	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	0	0	470
C. Fittkau	430	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	0	458
A. Chess	387	6	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	421
J. Stichka, Jr.	382	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	5	417
T. E. Knorr	369	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	407
N. Goldstein	374	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	0	5	403
F. A. Hill	365	6	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	390
Hochberg Bros.	347	6	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	381
M. Einhorn	327	6	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	361
M. Gonzalez	292	6	4	2	2	2	3	3	0	4	4	4	5	331
Dr. H. M. Berliner	297	6	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	331
E. H. Thorne	294	2	4	0	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	322
W. Towle	264	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	0	295
J. Zarbach	226	4	4	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	4	0	0	255
G. R. Emery	193	8	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	4	4	4	0	220
M. Shapiro	193	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	200
W. Patz	162	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	0	4	4	0	0	190
I. Rivise	152	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	169
M. Gershenson	111	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	0	4	0	142
H. B. Daly	96	6	4	2	2	2	3	3	0	4	0	4	5	131
G. F. Berry	113	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	124
B. B. Wisegarver	82	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	0	115
S. Braverman	79	6	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	113
L. D. Koutsouris	74	8	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Dr. Max Hersberger	62	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	0	0	0	89
A. Tokash	47	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	83
W. H. Rawlings	52	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	68
W. Vanwinkle	32	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	0	0	58
F. Grote	41	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
S. Welcome	22	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	36
A. R. Sheftel	8	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	25
W. R. Nenert	18	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
I. Burn	0	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	21
S. Palmer	0	4	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	4	0	20
O. Hagman	0	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
S. Sussman	10	2	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	19

The CHESS REVIEW

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Philadelphia - 1936

Philadelphia will be the scene of the 37th American Chess Federation Congress for 1936. The event will be held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Chess Association from August 15th to the 31st, and will be centered at the Hotel Philadelphian (formerly the Hotel Pennsylvania), located at 39th and Chestnut Sts. Here, in the heart of West Philadelphia, and within a few blocks of the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, the splendid ball room *on the first floor* has been reserved as the chessic field of battle.

Fresh from its triumph in staging the Democratic National Convention, Philadelphia is determined to make this chess tournament a notable one, and to set new standards in hospitality to the visiting players and chess lovers from every part of the country, who are expected to attend.

Until the final decision of the Directors of the American Chess Federation was made several cities loomed as strong contenders for the honor of holding the tourney. Dallas,—celebrating the Texas Centennial—had put in its bid; but William A. Ruth, President of the Philadelphia Chess Association, and Sidney T. Sharp, long a leader in chess affairs, carried the day for their home city.

On May 1, the following telegram was dispatched to Mr. Ruth, and tells its own story.

"American Chess Federation Tournament awarded Philadelphia Chess Association. All other negotiations dropped. Congratulations to you, Mr. Sharp, and associates on good work. Many thanks to Mayor Wilson, Chamber of Commerce, Hotel Keepers' Association, etc., for their splendid cooperation."

ARPAD E. ELO, President,
American Chess Federation

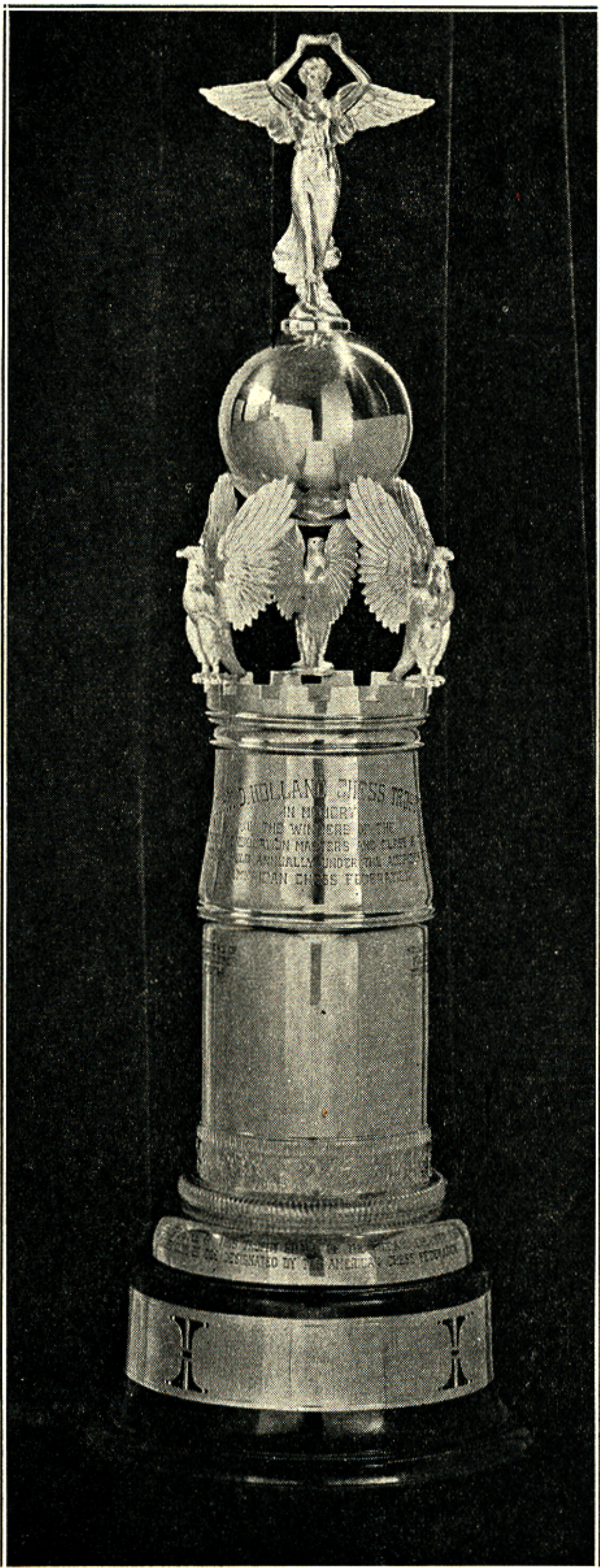
The date of the tournament was fixed after careful deliberation to accommodate many chess players who will be able to take advantage of the vacation period to participate. The large, airy ballroom of the Philadelphian Hotel will assure comfort at all times. With Fairmount Park near at hand, nightly concerts in the "Dell" by the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the beckoning shrines of historic Philadelphia, chess enthusiasts will find much of pleasure and profit in their attendance at the Congress.

In the heart of the city they will see Independence Hall, in which the Declaration of

Independence and the Constitution of the United States was signed, and in which reposes the Liberty Bell. Carpenter's Hall, the Betsy Ross House, Congress Hall, Christ Church, and the grave of Benjamin Franklin, are all located in "old" Philadelphia. Fifteen miles outside the city, and reached by fine motor roads, lies Valley Forge, camp of Washington and his Continental troops during the winter of 1777-1778. Only sixty miles away is Atlantic City, which claims the title of "the world's playground," and is well worth a visit by chess devotees from afar.

A large entry list is expected and a preliminary tournament will be held to determine the classification of the players. There will be a Masters' Section, and several Consolation Sections to accommodate all entries. The exact amount of the prizes have not yet been determined, but there will be attractive rewards for the skill of chess players in all the sections. The Kirk D. Holland Chess Trophy will be placed in competition for the first time.

Milwaukee, which staged the tournament of 1935, has already indicated that it will be represented by a strong contingent made up of veterans and younger experts. Chicago also is expected to send a strong delegation. New York is certain to be out in full force, with many of the participants of the recent United States Championship Tournament and an additional quota of Metropolitan Masters. The Philadelphia players will be headed by Jacob Levin, B. F. Winkelman, David G. Weiner, Harry Morris, Samuel Drasin, and Isaac Ash, and the local boy who can register against the invading talent, will make good indeed. All in all, some sparkling chess and an entertaining program can be looked for.—B.F.W.



THE KIRK D. HOLLAND CHESS TROPHY

The South American Championship Tournament

The sixth tournament for the Championship of South America, sponsored by the Argentine Chess Federation, was held at Mar del Plata from March 12 to 31. The sixteen contestants represented four nations: Argentina (9): I. Pleci, J. Balbochan, A. Schwartzman, L. R. Piazzini, C. Guimard, J. Vinuesa, V. Fenoglio, J. Illesco and B. H. Villegas; Chile (3): R. Flores (champion), M. Castillo and R. Letelier; Uruguay (3): J. C. Balparda (champion), C. H. Fleurquin and A. Pons; Brazil (1): R. Charlier, Champion of San Pablo.

The tournament was hotly contested and the final rankings were not decided until the last round had been completed. I. Pleci nosed out his teammate J. Schwartzman by half a point to take the title. Both players represented Argentina last year in the International Team Tournament at Warsaw.

The leading scores:

Player	W.	L.	D.	Points
I. Pleci	9	1	5	11½
J. Schwartzman	8	1	6	11
V. Fenoglio	7	3	5	9½
J. Vinuesa	8	4	3	9½

S. A. Championship Tourney March, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

I. Pleci White		V. Fenoglio Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	27 RxQ	Kt-Kt3
2 QKt-B3	QKt-B3	28 B-K5	K-B1
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	29 B-B6	K-K1
4 P-Q4	PxP	30 K-R2	Kt-Q2
5 KtxP	P-KKt3	31 B-Q4	P-Kt3
6 P-K4	B-Kt2	32 K-Kt3	K-K2
7 B-K3	P-Q3	33 B-Kt2	K-K1
8 B-K2	B-Q2	34 B-R3	R-B2
9 O-O	O-O	35 K-B4	Kt-B4
10 K-R1	Q-B1	36 R-Q6	Kt-Kt2
11 R-B1	Kt-KKt5	37 R-B6	RxR
12 BxKt	BxB	38 PxR	Kt-R4
13 P-B3	B-Q2	39 P-B7	K-Q2
14 Kt-Q5	Q-Q1	40 K-K5	KxP
15 Q-Q2	R-B1	41 K-B6	Kt-B3
16 Kt-Kt5	Kt-K4	42 KxP	K-Q2
17 P-QKt3	BxKt	43 K-Kt7	K-K1
18 PxP	RxR	44 KxP	K-B2
19 RxR	P-K3	45 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt5
20 B-Kt5!	Q-Kt1	46 P-Kt4	Kt-Q6
21 Kt-B6ch	BxKt	47 P-Kt5!	P-K4
22 BxB	R-B1	48 B-B1!	Kt-B4
23 R-Q1	Kt-Q2	49 P-R5	Kt-K3
24 B-K7	Q-B2	50 PxPch	K-B1
25 BxP	Q-B7	51 P-Kt7ch	Resigns
26 P-KR4	QxQ		

For if 51 ... KtxP; 52 B-R3ch, K-B2; 53 P-Kt6ch, K-B3; 54 B-K7ch!, etc.

S. A. Championship Tourney March, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

C. Guimard White		R. Charlier Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 P-K47	KtxP!
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	14 QKtxKt	P-Q4!
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	15 Kt-KKt5	PxP
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	16 Q-B3	Kt-K4
5 O-O	PxP	17 Q-K3	P-KR3
6 KtxP	BxB	18 KtxP	KtxKt
7 KxB	P-Kt3	19 QR-B1	Q-Kt2ch
8 P-QB4	Q-B1	20 K-Kt1	Kt-Kt4!
9 P-Kt3	B-Kt2	21 P-B3	P-K4!
10 B-Kt2	O-O	22 Kt-Kt5	R-Q6
11 P-K3	R-Q1		Resigns
12 QKt-B3	Kt-B3		

Philadelphia Tournament—1936

Contributions to the General Fund of the Tournament are invited and should be sent to:

ISAAC ASH

Chairman, Patrons' Committee

1636 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

S. A. Championship Tourney March, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

L. Piazzini White		R. Flores Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Kt-Kt5	R-B1
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	15 Kt(K)xKBP!	
3 KKt-B3	Kt-B3		P-KR3
4 P-K3	P-K3	16 Q-R5!!	PxKt
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	17 Kt-R6ch	PxKt?
6 B-Q3	B-K2	18 Q-Kt6ch	K-R1
7 O-O	O-O	19 QxPch	K-Kt1
8 P-K4	PxKP	20 QxPch	K-R1
9 KtxP	P-QKt3?	21 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
10 Kt-K5!	B-Kt2	22 Q-Kt6ch	K-R1
11 Q-B3	Q-B1	23 QR-K1!	R-B2
12 B-Kt5	R-K1?	24 QxR	Q-KB1
13 BxKt	KtxB	25 QxP	Resigns

Philadelphia Tournament—1936

Entries for this tournament should be addressed to:

SIDNEY T. SHARP

HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The admission fee is \$10.00, of which \$4.00 will be returned upon the completion of all games.

The Barasz Memorial Tournament

By LAJOS STEINER

Three years hence the Budapest Chess Club will celebrate its hundredth anniversary. During its existence this ancient organization has often been the scene of chess events of magnitude. It still does its utmost to overcome present difficult conditions and further chess interest.

Recent affairs arranged by the Club were a short visit by Alekhine and a local tourney in memory of its recently deceased member and master chess player, Sigmond Barasz. Barasz was an outstanding figure in pre-war Hungarian chess. He participated in several of the famous German "Hauptturniers" which gave so many great masters to international chess, and finally he himself gained the title at Hamburg in 1910. In 1912 he played at Breslau in the Masters' Section and won for himself an honorable place.

I was a boy when I first learned to know him. My father took me into the chess club and introduced me to a fragile-bodied, one-footed man, through whose eyes I beheld the kindest soul I ever met. He followed my progress in chess with a benevolent eye, and did not laugh when, in an attempt to attack more quickly, I developed my rook after P—KR4 via KR3. His friends will never forget him.

The outstanding Hungarian players participated in the Barasz Memorial Tournament and it ended in a well earned victory for Kornel Havasi. I led the field until the last round when he defeated me in a difficult, hard-fought game. Havasi is an ingenious man, and he plays ingenious chess. He does not strive to solve great problems—instead he attempts to play a game of chess. He knows in every situation just where he stands. If he has an even position, he is satisfied with a draw. If there are tactical chances, he plays for them. He has been a regular member of the Hungarian International Team.

My brother, Andreas Steiner, is a distinct contrast to Havasi. He does not merely play a game of chess. He lives it. He attempts to discover all the possibilities in each game he plays. So intent is he on doing this, that it is no exaggeration to say he puts his very soul into each game. If he had more time to contemplate, his results would be more in accordance with his chess abilities.

The leading scores:

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
K. Havasi	9	2	3	10½
A. Steiner	8	2	4	10
L. Steiner	8	3	3	9½
A. Szabo	7	3	4	9
Dr. Vajda	5	2	7	8½
E. Gereben	6	4	4	8

Barasz Memorial Tourney Budapest - March, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Notes by Lajos Steiner)

K. Havasi	L. Steiner
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	B-B4
5 Kt-B3	P-K3
6 B-K2	QKt-Q2
7 O-O	P-KR3

A conventional but good move. White has played the opening without attempting to win any decisive advantage, his moves being all simple developing ones. Black could therefore have played also 7 . . . B-Q3; permitting White to exchange his QB (by Kt-KR4) if he chose to do so.

8 P-QKt3	B-Q3
9 B-Kt2	O-O
10 Kt-QR4	.....

White's developing moves are now practically exhausted. He has to formulate a plan of action. The text attempts to dominate the square K5 and prepares for a possible Q side advance.

10	Kt-Kt3
11 Kt-B3	.....

This move is almost forced. 11 P-B5 is refuted by . . . KtxKt; and 11 Kt-B5 by . . . Q-K2. 11 KtxKt, PxKt; 12 P-QR4, Kt-K5 is not the type of position White should strive for.

11	PxP
----	-----

Black forced White to retract his move, but realizes now that he has gained nothing by it. A wise and good tactical move would have been 11 . . . QKt-Q2 to see what White does. If White repeated 12 Kt-QR4 then Black could try another line e. g. 12 . . . Kt-K5; 13 Kt-K5, KtxKt; 14 PxKt, B-K2, etc. The text move forces matters too early.

12 PxP	P-B4
13 Kt-QKt5	B-K2
14 Q-Kt3	P-R3
15 Kt-B3	Q-B2
16 P-QR4	PxP

As a result of the line initiated by Black's 11th move, White has a freer game, and Black must continue his attempt to weaken the White pawn formation. 16 . . . QR-B1 immediately fails because of 17 P-R5, QKt-Q2; 18 P-Q5, etc.

17 PxP	QR-B1
18 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2
19 KtxKt	.....

19 P-B4 would have been more aggressive but riskier as after . . . Kt-K1-Q3, the White QBP is hardly maintainable.

19	KtxKt
20 P-R5	Kt-Kt1
21 Kt-R4	QR-Q1

21 . . . Kt-B3 is not appealing because of 22 Kt-Kt6, QR-Q1; 23 P-Q5 etc.

22 Kt-Kt6	B-B3
23 P-Q5	BxB
24 QxB	Kt-Q2
25 PxP	BxP

25 . . . PxP was worthy of consideration as it controls the square Q4.

26 B-B3	Kt-K4
27 B-Q5	B-B4

At this point Black overestimates his chances and completely ignores White's possibilities. Better would have been 27 . . . Kt-Kt5 forcing a weakening of the White K side pawn position and at the same time making impossible the K side attack that later developed; or 27 . . . KR-K1 followed by . . . B-B4 only when forced after White plays R-K1.

28 P-R3	KR-K1
29 R-R3	. . . . .

White threatens to play his R to the K side and commence an attack utilizing the diagonals of the B and Q. Black fails to provide for this.

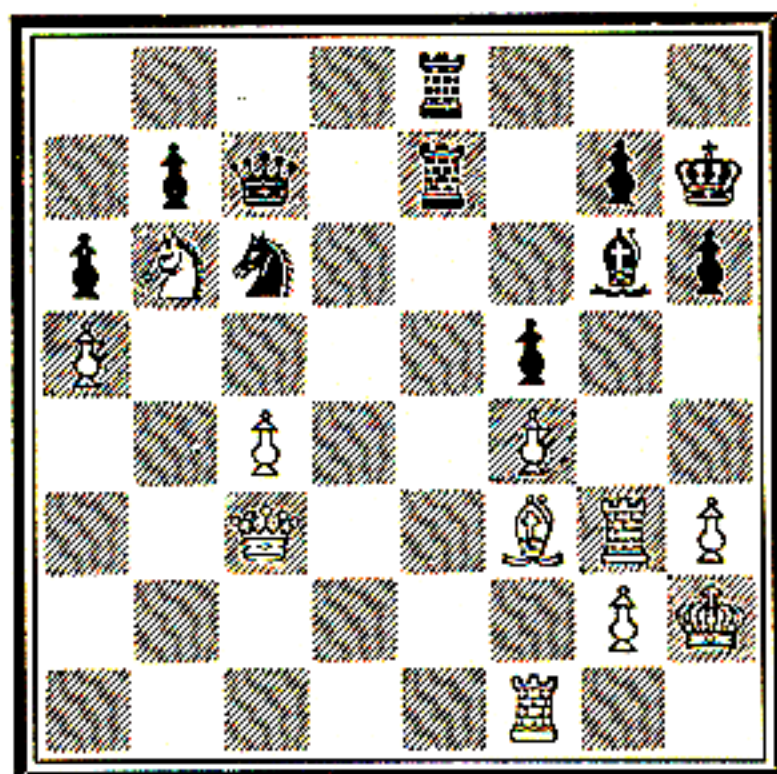
29	R-K2
--------------	------

Correct was 29 . . . Kt-B3 to answer 30 R-KKt3 with 30 . . . Q-K4.

30 R-KKt3	K-R2
31 Q-Q4	B-Kt3
32 P-B4	Kt-B3
33 Q-B3	P-B4
34 K-R2	QR-K1
35 B-B3	. . . . .

White's position looks very good on the surface. He controls the important center squares and his pieces are well posted. But it is difficult to find a good way to increase his advantage while his Q side pawns require guarding. Therefore, as a good tactician, he chooses a tactical and philosophical line. Taking advantage of the fact that Black is a poor tactician and is under time pressure, he sets a rather cunning trap. If Black falls for it, well and good; if not, then the game is a draw.

L. Steiner



K. Havasi

35	QxP
--------------	-----

And Black swallows the bait—hook, line and sinker. 35 . . . R-K6 forces a draw immediately: 36 Kt-Q5, RxQ; 37 KtxQ, R-QB1; 38 BxKt, RxP; 39 BxP, R(B1)xKt; 40 BxP, R-R5 etc. The first rule of elementary tactics is: Never jump into a combination when you are short on time. Elementary tactics happens to be my weakness.

36 B-R5!
----------	-----------

This wins the Q and the game. 36 . . . QxR fails because of 37 BxBch followed by 38 BxR and White is a piece ahead. Black had calculated upon 36 BxKt, QxR; 37 BxR, RxB or 36 Kt-Q5, Q-K4! etc.

36	QxRch
37 QxQ	BxB
38 Kt-Q5	R-K4
39 R-QKt1	Kt-Q1

39 . . . KtxP fails because of 40 Q-QB3 and the White R gains access to the 7th rank. But 39 . . . P-B5 would open greater possibilities for Black. E. G.: 40 QxBP, KtxP; 41 Q-Q2? KtxP! etc. Or 40 KtxP, KtxP; etc. Or 40 Q-QB3, P-B6!; 41 RxP (PxP, R-Kt4!), R-Kt4; 42 Kt-B6ch, K-R1; 43 KtxR, PxP; 44 R-Kt1, Kt-K4 etc.

40 R-Kt6	B-B2
41 R-Q6	R-K5
42 Q-KB3	B-Kt3
43 R-Q7	K-R1
44 Q-KKt3	B-B2
45 Q-Q6	. . . . .

45 Q-Kt8 would be met by 45 . . . Kt-K3; 46 QxP, Kt-B4, etc.

45	R(K5)-K3
46 Q-B4	. . . . .

Q-Kt8 now was also possible.

46	R-K7
47 Q-B3	R(K7)-K4
48 Kt-B7	R-B1
49 Q-R3	K-Kt1
50 Q-Q6	Kt-B3
51 Kt-Q5	R-K3
52 Q-B5	R-Kt1
53 Q-B2	. . . . .

With his ingenious Q maneuvers White has disorganized the Black pieces and the KBP must now fall without in any way freeing the Black position.

53	Kt-K4
54 R-B7	R(Kt)-K1
55 Q-R7	. . . . .

The pawn has to be captured by the Kt, as after QxBP, B-Kt3 allows Black to free his position somewhat.

55	Kt-B3
56 Q-B5	Kt-Q1
57 Kt-K7ch	K-R1
58 KtxP	R-QB3
59 RxR	KtxR
60 Kt-Q6	R-K2
61 KtxP	R-K3
62 Kt-Q6	Kt-Q1
63 KtxBch	KtxKt
64 Q-KB8ch	Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament

For the second successive year the Russian Chess Federation has sponsored an international masters tournament. The scene of action was again the Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. It would appear to be the intent of the Federation to make this event an annual affair. The enormous crowds that again filled all the available seats and waited outside to hear the results attest to the popularity of such a course, and the increasing hold the game has taken on the Russian people.

The tournament was a double round-robin held from May 14th to June 8th and limited to 10 invited contestants. The competitors were: J. R. Capablanca (Cuba), former World Champion; Dr. Emanuel Lasker (England), former World Champion; M. Botwinnik, Champion of Russia; Salo Flohr, (Czecho-Slovakia); Andreas Lilienthal, (Hungary); E. Eliskases, (Austria); and V. Ragozin, I. Kan, G. Loewenfish, and N. Rjumin—all of Russia.

The contest early resolved itself into a two man duel between Capablanca and Botwinnik for premier honors. They both played sterling chess, Capablanca being the only contestant to emerge from the 18 rounds of play undefeated. The margin of one point by which the Cuban emerged the victor can be directly traced to his victory over the Russian Champion in the seventh round. This was Botwinnik's only loss.

Third place went to Salo Flohr, who tied last year with Botwinnik for first. The Czecho-Slovak star was decidedly off form to judge from the results. Not that finishing third in such company is discreditable. But one does not expect to see Flohr lose four games in one tournament. Future generations may well have this item featured for them as a "Curious Chess Fact"!

Andreas Lilienthal of Hungary, who has been living in Russia for quite some time and is re-

ported to have transferred his allegiance to the U. S. S. R., captured fourth prize with a fifty percent score. V. Ragozin finished fifth, half a point behind.

Next in order came Dr. Emanuel Lasker, dean of the competitors. He did very well in the first half of the tournament—winning two, drawing six, and losing only one game—but fared poorly in the home stretch. To see the "old maestro" finish out of the prize money was indeed a novelty. He is now in his 68th



(Reproduced from "64")

year and his performance in this tournament appears to indicate that Father Time has at last succeeded in driving his redoubtable adversary to the edge of the board. Results of any one tournament, however, should never be taken at full face value. Dr. Lasker may still prove at the forthcoming Nottingham Tournament that there are a few good checkmates still in his system.

Moscow International Masters' Tournament—1936

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Won	Lost	Drawn	First Half	Second Half	Total Points	Rank
1	J. R. Capablanca.	.	.	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	13	I
2	M. M. Botwinnik	0	1/2	.	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	12	II
3	S. Flohr.....	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	.	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	0	9 1/2	III
4	A. Lilienthal....	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	9	IV
5	V. Ragozin.....	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	8 1/2	V
6	Dr. E. Lasker...	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1	1	8	
7	I. Kan.....	1/2	0	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	0	7 1/2	
8	G. Loewenfish..	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	7 1/2	
9	N. Rjumin.....	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	7 1/2	
10	E. Eliskases....	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	7 1/2	



TOP ROW (Left to Right): J. R. Capablanca, M. M. Botvinnik.
 BOTTOM ROW (Left to Right): S. Flohr, A. Lilienthal, V. Ragozin.
 (Reproduced from "64")

Moscow International Tournament
 May, 1936

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

V. Ragozin

White

N. Rjumin

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10 Q-Q2	P-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	11 O-O-O	P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	12 B-Kt3	PxP
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	13 KtxP	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-B3	O-O	14 B-Q3	Q-R4
6 P-K4	P-Q3	15 B-Kt1	R-Q1
7 P-K5	PxP	16 Q-K3	BxKt
8 PxP	Kt-Kt5	17 PxB	Q-R6ch
9 B-B4	Kt-Q5!	18 K-Q2	Kt-QKt4ch
		Drawn	

Moscow International Tournament
 May, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by J. R. Capablanca)

E. Eliskases

White

J. R. Capablanca

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 P-K3	O-O
6 Kt-KB3	QKt-Q2
7 QR-B1	P-B3
8 Q-B2	PxP

My favorite defense. It gives Black a comfortable position; the locked in Queen's Bishop does not matter as White cannot prevent . . . P-QB4 much longer.

9 BxP

10 BxB

11 O-O

12 QxKt

13 Q-Q3

Kt-Q4

QxB

KtxKt

P-QKt3

.....

With the intention of playing B-R6 to exchange Bishops and cause a weakness on Black's Q side.

13

14 Q-K2

KR-Q1

P-QR4

To safeguard the Bishop. Ordinarily . . . B-Kt2 is played with a perfectly good game.

15 P-K4

16 KR-Q1

B-Kt2

QR-Kt1

I thought for more than thirty minutes over this move, which should lead to a better position for Black.

17 Q-K3

If 17 B-R6, B-R1!

17

18 B-Kt5

.....

P-QB4

PxP

Strange as it may seem, I completely forgot my original intention when I played 16 . . . R-Kt1. I should have played . . . Kt-B3 and if 19 PxP, RxRch; 20 RxR, QxP; 21 QxQ, PxQ; 22 P-K5, Kt-Q4 with a better game; and if 19 P-K5, Kt-Q4 and White has only one continuation which may hold the game, although Black would obtain the better endgame even in that event: 20 Q-Kt5, QxQ; 21 KtxQ, PxP; 22 RxP, R(Kt)-B1; 23 RxR, RxR; 24 R-QB4.

At any rate that was the move I intended to make. As it stands now the game is simplified and a quick draw results.

19 KtxP

20 P-KB3

21 Kt-K2

22 RxR

23 R-Q2

24 Kt-B3

25 KtxB

26 Kt-B3

27 K-B1

28 RxR

29 K-K2

30 Q-Q2

31 QxQch

Kt-B4

R(Kt)-B1

RxRch

R-Q1

B-R3

BxB

P-KR3

R-Q2

Q-Q1

QxR

K-B1

K-K1

KxQ

Drawn

Translated from "64" by A. Sims.

Moscow International Tourney

May, 1936

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

E. Eliskases

White

V. Ragozin

Black

1 P-Q4

2 P-QB4

3 Kt-QB3

4 P-K3

5 Q-R4ch

6 Kt-B3

7 B-Q2

8 Q-B2

9 R-Q1

10 B-B1

11 P-QR3

12 P-B5!

13 B-Kt5

14 KtxKt

15 QxKP

16 B-Q3

17 Q-B4

18 P-R4

Kt-KB3

P-K3

B-Kt5

P-Q4

Kt-B3

O-O

B-Q2

R-K1

B-Q3

P-QR4

P-R5!

B-KB1

Kt-K5

PxKt

R-R4

P-B4

B-K2

B-B3

19 B-Q2

20 B-B3

21 P-KKt4!

22 P-Kt5

23 Q-Kt3

24 B-Q2

25 O-O

26 Kt-K5

27 P-B6

28 R-B1

29 P-B3

30 B-Kt5

31 PxP

32 Q-Kt2

33 B-Q3

34 PxB

35 R-B3

36 B-K3

R-R1

Kt-K2!

B-B3

Kt-Q4

B-K2

R-KB1!

B-K1

P-QKt3

B-Q3

K-R1

Kt-K2

P-B5!

Kt-B4

KtxQP

BxKt??

Kt-Kt6

BxP

Kt-Q5!

37 BxKt

38 Q-B2!

39 Q-K3

40 Q-Q4!

41 Q-KKt4

42 P-B4

43 PxP e. p.

44 B-Kt6

45 R-KKt3

46 K-R2

47 R(B)-KKt1

QxBch

Q-Q2

B-Q4

P-B4

Q-KB2

P-R5!

PxP

R-KKt1

Q-KKt2

QR-Q1

B-B5

48 P-B5!

49 K-R3!

50 Q-KB4

51 Q-K3

52 P-B6

53 RxQ

54 K-R2

55 K-Kt3

56 K-B2

57 QxR!

R-Q7ch

B-K7

R-Q5

B-Q6

QxB

B-B4ch

RxPch

R-R6ch

RxR

Resigns

Moscow International Tourney

May, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Botwinnik

White

J. R. Capablanca

Black

1 Kt-KB3

2 P-B4

3 P-KKt3

4 B-Kt2

5 O-O

6 P-Kt3

7 B-Kt2

8 Kt-B3

9 P-Q4!

10 KtxKt

11 KxB

12 QxP

13 P-K4!

14 QR-Q1

15 P-B3

16 R-Q2

17 KR-Q1

18 R-Q3

19 P-K5

20 Q-B2

21 Q-Q2

22 P-QR3

23 Kt-K2!

24 Kt-B4

25 P-KR4

Kt-KB3

P-K3

P-QKt3

B-Kt2

P-B4

Kt-B3

B-K2

O-O

KtxP

BxB

PxKt

Q-B2

QR-Q1

Q-Kt2

Kt-K1

P-B4

B-Kt4

B-B3

B-K2

R-B2

B-Kt5

B-B1

Kt-B2

P-Kt3

P-QKt4

26 PxP

27 R-QB1!

28 RxKt

29 KtxKP

30 RxR

31 P-KKt4

32 K-R3

33 Q-Q3

34 P-Kt4

35 P-QKt5

36 P-Kt5

37 R-Q6?

38 PxBdis.ch.

39 B-B6

40 B-K7

41 Q-B3

42 P-Kt6

43 Q-Kt7

44 K-R2

45 K-R1

46 K-Kt1

47 K-R2

48 Q-Kt2

49 Q-B2ch

Resigns

QxKtP

Q-Kt2

QxR

PxKt

P-B5

Q-K2

Q-Kt2

K-Kt2

P-QR4

P-R5

B-B4!

BxR

K-B1

K-K1

R-B4!

K-Q2

Q-B3!

QxBPch

Q-KKt6ch

QxRPch

Q-K8ch

K-B3

R-Q4!

K-Kt4

Moscow International Tourney

May, 1936

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Loewenfish

White

E. Eliskases

Black

1 Kt-KB3

2 P-B4

3 P-Q4

4 Kt-B3

5 P-KKt3

6 B-Kt2

7 O-O

8 P-K4

9 P-Q5

10 Q-B2

11 Kt-K1

12 Kt-Q3

13 QxKt

14 P-B3?

15 P-KKt4

16 B-Q2

17 B-K1

18 Q-K2

19 Q-KB2

20 R-Q1

21 B-R3!

22 Q-Kt2

Kt-KB3

P-Q3

P-KKt3

B-Kt2

QKt-Q2

O-O

R-K1

P-K4

Kt-B4

P-QR4

Kt-R4!

KtxKt

P-KB4!

P-B5!

Kt-B3

Kt-Q2!

B-B3!

K-Kt2

Kt-B4

P-KR4!

R-R1

B-R5

23 Kt-Kt5

24 KRxB

25 P-Kt5?

26 QxB

27 K-R1

28 R-KKt1

29 P-B5!?

30 KtxBP

31 RxPch

32 Q-B5ch

33 Q-B6ch

34 Q-B5ch

35 R-Kt1ch

36 Q-B6

37 QxQP

38 Q-K6ch

39 RxQ

40 Q-R6ch

41 P-KR4

42 Q-K6ch

43 Q-R3

Resigns

BxB

Kt-R3!

BxB

QxPch

Q-K2

K-R3!

KtxP

QxKt

KxR

K-R3

K-R2

K-Kt1

Q-Kt2

R-KR2!

Kt-Q6!

K-R1

RxR

K-Kt1

Kt-K8!

K-R2

QR-KKt1

Some Interesting Positions from the Moscow International Tournament

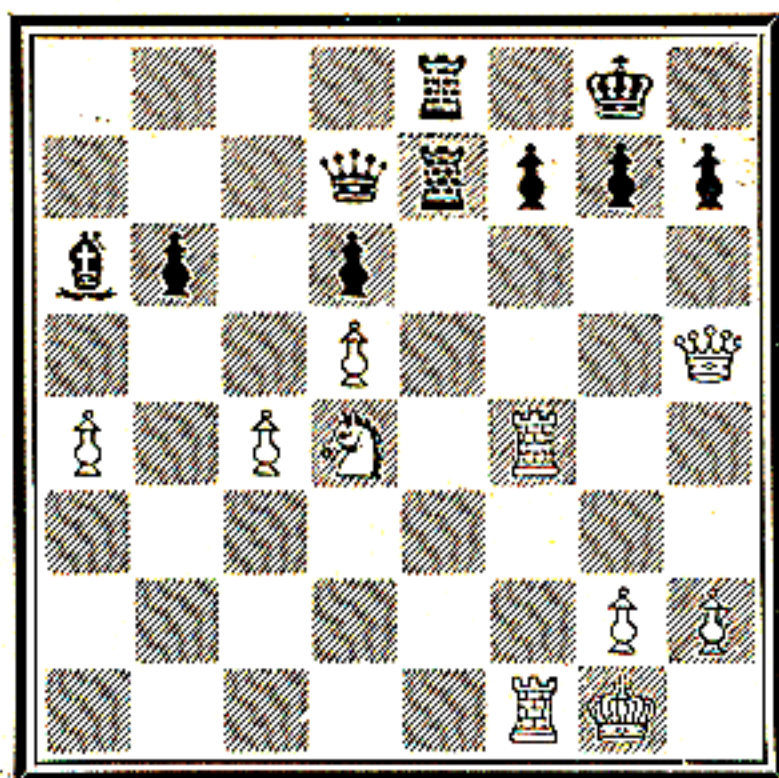
By FRED REINFELD

All the great International Tournaments played in Russia have been remarkable for the unusually lively games which they have produced—partly because of the imaginative style for which Russian masters have always been noted, partly because the intense interest of the spectators (generally focussed in the United States on such profound thinkers as Max Schmeling) seems to have a tonic effect on the masters. The most recent Russian tournament was no exception to the rule, and produced quite a few interesting situations.

I

In the game between Kan and Flohr (9th round), the latter gave himself a cramped position from the start. The Russian master utilized this to build up a powerful attack, and after his 35th move play continued as follows:

S. Flohr



I. Kan

35 P-Kt3

On 35 . . . BxP Kan intended 36 Kt-B5, BxR; 37 R-R4, P-R3; 38 Kt-Pch, PxKt; 39 QxRP, and if 39 . . . P-B4; 40 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 41 R-R7ch, K-Kt3; 42 R-R6ch, K-Kt4; 43 Q-B6ch, K-B5; 44 R-R4ch, K-K6; 45 Q-Q4ch, K-K7; 46 R-B4 and mate is unavoidable! However, with 39 . . . P-B3!! Black holds the draw in hand after 40 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 41 Q-R7ch, etc. (not 41 R-R7ch, K-Kt3; 42 R-R6ch, K-B4! and the K escapes).

36 Q-Kt5 R-K8

And now 36 . . . BxP would lose by 37 Kt-B5, BxR; 38 Kt-R6ch! and no matter where the K moves, 39 Q-B6 wins very quickly.

37 Kt-B5	RxRch
38 RxR	R-K4
39 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
40 Q-B4	BxP?

A mistake in a difficult position. 40 . . . P-B4 would also lose, it is true (41 Kt-Kt4!); but 40 . . . Q-K2! would have yielded an adequate defence.

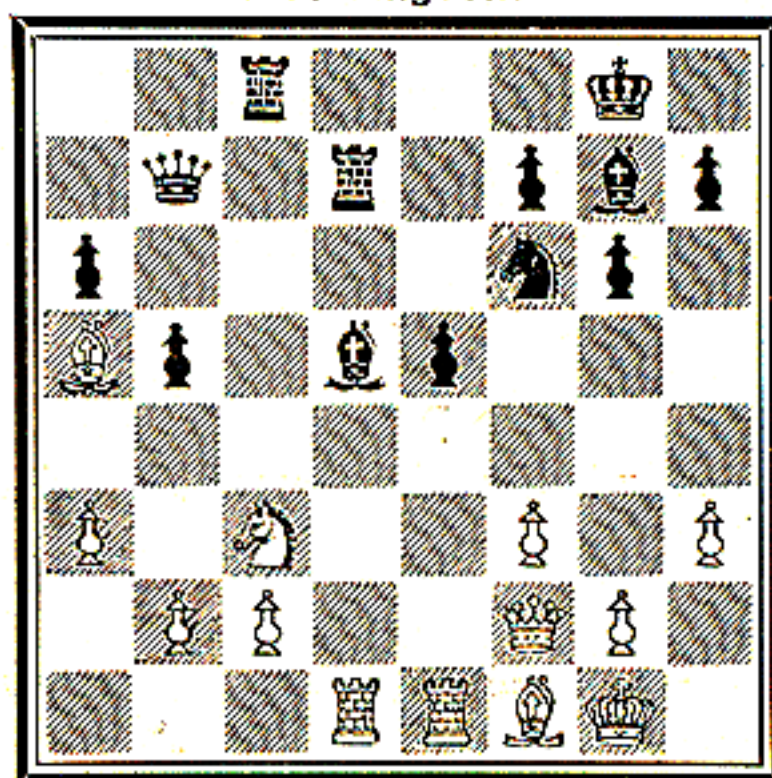
41 Kt-Kt4! R-B4

Or 41 . . . BxR; 42 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 43 Kt-B6ch, K-R1; 44 Q-B8 mate. Flohr resigned after his last move, as he loses a piece with no compensation.

II

In the following round Ragosin, who seems to be the best Russian player after Botvinnik, brought off a very beautiful combination against Dr. Lasker. The veteran deliberately allowed the combination with

V. Ragosin



Dr. Lasker

21 RxP Kt-Kt5!!
22 R(K5)xB

Evidently the move Lasker relied on.

22 RxR

After 22 . . . KtxQ; 23 RxR White would have a winning game.

23 BPxKt BxKt!
24 RxR BxB

Now White could have saved the exchange with 25 Q-B3, Q-R2ch (25 . . . RxP?? 26 R-Q8ch); 26 K-R1. But he evidently disliked the position arising from 26 . . . RxP; 27 P-Kt4, B-Kt3, which is quite a bit in Black's favor.

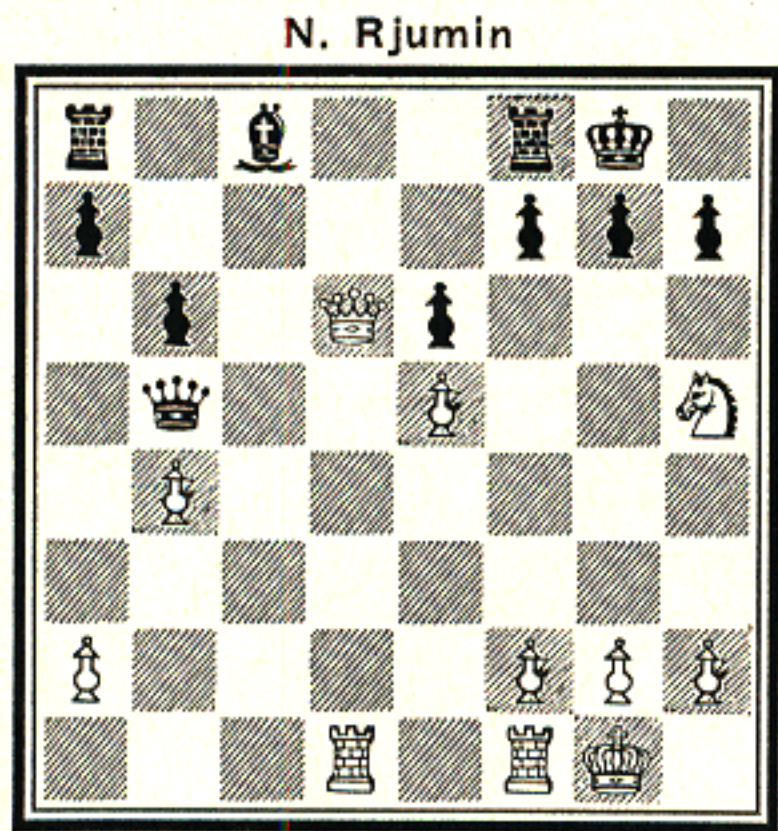
25 R-Q6 B-B2

Wins the exchange, as the R's remaining moves are forced.

26 R-KB6 B-Q1
27 R-Q6 B-K2!
28 R-Kt6 QxR
29 QxQ B-B4ch and wins

III

The seventh round produced a very curious exhibition by Loewenfish and Rjumin, both of whom are ordinarily keen tacticians!



G. Loewenfisch

In this position Loewenfisch should have continued his development and established the communication of his Rs by . . . B-R3. Instead, he blundered badly with:

26 Q-K7??

Allowing his opponent to win off-hand by Kt-B6 ch!! PxKt; 28 PxP and Black is helpless against the double threat of mate by either 29 QxRch! or 29 Q-Kt3ch etc. I prophesy that this will become an ever-present favorite in collections of masters' mistakes!

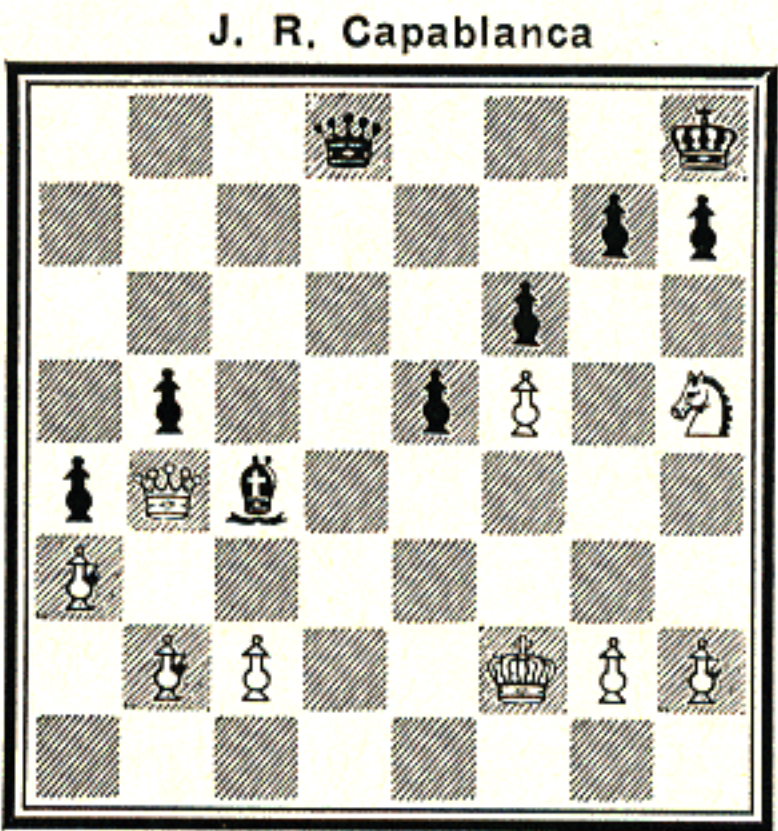
27 Kt-Kt3??

And the game was given up as a draw 12 moves later.

IV

It can easily be imagined what a considerable source of satisfaction it must have been to Capa-

blanca to defeat his great rival Lasker. The fact that Capablanca selected the Sicilian Defense seems to indicate that he "meant business;" but too frequent simplification whittled down his advantage until the following position was arrived at.



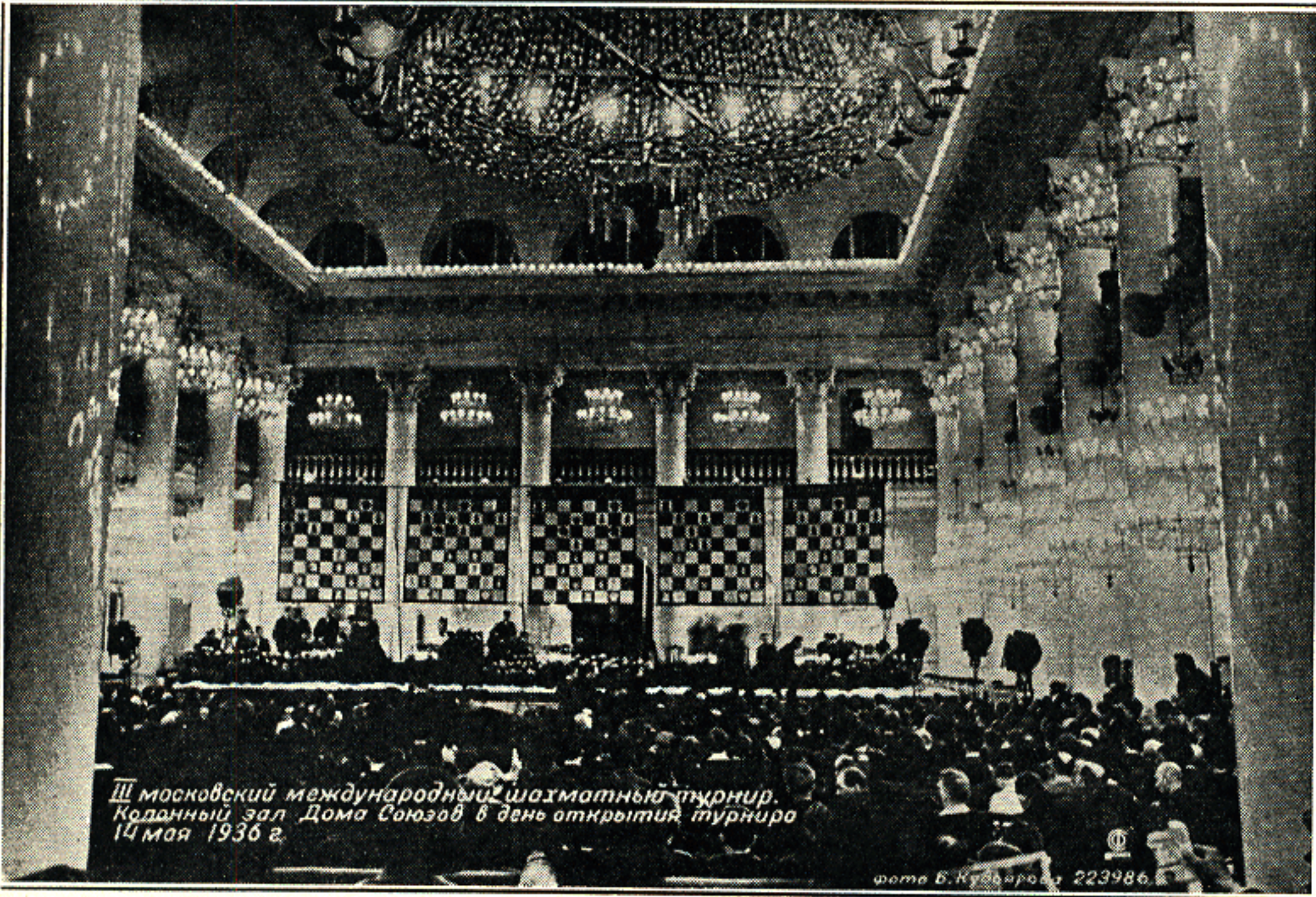
Dr. Lasker

Capablanca points out a simple drawing line here by 38 K-K1 and then if 38 . . . P-R3; 39 P-QKt3, PxP; 40 PxP, B-B2; 41 Q-Kt4, Q-KB1; 42 P-QR4 etc. But once more Lasker makes a slip toward the end of the five-hour session and plays

38 Q-B3?

Very bad: the mating threat is lifted, thus giving Black's Q freedom of action.

38 Q-Q8!
39 Kt-Kt3 P-R3



MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL MASTERS TOURNAMENT
(Reproduced through the courtesy of the Russian Chess Federation)

A neat *Zugzwang* problem; White must lose at least a P, for example 40 P-R3, K-R2; 41 K-K3, Q-QB8ch; 42 K-B2, Q-B5ch; 43 Q-B3, Q-Q7ch etc.

40 P-Kt3	PxP
41 PxP	BxP
42 Kt-B1	Q-Kt8!
43 P-Kt4	B-B5
44 Kt-K3	Q-KR8
45 KtxB	.....

On 45 K-Kt3, Q-K5 wins.

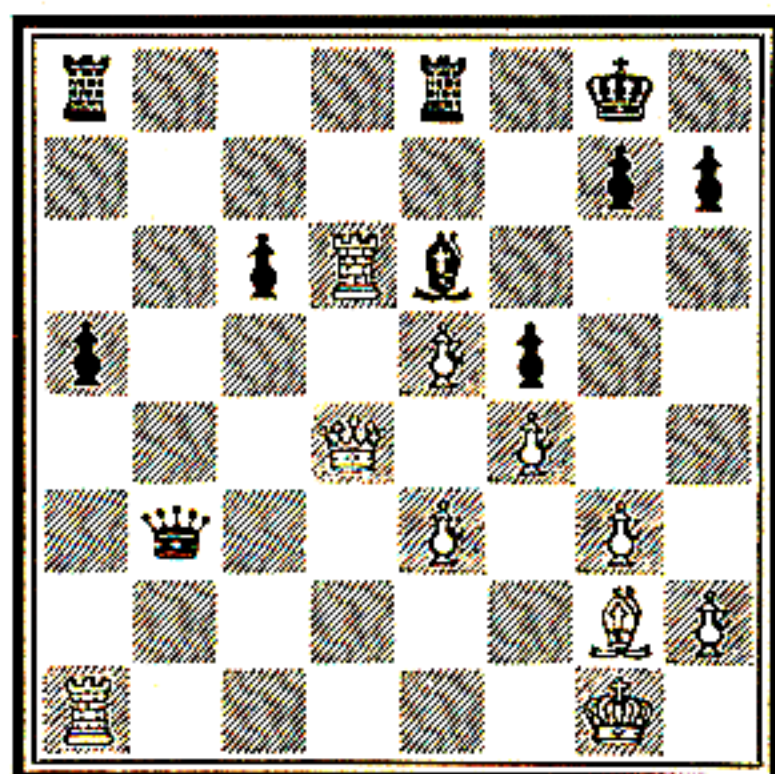
45	QxPch
----------	-------

And Black won easily (46 K-K1, Q-Kt8ch; 47 K-Q2, Q-B7ch; 48 K-B1, Q-B8ch etc.)

V

In their second meeting in the 16th round, Botwinnik over-reached himself in a desperate effort to overtake Capablanca.

M. Botwinnik



J. R. Capablanca

It is apparent at a glance that Black's game is in a bad way. White's pieces are beautifully posted, and Black must lose a P without in any way decreasing the pressure. Botwinnik played

35	P-B4
----------	------

Which should have been answered by 36 Q-Q2! threatening 37 RxB, QxR; 38 B-Q5. After the indicated reply 36 ... QR-Kt1 White could force a winning end-game with 37 RxB, RxR; 38 B-Q5, Q-Kt3; 39 QxP etc.

But Capablanca (to whom this game probably meant very much) played 36 QxP and the game continued 36 ... KR-B1; 37 Q-Kt6, QR-Kt1; 38 QxQ, BxQ; 39 B-B6 and the game was given up as a draw a few moves later.

(The fact that each of these examples contains mistakes should not give the reader the impression that they were selected in a mood of picayune criticism. My aim was to pick out interesting games, not perfect ones.—F. R.)

DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION!

The Margate Congress

The second annual international Congress sponsored by the Kent County Chess Ass'n was held at Margate, England, from April 15 to 23.

The main attraction was the Premier Tournament. Invitations had been extended to J. R. Capablanca (Cuba), S. Flohr (Czechoslovakia), G. Stahlberg and E. G. Lundin (Sweden), B. Reilly (Ireland), and five English players: P. S. Milner-Barry, Sir George A. Thomas, T. H. Tylor, E. G. Sergeant, Miss Vera Menchik.

Flohr and Capablanca easily distanced the field and were the only players to go through the melee undefeated. The Czecho-Slovak star managed to win one game more than the Cuban and finished a half point ahead. The final standings show the four foreign masters occupying the first four brackets.

The final standings:

Player	W	L	D	Points
S. Flohr	6	0	3	7½
J. R. Capablanca	5	0	4	7
G. Stahlberg	3	1	5	5½
E. G. Lundin	3	2	4	5
P. S. Milner-Barry	3	3	3	4½
T. H. Tylor	2	2	5	4½
Miss V. Menchik	2	4	3	3½
Sir G. A. Thomas	1	4	4	3
E. G. Sergeant	1	4	4	3
B. Reilly	1	7	1	1½

The entry for the Premier Reserves was so large that it was played in two sections. A. G. Conde of Mexico tied with G. Koltanowski of Belgium for first honors in Section A. V. Buerger (England), E. Klein (Austria), and N. A. Koblenz (Latvia), shared premier honors in Section B.

Margate Congress

April, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Flohr	Sir G. A. Thomas
White	Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 KR-K1	K-B1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 RxRch	KxR
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	26 K-Kt4!	PxP
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	27 KxP	B-K3ch
5 B-Kt5	O-O	28 K-B5	B-Q4
6 P-K3	Kt-K5	29 R-Kt8ch	K-K2
7 BxB	QxB	30 P-R6	P-Kt3
8 Q-B2	P-QB3	31 P-Kt4	P-R3
9 KtxKt	PxKt	32 P-R4	B-B6
10 QxP	Q-Kt5ch	33 P-Kt5	PxP
11 Kt-Q2	QxKtP	34 PxP	R-Q2
12 Q-Kt1!	QxQch	35 B-B4	B-K5
13 RxQ	Kt-Q2	36 R-Kt7	K-Q1
14 Kt-K4	P-QKt3	37 RxRch	KxR
15 B-K2	Kt-B3	38 BxP	B-Q6
16 B-B3	KtxKt	39 B-B4	B-Kt8
17 BxKt	B-Q2	40 B-K2	B-K5
18 K-Q2	P-K4!	41 B-Kt4ch	K-K2
19 K-B3	PxPch	42 P-B4	B-Q6
20 PxP	QR-B1	43 KxP	BxP
21 P-QR4	KR-K1	44 P-Q5	K-Q1
22 B-Q3	R-B2	45 P-B5	Resigns
23 P-R5	P-QKt4		

Margate Congress
(Premier Reserves)
April, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

V. Buerger White		N. A. Koblenz Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 R x Kt	P-Kt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 QR-K1	B-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 P-KR4	P-QB4
4 B-Kt5	P x P	18 P-Q5!	P-K4
5 KtxP	B-K2	19 P-R5	P-B4
6 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt3	20 KR-K3	P-K5
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	21 P x P	P x P
8 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	22 Kt-R4	K-B2
9 B-Q3	Q-B2	23 B x P	P x B
10 O-O	QKt-Q2	24 R x P	Kt-K4
11 R-K1	O-O	25 P-B4	Kt-Kt5
12 P-B4	KR-K1	26 R x R	B-Q5ch
13 Q-B2	KB-B1	27 K-R1	Kt-B7ch
14 Kt-K4	KtxKt		

Here Black lost on time limit.

Margate Congress
April, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. Lundin White		B. Reilly Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 KtxQP	B-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Q-K4	QKt-B2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-B4	Kt-K3
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	17 KtxKt	P x Kt
5 P-K3	O-O	18 R-Q1	Kt-B2
6 B-Q3	P-QKt3	19 B-Kt5	P-KR3
7 O-O	P x P	20 B x RP	P x B
8 B x P	B-R3	21 Q-Kt6ch	K-R1
9 B x B	KtxB	22 Q x Pch	K-Kt1
10 Q-K2	Q-B1	23 Q-Kt6ch	K-R1
11 P-K4	P-B4	24 Kt-Kt5	B x Kt
12 P-Q5	P x P	25 R-Q3	Resigns
13 P-K5	Kt-K1		

BOOK REVIEWS

CIEN PARTIDAS DE AJEDREZ

By DR. RAMON REY-ARDID Price \$3.00

A very interesting collection of 100 chess masterpieces, many of which are here presented for the first time. Dr. Rey-Ardid is the Champion of Spain. His notes are authoritative and well written. Some of the better known players whose games will be found in this collection are: Ahues, Alekhine, Bogolubow, Botwinnik, Canal, Capablanca, Colle, Eliskases, Engel, Euwe, Flohr, Golmayo, Kashdan, Nimzowitsch, Rey-Ardid, Spielmann, Stoltz, Tartakower, Vidmar.

266 pages, 8 1/2 x 6, cloth cover, clear large type, well diagrammed, indexed as to players and openings; moves and notes are in Spanish.

TAGEBUCH VOM WETTKAMPF
ALEKHINE—EUWE

By HANS KMOCH Price 75c

The thirty games of the recent World Championship Match recorded in day-by-day diary form. Kmoch gives in chronological order the games, comments regarding the daily condi-

The Ostende Tournament

Ostende, Belgium, was the scene of an international tournament from April 26 to May 4. Some of the contestants in the Margate Tourney crossed the English Channel to participate. In a last minute drive E. Lundin took first place ahead of H. Grob, who seemed to be headed for this honor up to the semi-final round. S. Landau and G. Stahlberg tied for 3rd and 4th.

The final standings:

Player	W	L	D	Points
E. Lundin (Sweden)	7	1	1	7 1/2
H. Grob (Switzerland)	6	3	0	6
S. Landau (Holland)	4	3	2	5
G. Stahlberg (Sweden)	2	1	6	5
E. Dynner (Belgium)	4	4	1	4 1/2
Dr. R. Rey-Ardid (Spain)	3	3	3	4 1/2
Sir G. A. Thomas (England)	3	4	2	4
V. Soultanbeiff (Belgium)	2	3	4	4
B. Reilly (Ireland)	3	5	1	3 1/2
R. Domenech (Spain)	1	8	0	1

Ostende Tournament

April - May, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. Lundin White		B. Reilly Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB3	16 B-Q2	B-KB1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 B-B3	B-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 P-QKt4	Q-B2
4 P-K3	P-K3	19 P-KR3	P-QR4
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	20 P x P	P x P
6 B-Q3	B-Q3	21 Q-K3	Kt-Q2
7 O-O	O-O	22 Kt-K5	KtxKt
8 P-K4	P x KP	23 P x Kt	P-QB4
9 KtxP	KtxKt	24 R-Q6	KR-Q1
10 B x Kt	Kt-B3	25 KR-Q1	B-KB1
11 B-B2	P-QKt3	26 Q-B4!	QR-B1
12 B-Kt5	B-K2	27 B-R4	Q-Kt1
13 Q-Q3	P-Kt3	28 R-Q7	R x R
14 QR-Q1	B-Kt2	29 R x R	P-B4
15 KR-K1	R-K1	30 Q-R4	Resigns

tions, notes on the critical phases of each game, and the time consumed by the players.

83 pages, 9 1/2 x 6 3/4, paper cover, photographs of both contestants, well diagrammed, written in German, delivery five weeks.

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

By WEAVER W. ADAMS Price 75c

The former New England Champion has compiled an interesting analysis of the King's Bishop's Opening in which an attempt is made to demonstrate that White by the use of this opening can secure a theoretically won game. The brochure also contains an analysis of defensive play by Black in the Reti-Zukertort, Queen's Pawn, Ruy Lopez, Sicilian, French, Alekhine's and Danish Openings.

14 pages of tabular analysis is given. The compilation represents a great expenditure of time and research. Size 11 x 8 1/2, paper cover.

Ostende Tournament

April-May, 1936

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

H. Grob

E. Lundin

White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 QKt-K2	P-B4!
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Kt-QKt3	BxP
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	19 BxBP	Q-K3
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	20 QR-Kt1	B-K4
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	21 Kt-R5	B-B2
6 P-Q3	P-KR3	22 B-Q4	Q-Q3
7 Kt-KB3	P-K5	23 P-Kt3	P-K6!
8 Q-K2	KtxB	24 PxP	Kt-K5
9 PxKt	B-Q3	25 Q-K1	BxP
10 P-KR3	O-O	26 R-B4	Q-KKt3
11 Kt-Q4	R-K1	27 R-R4	KtxP
12 B-K3	B-K4	28 RxB	KtxKt dbl ch
13 Q-Q2	B-Q2	29 K-B2	KtxB
14 QKt-B3	P-B3!	30 R-Q1	Q-B4ch
15 PxP	PxP	31 K-Kt2	Q-Kt5ch
16 O-O	Q-K2		Resigns

Ostende Tourney

April - May 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

G. Stahlberg

H. Grob

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 QKt-B3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 B-Kt5	B-K2
6 P-K3	O-O
7 R-B1	P-B3

Although the sequence of moves has varied, the resultant position has occurred before.

8 B-Q3	PxP
9 BxBP	Kt-Q4

By exchanging Black frees his game.

10 BxB	QxB
11 O-O	KtxKt
12 RxKt	P-K4

Black has achieved his purpose: whether White exchanges Pawns or not, Black will be able to develop his QB after moving his Kt.

13 B-Kt3
----------	-------

Better would have been here the so-called Rubinstein variation: 13 PxP, KtxP; 14 KtxKt, QxKt; 15 P-B4 with which White commences an attack on the Black King's position. Although Black may obtain counterplay on the Queen side, experience proves the White attack the more dangerous of the two.

The textmove is made with the idea of provoking Black to advance the KP and in turn weaken it. The Pawn is advanced, but the result is contrary to expectation.

13	P-K5
14 Kt-Q2	K-R1

In order to defend the KP by means of ... P-KB4, if necessary.

15 Q-B2	P-KB4
---------	-------

The KP is now out of danger.

16 P-B3
---------	-------

The usual way to attack a Pawn.

16	Kt-B3!
----------	--------

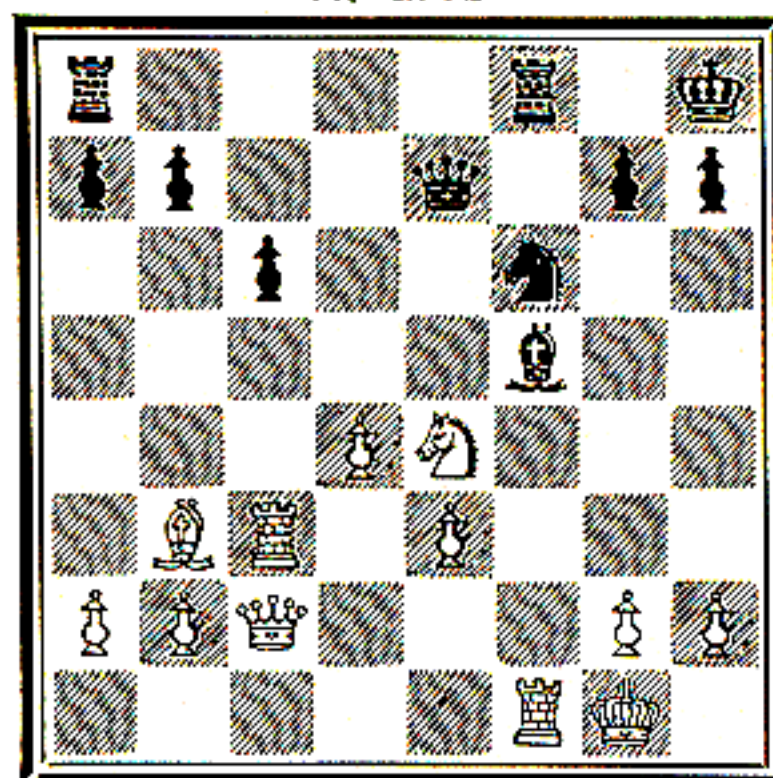
Seemingly a serious error, but in reality the beginning of a well calculated combination. The textmove is much stronger than 16 ... PxP after which 17 KtxP would give White a very strong game. Black could then not afford to move his Kt as it would permit Kt-K5 with a dominating position for the first player.

17 PxP	PxP
18 KtxP?	.....

This plausible move is a decisive error. It is clear that Black cannot retake on K5 (18 ... KtxKt; 19 RxRch, QxR; 20 QxKt and White is a healthy Pawn up), but Black has a surprising parry waiting.

18	B-B4!
----------	-------

H. Grob



G. Stahlberg

In order to gain cooperation between the rooks! In case of the exchange of a rook, the Queen need not recapture. With circumstances thus changed, Black is consequently able to recapture on K5, which is uncomfortable for the white Rook on B3.

19 RxB
--------	-------

Forced, to prevent the loss of a piece.

19	KtxKt
----------	-------

20 R-K5
---------	-------

Probably best. On 20 RxRch, RxR; 21 R-Q3, R-B7!; 22 Q-B4 (after 22 QxR, KtxQ; 23 KxKt, Q-R5ch the KRP is lost), Q-B1; 23 R-Q1 (the only move, on 23 P-KR3 follows ... RxKKtPch; 24 KxR, Q-B7ch and mate), RxKKtPch; 24 KxR, Q-B7ch; 25 K-R1! Q-B6ch; 26 K-Kt1, QxPch; 27 K-Kt2, Q-B7ch; 28 K-R1, Q-B6ch; 29 K-Kt1, Q-Kt5ch; 30 K-B1, QxRch; 31 BxQ, Kt-Q7ch and Black wins in the endgame.

20	Q-B3!
----------	-------

Wins the exchange because of the threat of mate.

21 P-KR3	KtxR
22 PxKt	QR-K1

With the exchange to the good, it is a good principle to exchange the remaining rook.

23 RxR	Q-B8ch
--------	--------

A finesse, the purpose of which is to dominate the area surrounding the King.

24 K-R2	RxR
25 Q-Q2	.....

Black has attacking chances in addition to the advantage of the exchange for a Pawn.

25	R-KB1
26 P-K4	.....

In order to meet ... R-B7 with Q-Kt5.

26	P-KR3
----------	-------

Threatening again ... R-B7.

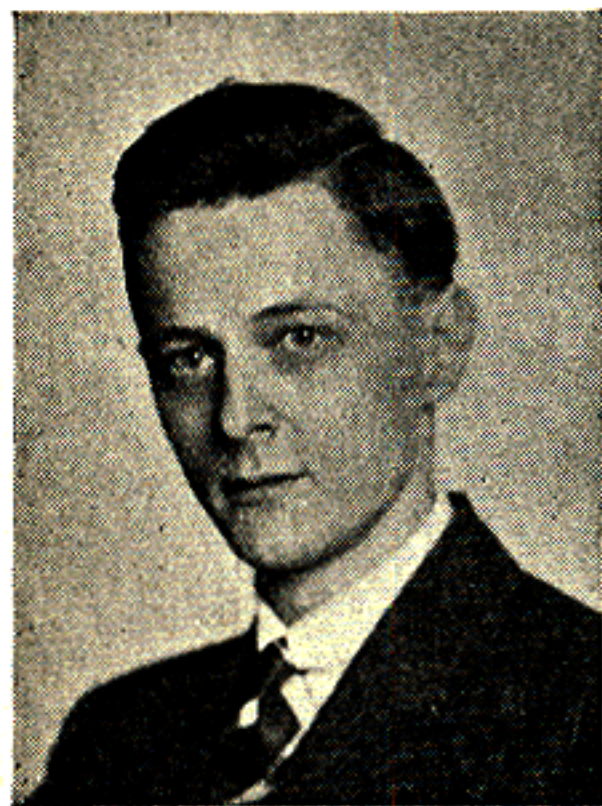
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Winnipeg - Fargo - Minneapolis

Among recent chess activities the date of May 24th witnessed a re-staging of the Winnipeg-Fargo-Minneapolis chess festival, thereby tying an additional knot to the bonds of friendship between Canadian and American players. Intended now as an established annual event, the entire scheme marks 1935 as a memorable chess year for western Canada and the American boundaries in its vicinity. Of particular interest to those who watch and wonder, is the amazing fact that the event is by no means a small-scale affair, as evidenced numerically by the representative teams which comprise thirty to forty players on each side, and the distance which must be travelled



ship between Canadian and American players. Intended now as an established annual event, the entire scheme marks 1935 as a memorable chess year for western Canada and the American boundaries in its vicinity. Of particular interest to those who watch and wonder, is the amazing fact that

the event is by no means a small-scale affair, as evidenced numerically by the representative teams which comprise thirty to forty players on each side, and the distance which must be travelled

27 K-Kt3

The simplest reply. However, the White King will soon be in difficulties.

27

P-KKt4

28 B-K6

.

In order to continue later with P-Q5 which would enable the bishop to obtain a strong position.

28

R-B5

29 Q-K3

.

First the KP must be protected.

29

P-KR4

30 P-Q5

K-R2

Preventing a possible check with the Queen.

31 B-B5ch

K-Kt1

32 PxP?

.

This leads immediately to loss. However, the game could not be held after 32 B-K6ch e. g. 32 K-Kt2; 33 Q-Q4ch, R-B3; 34 K-R2 (the threat was Q-B5 mate. White cannot play 34 P-K5 on account of 34 Q-K8ch; 35 K-R2, R-B8 etc.), Q-B5ch; 35 K-Kt1, P-Kt5! and wins. (On 36 QPxP follows mate in three: Q-B8ch, P-Kt6ch and Q-B5 mate.)

32

Q-KR8

Resigns

Mate, or the loss of the Q, by . . . P-KR5ch can be delayed a few moves—but not prevented: 33 B-K6ch, K-R2; 34 B-B5ch, K-R3.

(Translated from the Haagsche Courant.—J. B. S.)

before they clash—something like 400 miles! It was a great day, although the Canadians failed in their second attempt to annex the glittering new cup offered by the Fargo Club as a permanent possession to the winning team. The score was 16½–13½, with playing accommodation provided by the Gardner Hotel, Fargo. The wish of "better luck next time" to the Canadians last year, must now be postponed until next year!

Chess Astrology!

Whether or not, chess players are guided by certain stars or signs in the Zodiac, is really of no concern to this article(!)—although, the principles which govern the art of association of ideas may sometimes arouse similarly characterized suspicions. However, if there is to be any such topic as "The astrological side of chess," it should be in as few words as possible! And so, to eclipse the light of it all, while linking chess with astrology may require some extensive research and investigation, one apparent fact already discovered contains sufficient evidence to substantiate belief that if there is such a thing as a "chess-meteor," then—Arthur W. Dake, Portland, Oregon champion, is it! Whipped into shape by trials and tribulations in recent U. S. title-tourney, A. W. D. began a sort of simultaneous homeward-bound march through several American cities, and on the way remembering his Canadian friends—he smiled, and they beckoned him to come on! The detailed scoring on the Canadian side is reported as: Toronto, May 30/36, Mr. Dake 19 wins and 1 draw to C. A. Crompton, (Toronto Chess Ass'n event at quarters of Queens City C. C.); London June 1/36, Mr. Dake 15 wins and 1 draw to H. Bocock, (London C. C. event); Winnipeg, June ?/36, negotiating. In Toronto Dake's time for 20 boards was 1 hour 55 minutes, averaging 5 to 6 minutes per board(!) which accounts for the "meteor" part of the story, with less boards in London—!!!

Miscellaneous News

Eastern Canadian city titles for 1936 are registered as: Toronto—J. H. Belson; Montreal—B. Blumin; Ottawa—J. E. Narraway; Quebec—J. Therien.

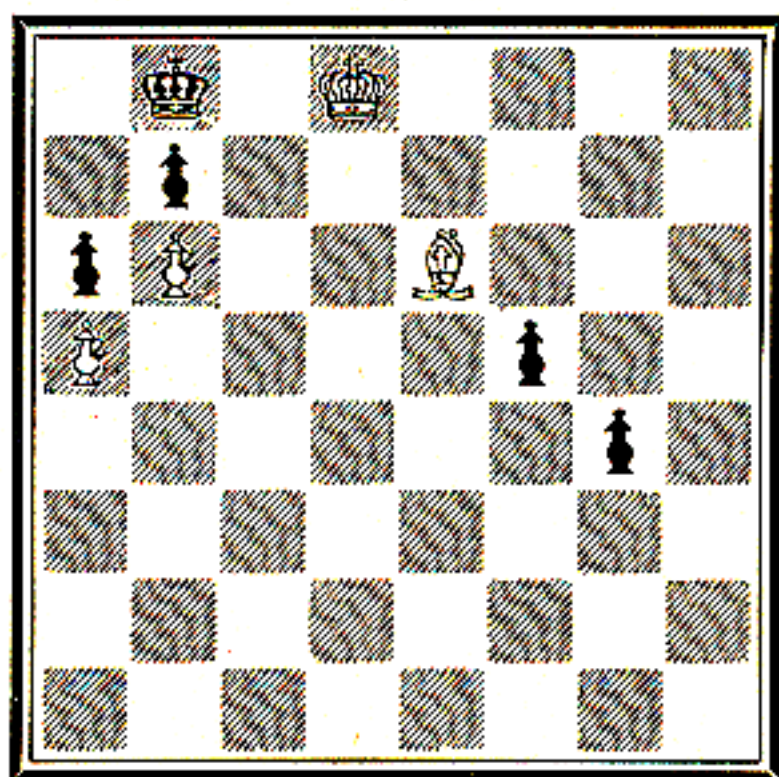
The End Game

By I. KASHDAN

Stalemate is an element of chess which has added many interesting and unique features to what would otherwise be routine endgames. As a drawing resource, it greatly aids the defensive possibilities of the inferior force, and requires care in foreseeing and avoiding it on the part of the side having the winning position.

The following position looks like a simple win, Black having but two Ps for a piece, and one of the Ps can be captured immediately. Yet all is not as serene as it would appear on the surface.

STUDY NO. 4
Black



White
WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

If White plays without consideration 1 BxP, P-Kt6; 2 B-K4, P-Kt7; 3 BxKKtP, he will find that the game can no longer be won. For after 3 . . . K-R1; 4 K-B7 is stalemate. The only chance is to sacrifice the Bishop, which comes close, but just fails to succeed. The game goes 4 B-B1, K-Kt1; 5 K-Q7, K-R1; 6 BxP, PxP; 7 K-B6, K-Kt1; 8 P-Kt7 (there is no other way to make headway), K-R2; and 9 K-B7 is our old friend the stalemate again.

In the diagrammed position, then, White must find some way to make use of the extra Black Pawns. It still requires the sacrifice of the B, but in a more favorable position. The correct procedure is:

1 K-Q7 P-Kt6

White must wait for Black to move. If 1 B-K4, P-B5!; followed by . . . P-B6 will succeed in giving up both pawns, leading to the drawn position noted above. Or 1 B-Q7?, P-Kt6! and Black wins!

1 P-Kt6

If . . . K-R1; 2 K-B7, P-Kt6; 3 B-Q5 followed by 4 BxPmate. 1 . . . P-B5; 2 BxP, P-B6; 3 B-R3!, P-B7; 4 B-B1! leads to the same position as the text.

2 B-Q5 P-B5

3 B-B3!

White must leave the BP on the board in order to achieve the position he desires.

3 P-Kt7
4 BxKKtP P-B6
5 B-B1 P-B7
6 K-Q8

Forcing Black in the corner, when the winning stroke is finally possible.

6 K-R1
7 BxP!

The point! If now . . . PxP; 8 K-B7, P-B8(Q); 9 P-Kt7ch and mate next move. It was essential to leave Black a move, or K-B7 could not be played. The remainder is fairly easy.

7 K-Kt1
8 B-B1 K-R1
9 B-Kt2 K-Kt1
10 K-Q7 P-B8(Q)

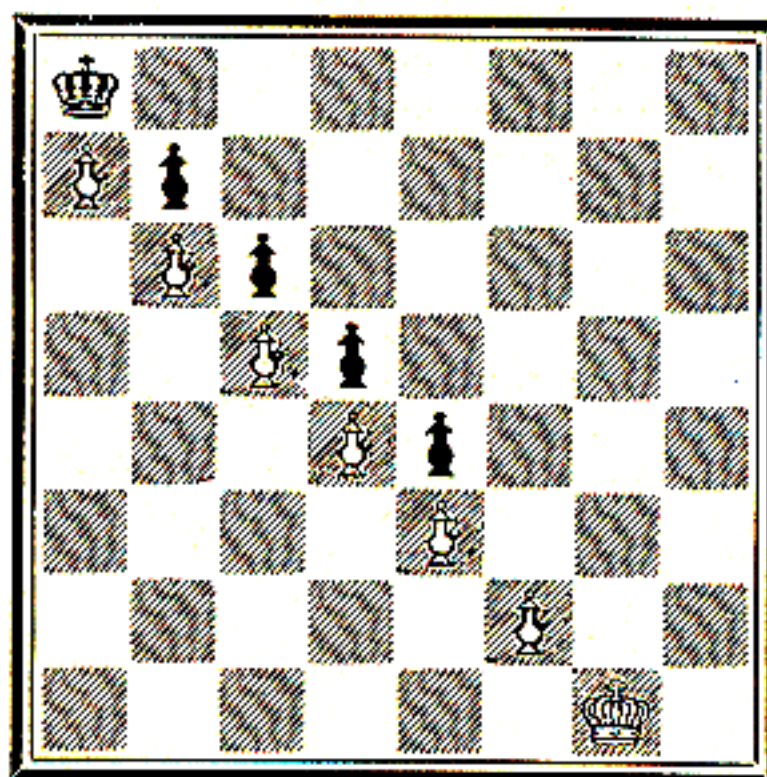
Forced, for . . . K-R1; 11 K-B7 leads to mate.

11 BxQ K-R1
12 P-R6 K-Kt1
13 P-R7ch K-R1
14 B-R6!

The Bishop completes his job of self-annihilation for the good of the cause.

14 PxP
15 K-B7 Resigns

STUDY NO. 4-a
Black



White
WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

An amusing example of a win through continuous avoidance of stalemate. The solution will appear next month.

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The Bad Nauheim Tourney

An interesting international tournament was held at Bad Nauheim, Germany, from May 17 to 24. The contestants were Dr. A. Alekhine (France), P. Keres (Esthonia), G. Stahlberg (Sweden), Dr. M. Vidmar (Jugo-Slavia), J. Van den Bosch (Holland), and five Germans: E. D. Bogolubow, C. Ahues, H. Rellstab, H. Heinicke and D. Weisgerber.

The youthful Keres again proved his mettle by tying the former World Champion for first honors. The two leaders were the only players to go through the schedule undefeated. Third prize went to C. Ahues ahead of his countrymen Bogolubow and Rellstab, who finished in a tie for 4th and 5th.

The final standings:

Player	W	L	D	Points
A. Alekhine	4	0	5	6½
P. Keres	4	0	5	6½
C. Ahues	3	1	5	5½
E. D. Bogolubow	3	2	4	5
H. Rellstab	2	1	6	5
H. Heinicke	1	1	7	4½
G. Stahlberg	2	2	5	4½
Dr. Vidmar	1	3	5	3½
J. Van den Bosch	1	6	2	2
D. Weisgerber	2	7	0	2

Bad Nauheim Tourney May, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. A. Alekhine White		P. Keres Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	29 P-KR4	Kt-K3
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch	30 B-K2	R-Q1
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	31 B-Q4	R-QB1
4 PxP	BxKtch	32 P-R4	K-K2
5 PxP	Q-R4	33 B-Kt5	B-K1
6 Kt-KB3!	Kt-KB3	34 R-QB1	P-QKt3!
7 P-K3	O-O	35 PxP	RxR
8 Kt-Q4!	Kt-K5	36 P-Kt7	Kt-Q1!
9 B-Kt2	KtxP(B4)	37 P-Kt8(Q)	Kt-B3ch
10 Kt-Kt3!	Q-B2!	38 BxKt	R-QKt8ch
11 KtxKt	QxKt	39 K-R5	RxQ
12 Q-Kt3	P-Q3	40 BxQP	K-Q3
13 R-Q1	R-Q8	41 B-B4!	K-B2
14 B-R3	Q-K4	42 P-Kt4	B-B3
15 P-B5	P-Q4	43 P-Kt5	K-Kt2
16 P-QB4	Kt-B3	44 P-B4	PxP
17 B-K2	PxP	45 RPxP	R-K1
18 RxRch	KtxR	46 P-B5	B-K5
19 QxBP	Q-Q4	47 B-K6	R-KB1
20 QxQ	PxQ	48 BxKtP	RxPch!
21 K-Q2	B-Q2	49 BxR	BxB
22 R-QKt1	B-B3	50 K-Kt5	B-Q6ch
23 K-B3	R-B1	51 K-B5	K-B2
24 K-Kt4	P-B3	52 K-Q5	K-Q2
25 B-Kt4	R-B2	53 B-Q4	P-QR3
26 R-Q1	R-K2	54 B-B5	P-QR4
27 B-B3	R-Q2	55 K-K5	B-B7
28 B-Kt2	K-B2		Drawn

Bad Nauheim Tourney May, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

C. Ahues White		E. Bogolubow Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-B4	Kt-Kt1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 B-K1	B-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	21 B-Kt3	Q-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	22 P-K4!	B-QKt4
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	23 P-B5	RxB!
6 B-Q3	PxP	24 QxR	R-Q1
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	25 Q-B2	R-Q5
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	26 Kt-Q6	BxKt
9 P-QR4	P-Kt5	27 PxP	BxR
10 Kt-Kt1	P-B4	28 RxP	QxP
11 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	29 QxP	R-B5?
12 O-O	B-K2	30 Q-B7!!	R-B7
13 P-R5!	O-O	31 QxKtch	K-Kt2
14 Kt-B4	Q-B2	32 B-B2	R-Q7
15 K-Kt-K5!	QR-Q1	33 P-B6ch	K-R3
16 Q-K2	P-Kt3	34 Q-KB8ch	K-Kt4
17 B-Q2	KtxKt?	35 QxP	Q-Q6
18 PxKt	Kt-Q2	36 QxKP	Resigns

Bad Nauheim Tourney May, 1936

GIUOCO PIANO

J. Van den Bosch White		C. Ahues Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 Kt-B7ch	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 PxP	RxP
3 B-B4	B-B4	26 KtxKtP	R-QKt1
4 P-B3	B-Kt3	27 P-R5	RxP
5 P-Q4	Q-K2	28 RxP	R-B7ch
6 P-Q5	Kt-Kt1	29 K-K3	B-B3
7 P-Q6!	QxP	30 RxP	R-Q1
8 QxQ	PxQ	31 RxP	P-B4!
9 Kt-R3	KKt-B3	32 R-R6ch	K-B2
10 B-Q5	KtxB	33 RxP	RxR
11 PxKt	P-B3	34 Kt-B4	K-B3
12 Kt-Q2	K-K2	35 P-R4	R-QKt1
13 Kt(Q)-B4	B-B2	36 Kt-Kt6	R-KKt1
14 Kt-Kt5	Kt-R3	37 P-R5	RxP
15 P-B4	B-Kt1	38 K-Q3	P-K5ch
16 PxP	QPxP	39 K-K3	RxKt!
17 P-Q6ch	K-K3	40 PxR	K-K4
18 B-K3	P-QKt3	41 R-KB1	P-B5ch
19 K-B2	B-Kt2	42 RxP	R-Kt6ch
20 QR-Q1	R-QB1	43 K-B2	KxR
21 P-QKt3	Kt-B4	44 P-R6	P-K6ch
22 BxKt	RxB		Resigns
23 P-QR4	P-QR3		

Bad Nauheim Tourney May, 1936

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

G. Stahlberg White		P. Keres Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	15 Kt-Kt3	P-Q5!
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch	16 KPxP	PxP
3 QKt-B3	P-QB4	17 RxRch	QxR
4 P-K3	Kt-KB3	18 PxP	KtxP
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	19 B-R4	Q-K4
6 PxP	O-O	20 R-Kt1	Kt-Q4
7 B-Q3	P-Q4	21 B-Kt2	Kt-QB6
8 PxQP	KPxP	22 BxKt	RxB
9 Kt-K2	P-QKt3	23 K-R1	P-R4
10 O-O	B-R3	24 B-Q7	R-Q6
11 B-B2	Kt-B3	25 Q-R4	B-Kt2
12 R-K1	R-K1	26 Kt-K4	BxKt
13 P-B3	QR-B1	27 PxP	Kt-KB6!
14 PxP	PxP		Resigns

News Events

Zandvoort International Tourney

Reuben Fine, present holder of the American Chess Federation title, has booked passage on the *Queen Mary*, sailing from here on July 8. The youthful internationalist will represent this country first in a tournament at Zandvoort, Holland, where he will have occasion to meet Dr. Max Euwe, world champion. Others who will participate in this event are Dr. S. Tartakower, Rudolph Spielmann, Geza Maroczy, Ernest Grunfeld, S. Landau, L. Prins and J. Van den Bosch. From Zandvoort Fine will embark for Nottingham, England.

Chess in the West

Edgar Hartsfield and O. L. Brantley are playing a twenty game match for the Dallas city championship. Hartsfield, the present titleholder, is leading with two wins, one loss and two draws.

The players who have accepted invitations to compete in the tourney sponsored by the Denver Athletic Club on July 3, 4 and 5 are: Mr. Roddy, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma; Arnold Davis, Wichita, Kansas; Carl Weberg, Salina, Kansas; B. Brice-Nash, Hutchinson, Kansas; O. W. Manney, El Paso, Texas; Freemont Kutnewsky, Albuquerque, New Mexico; H. Reed Newport, Santa Fe, New Mexico; W. W. James, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Douglas Graham, Laramie, Wyoming; John Walley, Fort Collins, Colorado; H. A. Dittman, Salt Lake City, Utah. The Denver Athletic Club will be represented by W. T. Scott, Alfred W. Pick, C. E. Pester, Robert A. Monroe and Frank L. Fetzer.

At the culmination of the tournament on July 3rd, there will be a dinner at the Denver Athletic Club in honor of the visiting players.

West Virginia Chatter

With the sting of a decisive defeat last year still fresh in their memory, the Charleston Chess Club completely reversed the tables by upsetting the Cincinnati Chess Club by the score of 4½-3½. The match took place at Portsmouth, Ohio, a half-way point between both cities. Edward Foy, present champion of Charleston, captained the W. Va. Team while Dr. P. G. Keeney, several times Ohio champion, led the Buckeye forces.

The lineup:

Charleston C. C.	Cincinnati C. C.
1 Klug	Keeney
2 E. Foy	Geil
3 Holt	Warwick
4 Crede	Slutes
5 Lang	Hutchings
6 Wiles	Boeh
7 Parkhurst	G. Dobsavage
8 Marks	B. Dobsavage
	4½
	3½

By defeating John Hurt, former champion, in the eighth and semi-final round, Edward Foy clinched the 1936 City of Charleston championship. With a score of 8-0, and one more game to be played, Foy cannot be outdistanced by his nearest rivals whose scores are 6-2.

The standing:

	W	L
E. Foy	8	0
Holt	6	2
Hurt	6	2
Lang	5½	2½
Andrews	3½	3½
Parkhurst	3	4
Schilling	3	5
Dr. Seletz	2	6
Wiles	1	6
Church	0	7

Illinois vs. Wisconsin

The annual Illinois-Wisconsin chess match held on May 17th at the Swedish Chess Club, Illinois, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the fighting Illini. The victors garnered 17 points to their opponents' 8.

The score:

Illinois	Wisconsin
1 Chas. Elison	Mark Surgies
2 Nils Engholm	A. Elo
3 E. Gordon	Robert Reel
4 B. Dahlstrom	Card Heden
5 J. R. Houghteling	Armand Surgies
6 Henry Elmlund	Francis Koller
7 Fred Flossi	John Fashinbaur
8 Ed Bergstrom	Charles Mikolic
9 H. F. Remier	John Thompson
10 George R. Moore	Averill Powers
11 Kirk Holland	Dr. A. C. Pegis
12 William Youngquist	Norman Schaeffer
13 L. Kammermier	John Daskow
14 C. Fallert	O. T. Mueller
15 H. F. Newstedt	Oscar Sheck
16 Charles Leech	William Morgan
17 Sam Cohen	Irvin Teplinsky
18 Albert Johnson	Baron Zamosch
19 Rav Bostivick	Erwin Bentz
20 Victor Gorny	Leo Stenzel
21 B. Migala	J. Hiatt
22 W. A. Farrow	E. Kostalek
23 C. Jensen	E. Szymanski
24 R. Youngquist	T. Olson
25 A. Lundberg	William Leece

My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

The Team Tournament at Folkestone, England in 1933 was probably the main proving ground of modern American chess. True, we had won a similar tournament in Prague two years earlier. But that might have been due to lucky breaks. Our European competitors could say, and some of them did say, that we won because they had badly underestimated our strength. They made no particular plans for the match with the Americans, did not always have their best lineup against us; in short, wait till the next time.

Next time was at Folkestone. We had a well rounded team, with the possible exception of Simonson at the fifth board, who was a bit inexperienced at the time. Frank Marshall was our captain again, and Fine, Dake and I completed the team. We knew we were facing a difficult task. We were a marked group of men, and could expect no mercy from any of our rivals. There is no thrill in sport to compare with taking a whack at the champion, and chess is no exception.

We went through the grind steadily, taking our successes and setbacks in stride, and finally emerged on top after an exciting finish. This time there could be no doubt of our right to a position among the leaders. This is not to say that we were greatly superior to the other teams. The margin of victory was far too small for that. But America had taken its place in the very forefront of the chess playing nations, where we hope and can reasonably expect to remain.

The following three games were all played in the Folkestone Tournament.

Folkestone, 1933 PETROFF DEFENSE (Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	V. Mikenas
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 KtxP	P-Q3
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP
5 Q-K2	.....

A favorite continuation of Dr. Lasker. It gains time, but leads to the exchange of Queens, thus tending to simplify the game. 5 P-Q4, P-Q4; 6 B-Q3, etc. is also slightly in White's favor.

5	Q-K2
6 P-Q3	Kt-KB3
7 B-Kt5	QxQch

If 7 . . . B-K3; Kt-Q4! followed by 9 KtxB, with advantage. Inferior is 8 Kt-B3, P-KR3!; 9 BxKt (or 9 B-R4, P-KKt4; 10 B-Kt3, B-Kt2), QxB; 10 P-Q4, Q-K2! and Black retains the two Bishops.

8 BxQ	B-K2
9 Kt-B3	.....

White is now two moves ahead in development, but with the Queens off this is only of slight importance.

9	Kt-B3
10 Kt-Kt5	K-Q1

The King is not well placed here, as he interferes with the mobility of the Rooks. Better was 10 . . . B-Q1. If then 11 BxKt, PxB; it is doubtful whether White can do much against the doubled Pawns, whereas Black has some play on the open Kt file.

11 O-O	P-QR3
12 QKt-Q4	KtxKt
13 KtxKt	P-B4

This creates weaknesses on the Q side, of which White takes advantage later. 13 . . . Kt-Q4 would have equalized more readily.

14 Kt-B3	B-K3
15 B-Q2	P-R3

The threat was Kt-Kt5, exchanging the useful Bishop.

16 P-QKt3
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White's plan is to play P-Q4, and he wishes to prevent the counter P-B5. He will then continue P-B4 and P-Q5, or if Black exchanges Pawns the QP will be left backward.

16	K-Q2
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An indifferent move, which gives White just the time he needs to gain his objective. More accurate was 16 . . . QR-B1. If then 17 P-Q4, P-B5! or 17 P-B4, P-Q4, with an even game.

17 P-Q4	KR-QB1
18 P-B4	P-Q4

Necessary to prevent P-Q5, which would give White a far superior Pawn formation.

19 QPxP	BxP
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If . . . PxP; 20 P-QKt4! and Black's QBP would soon fall.

20 P-QKt4	B-R2
21 P-B5

The point of White's strategy. He has a P majority on the Q side, whereas Black's QP is weak. In addition, White has a strong post on Q4 for the Kt.

21	K-K2
22 Kt-Q4	B-Kt1
23 QR-B1	B-K4
24 B-QB3	B-B5
25 R-B2	Kt-K5
26 B-Kt2	P-QR4

The best chance for counterplay. Otherwise White proceeds by driving back the pieces on the K side, followed by P-QR4, P-Kt5, etc.

27 P-Kt3	B-K4
28 P-B3	PxP

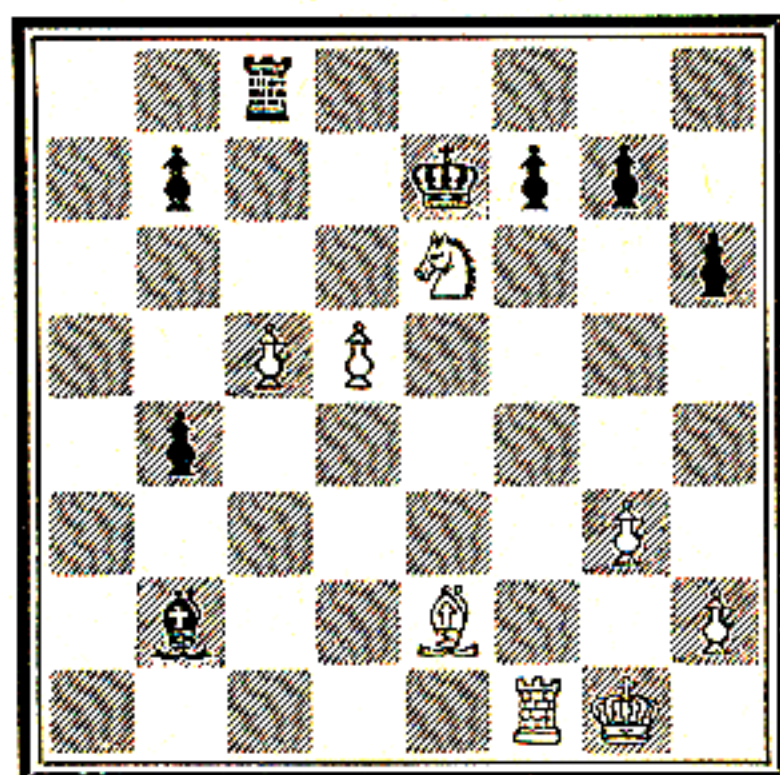
Enterprising play. Black foresees that he will obtain three Ps for the piece, with reasonable chances in the ending. If 28 . . . Kt-B3; 29 P-Kt5 and White's position is much superior.

29 KtxB	RxRP
30 PxKt	RxB

If . . . BxB; 31 R-Kt1, PxKt (not . . . B-Q5ch? 32 KtxB, and the Rook is protected); 32 R(B2)xB, would win easily. Or 30 . . . PxKt; 31 BxB, RxR; 32 B-Q6ch, K-Q2; 33 B-Kt5ch and wins.

31 RxR BxR
32 PxP!

V. Mikenas



I. Kashdan

An unexpected counter sacrifice which leads to a surprising forced win. 32 Kt-B4, PxP; would be doubtful, and offer Black good drawing chances.

32 PxKt
33 P-Q6ch K-K1

If . . . K-Q1; 34 R-B8ch, K-Q2; 35 R-B7ch leads to the same position as the game.

34 B-R5ch!

Much stronger than the more obvious 34 B-Kt5ch, R-B3; when White would have a difficult time because of the passed KtP.

34 K-Q2
35 R-B7ch K-B3

If . . . K-Q1; 36 B-Kt4!, RxP; 37 BxP, K-K1; 38 P-Q7ch wins. Or 36 . . . B-Q5ch; 37 K-Kt2, BxP; 38 BxP, BxP; 39 R-Q7ch wins a piece.

36 B-B3ch! K-Kt4

The point of the combination started with 32 PxP is that if now . . . KxP; 37 R-B7ch wins. Otherwise White obtains two connected passed pawns which cannot be stopped.

37 RxPch K-B5
38 P-B6 Resigns

Folkestone, 1933

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Marquis S. Roselli	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	. . . .

The best reply to the Queen's Indian Defense, as it balances the pressure along the diagonal, and leaves White with slightly more control in the center.

4 B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2 B-K2

The alternative is . . . B-Kt5ch, which leads to the exchange of Bishops, but the text is quite good.

6 Kt-B3 O-O
7 Q-B2 P-Q4

The threat was P-K4 which should not be allowed. If 7 . . . P-B4; 8 P-Q5!, PxP; 9 Kt-KR4 is advantageous to White, as the Pawn on Q5 greatly restricts Black's game.

8 Kt-K5

Seemingly strong, but the Kt is not well placed, since its support, the P at Q4, will soon be removed. Better was 8 PxP, PxP (or . . . KtxP; 9 P-K4 is effective); 9 O-O. If then 9 . . . P-B4; 10 PxP, PxP; 11 R-Q1, with pressure on the Ps. But 9 . . . Kt-K5 is sufficient to equalize.

8 P-B4

Completely liquidating the center, which will allow Black to escape from any of the usual difficulties in this opening.

9 QPxP BxP
10 O-O Q-B1!

Protecting the Bishop in order to free the QP. There is a concealed trap. If 11 PxP, KtxP; 12 Ktx Kt??, BxPch! wins the Q.

11 B-Kt5 PxP

Allowing the breaking up of the K side formation, which leads to some tense play later. However, there is no actual danger, as White has no time to build up an attack.

12 BxB QxB
13 BxKt PxP
14 KtxQBP Kt-B3

If . . . Kt-Q2; 15 Q-K4 and Black must lose time if he does not wish to exchange Qs. The text allows the entrance of the Q, relying on the next move as a sufficient counter.

15 Q-K4 P-Kt4

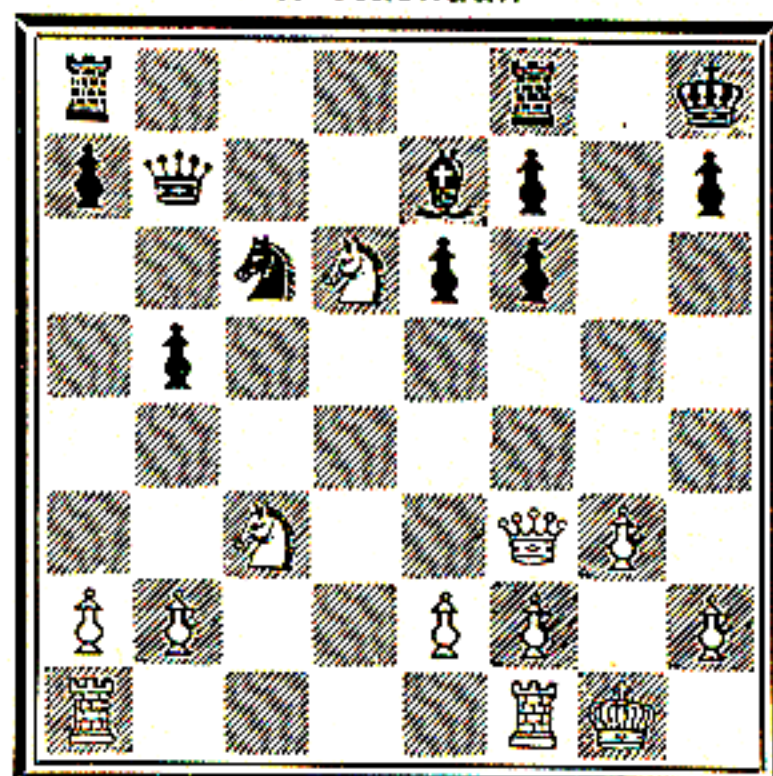
White's attack had to be accurately calculated, but it just fails, and the Kts are driven back with loss of time.

16 Q-Kt4ch K-R1
17 Q-B3 B-K2

Not . . . PxKt?; 18 QxPch, K-Kt1; 19 Q-Kt5ch, K-R1; 20 QxB, with advantage.

18 Kt-Q6

I. Kashdan



M. S. Roselli

Feeling his hold on the game slipping, White plays for a draw by perpetual check, which would follow if 18 . . . BxKt. But Black is not ready for such an end.

18 Q-Kt3

The point of Black's 15th move is that the KtP cannot be taken safely.

19 KKtxKtP?

But White misses the idea, and loses a piece. 19 QKtxP would also lose by . . . P-QR3, 20 Kt-B3, Kt-K4; followed by . . . QxKt. Best was 19 KKt-K4, but Black would have a decided advantage by 19 . . . P-B4; 20 Kt-Q4, QR-Q1; 21 QR-Q1, Kt-Q5; etc.

19 P-QR3
20 Kt-R3

If 20 Kt-Q6, Kt-K4 followed by . . . QxKt as before. White had expected to lose his P back, but had not realized the tangle that his Kts would get into.

20 Kt-K4
21 Q-B4

If 21 Q-K3, QxP; and the Kt still has no escape. 22 P-B4 fails because of . . . QxKt(R3); 23 PxKt?, B-B4!

21 QxKtP
22 Kt-K4

Unfortunately if 22 Kt-Kt1, QxR; and there is no other way for the Kts to support each other.

22 QxKt
Resigns.

If 23 KtxP, Kt-Kt3! wins a second piece. If then 24 Q-Kt5, Q-Kt7 wins, and if 24 Q-Q4, P-K4; 25 Q-Kt6, QR-Kt1; 26 Q-B6, KR-B1; 27 Q-KB3, QxQ; and . . . BxKt.

Folkestone, 1933

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	A. Asgeirsson
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3

The Philidor Defense, a rarity in modern chess, being considered too backward and passive for successful play.

3 P-Q4 PxP

This gives up the center without a struggle. Better is 3 . . . Kt-KB3; 4 Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 5 B-QB4, B-K2; followed by . . . O-O; . . . P-B3; . . . Q-B2; etc. (the Hanham variation), although here too Black is rather constricted.

4 KtxP Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3 Kt-B3
6 B-QKt5

It is now a variation of the Ruy Lopez which is favorable to White. Also good is 6 B-K2, as later played. If then 6 . . . P-Q4? attempting to equalize, 7 B-QKt5! wins at least a pawn.

6 B-Q2
7 O-O KtxKt
8 QxKt B-K2

8 . . . BxB; 9 KtxB, P-QR3; 10 Kt-B3, B-K2; would have been more consistent with Black's last move, but White's command of the center assures him a lasting advantage.

9 B-K2

White's pieces being all freer than Black's, it is desirable to avoid unnecessary exchanges.

9 O-O
10 P-QKt3

Hoping to command the long diagonal and play for a K side attack. A good alternative is 10 B-KB4, R-K1; 11 QR-Q1, with pressure in the center.

10 Kt-K1
11 B-R3

An odd looking move, the plan being, after . . . B-KB3; to play for P-B4 and P-K5. Black avoids this, but at the expense of weakening his Q side Ps, as the sequel shows. A simpler line was 11 Kt-Q5, B-KB3; 12 KtxBch, QxKt; 13 B-Kt2. The two Bishops would prove very strong in this type of position.

11 P-QB3

Leaving the QP backward, but there is hardly any other method of getting his pieces in play. If 11 . . . B-KB3; 12 Q-Q3, B-B3; 13 P-B3, followed by QR-Q1, Kt-Q5, etc. Black's Kt would be quite out of things in this variation.

12 QR-Q1 Q-R4
13 B-Kt2 B-K3
14 Q-K3 B-B3
15 P-B4

Allowing the exchange of Qs, but White has all the better of the ending. If instead 15 K-R1, P-B4!; 16 P-B4, B-Q5 with a satisfactory game.

15 Q-Kt3

If now . . . P-B4; 16 P-K5! would open all White's attacking lines very effectively.

16 QxQ PxQ
17 P-QR4 R-Q1
18 R-Q2 P-Q4

Sooner or later necessary, as otherwise Black can hardly move a piece. It creates additional targets for attack, however.

19 PxP BxKt
Forced to avoid the isolation of the QP.
20 BxB RxP
21 KR-Q1 Kt-B2

At last the Kt can move, but he is not to find a secure square. If . . . Kt-Q3; 22 B-QKt4, R-Q1; 23 RxR, PxR; 24 B-KB3, Kt-K1; 25 P-B4, Kt-B2; 26 P-R5!, P-QKt4 (if . . . PxRP; 27 BxRP, R-Q2; 28 BxKt, RxB; 29 BxP wins); 27 B-B5, R-Q2; 28 B-Kt6, and must win the QP. The weakness of the Kt, which is always subject to attack, is very apparent.

22 B-K5 Kt-R3

The Kt must move. Not . . . KR-Q1; 23 RxR, KtxR; 24 P-B4 winning a piece.

23 RxR BxR
24 B-Q4 Kt-B4
25 P-R5!

This does not win a P, but White obtains a P majority on the Q side, which, with the aid of the 2 Bs, soon becomes the decisive factor.

25 Kt-K3
26 BxQKtP KtxP
27 B-B1 B-K3
28 P-B4 P-B3
29 R-Q6

A strong move, which obtains a passed P by force through the following exchange.

29 K-B2
30 P-R6 PxP
31 RxP R-B1
32 R-Q6 K-K2
33 R-Q2 R-B3
34 B-Q4 B-B1

Allowing the immediate advance of the P, which could not be delayed for long, however.

35 P-QKt4 Kt-K3
36 B-K3 R-Q3
37 R-R2

Exchanging Rooks would leave the Black K well posted. White can already visualize some mating threats later, with the combination of R and both Bs.

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

I wish to caution solvers to be particularly careful with this month's solutions, since they count ten times as much as those of last month. In other words, after the points of June are allotted, all scores will be divided by ten.

When I started to make up the problem selections for this month, I found that the stock on hand consisted of one two-mover and nine three-movers. I was forced to sit down and compose two problems to eke out the usual number. This explains the unusual distribution of problems this month.

I hope that those readers who solve only two movers may be persuaded to try the three-movers, several of which are no more difficult than two-movers.

This month J. F. Tracy has won the Ladder Prize and Kenneth S. Howard the Honor Prize (No. 434). I feel that special mention should go to H. B. Daly, the only one who solved correctly No. 438. This is unquestionably the most difficult problem published during the time I have been editing this department.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 427 by W. A. Beers: 1 Sg4, cooked by 1 Sc1 and 1 Bd6.
 No. 428 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qxf3. A fine problem. An illustration of the Schor theme and of four interferences of the R by the S.
 No. 429 by S. Korsgaard: 1 Se3.
 No. 430 by B. M. Marshall: 1 Sf4.
 No. 431 by J. Stichka, Jr.: 1 Re4 and 1 Kf8.
 No. 432 by R. Cheney: 1 Qd2 with echoed play, and a cook 1 Sc2 missed by most solvers.
 No. 433 by M. Gershenson: 1 Kf8, Kc5; 2 Bd6ch. 1 . . . S any; 2 Qd5ch.
 No. 434 by K. S. Howard: 1 Qc4, Ka1; 2 Rc1ch. 1 . . . P-a1(Q) or (R); 2 Qb3. 1 . . . P(B); 2 Oxpch. 1 . . . P(S); 2 Ra3. One or two were caught by the fine try 1 Qb8, P(S)!.
 No. 435 by W. K. Wimsatt, Jr.: 1 Bc6 is a nice key, but 1 Qg7 works as well.
 No. 436 by M. Charosh: 1 Pd4 intended, but in addition to several cooks in 4, 1 Rf7 mates in 3. Credit only for the three-move cook.
 No. 437 by W. Jacobs: 1 Ra5 thr. 2 Qe2ch, KxS; 3 Ra5ch, BxR. 1 . . . Ba4 or b5; 2 RxB, Pf6; 3 Qc2, Pe2.
 No. 438 by S. Myers: 1 Ba3, Pf3; 2 Ke3, Pc5; 3 Bd5ch, Kd6; 4 Pf7! Pe4; 5 Rd4! Ke5; 6 Bc4, PXR. If 1 . . . Pc5; 2 Bd5ch, Kd6; 3 Kd4!, Pf3; 4 Ke3 as before.

37 R-Q8
 38 K-B2 R-Kt8
 39 B-Q2

39 P-Kt5 could be played, but White wishes to drive the R off first.

39 P-Kt4
 40 B-Q3 R-KR8
 Evidently not . . . R-Kt6?; 41 B-B2 wins.
 41 P-R3 P-KR4
 42 P-Kt5

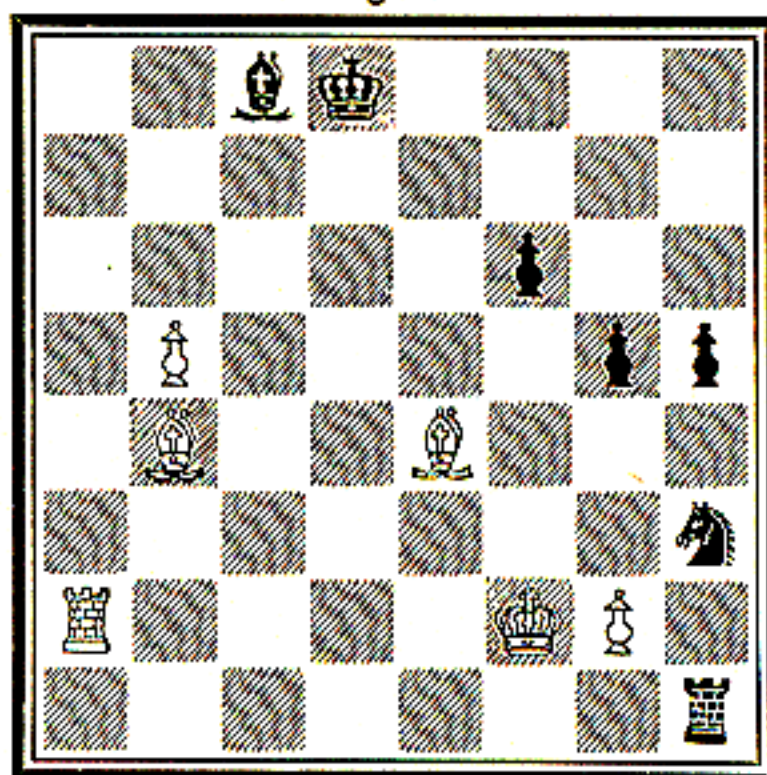
An attempt to shut the R out by B-KB1 would be unavailing because of 42 . . . P-Kt5, threatening . . . P-Kt6ch. White need not be concerned with the K side, but can go on with the strong passed P, which will be difficult to stop.

42 PxP
 43 B-Kt4ch

Placing Black in a quandary. If the K goes to the Q side, he will be exposed to attack; if he moves out of action, the P will advance more readily.

43 K-Q1
 44 PxP Kt-B5
 45 B-K4 KtxPchl

A. Asgeirsson



I. Kashdan

A clever idea. If 46 PxKt, R-R7ch; 47 B-Kt2, BxP; 48 K-Kt3, RxBch; 49 RxR, BxR; 50 KxB, K-B2 would draw, since in order to win the Black Ps, White must give up his one P. However, White need not take the Kt, which must lose time in moving again.

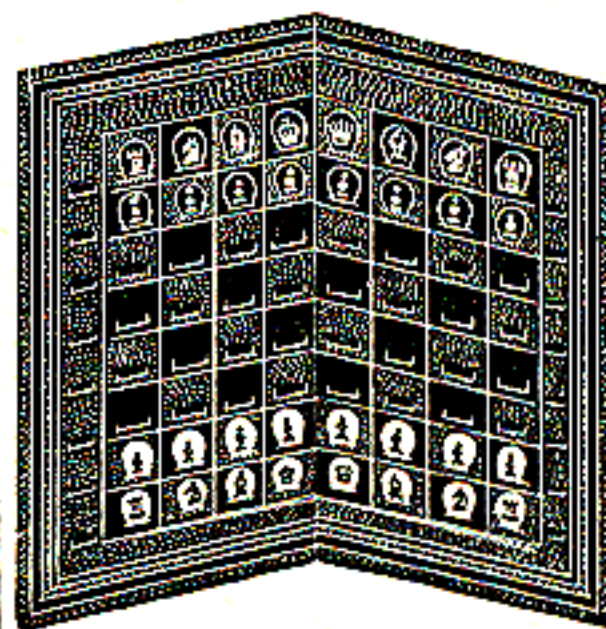
46 K-K3! P-B4

This drives the Bishop to its strongest square, but the game is lost in any case. If . . . Kt-B5; 47 R-R7, B-Q2; 48 P-Kt6, etc.

47 B-B6 Kt-B5
 48 R-R7 KtxPch

This time it is desperation. White could easily take the Kt, but prefers to maintain the mating threats.

49 K-B2 Resigns



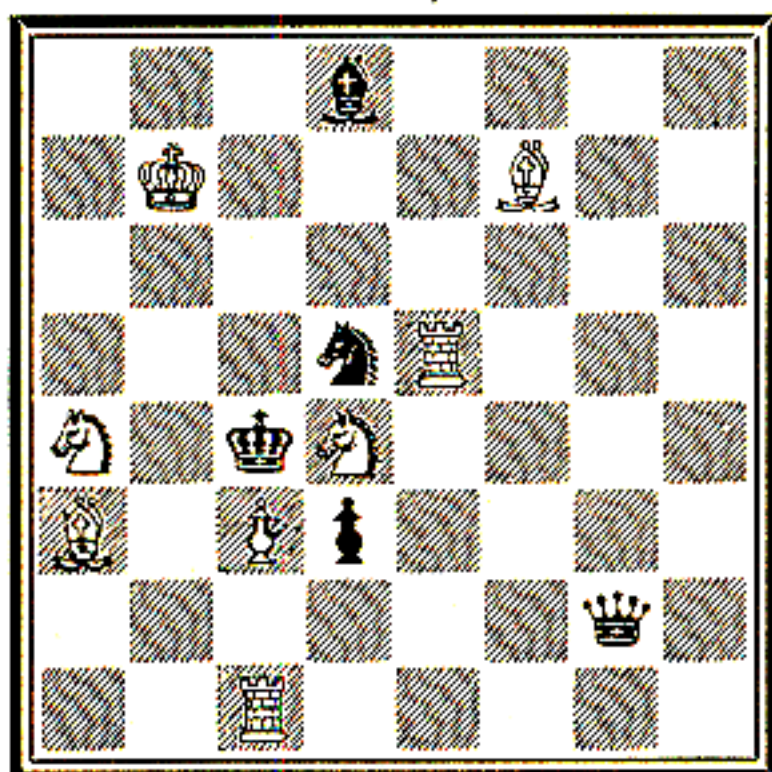
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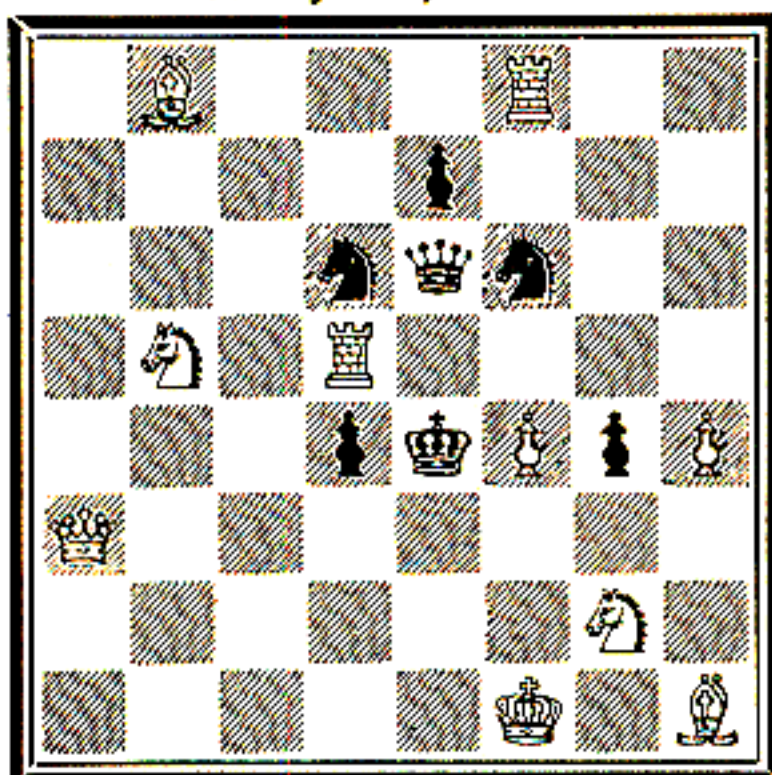
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 60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

451
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New York, N. Y.



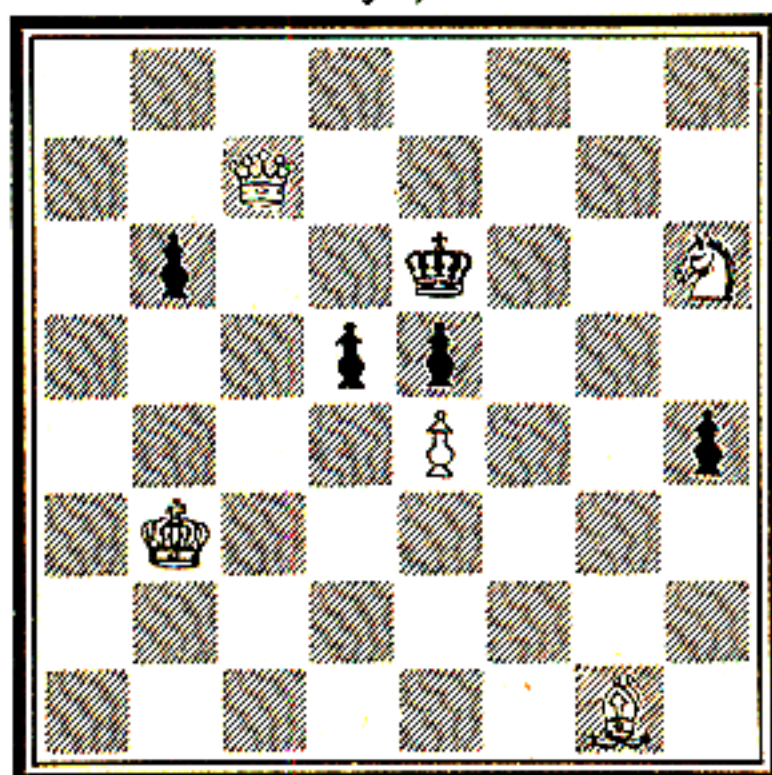
Mate in 2

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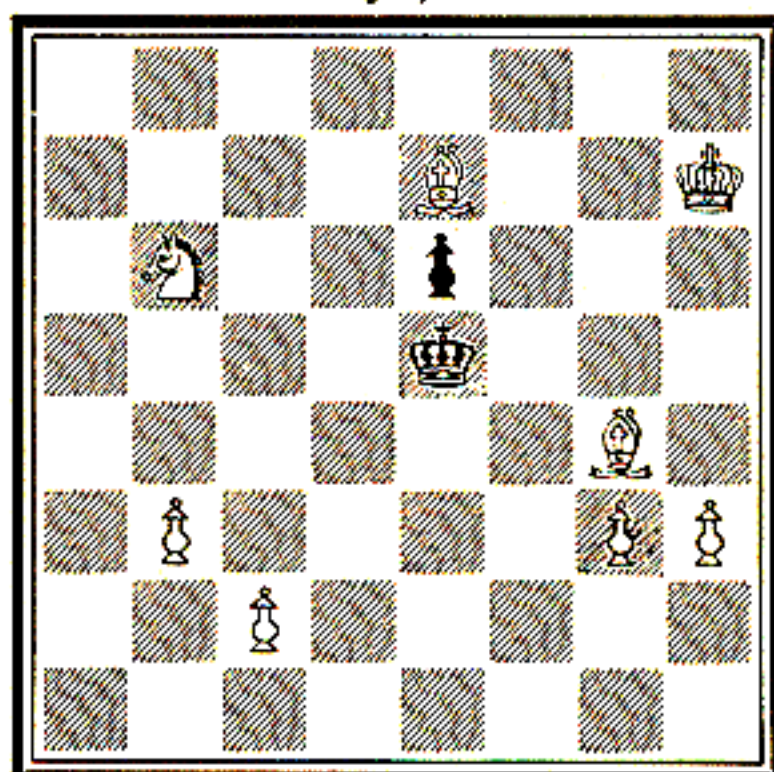
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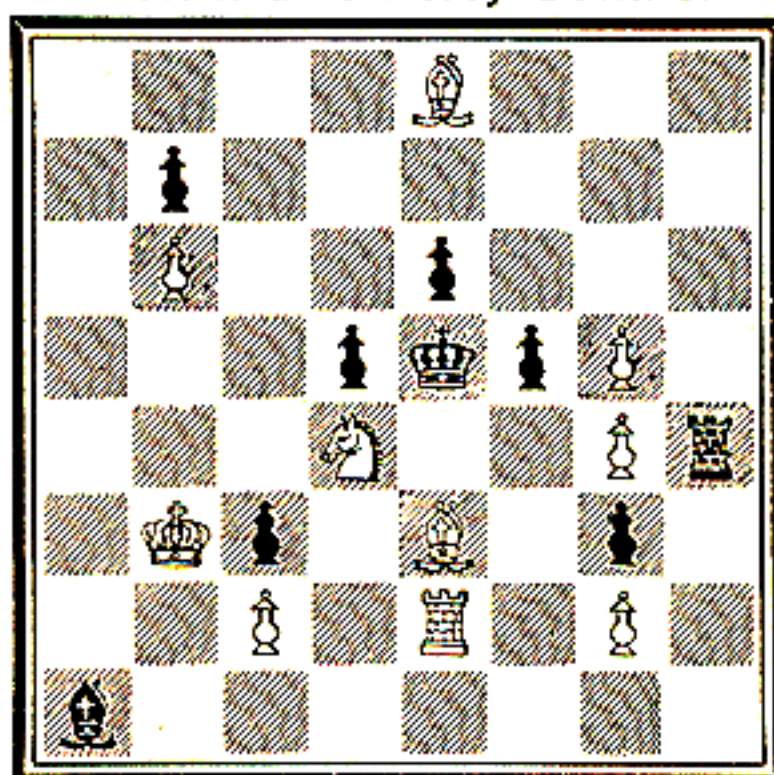
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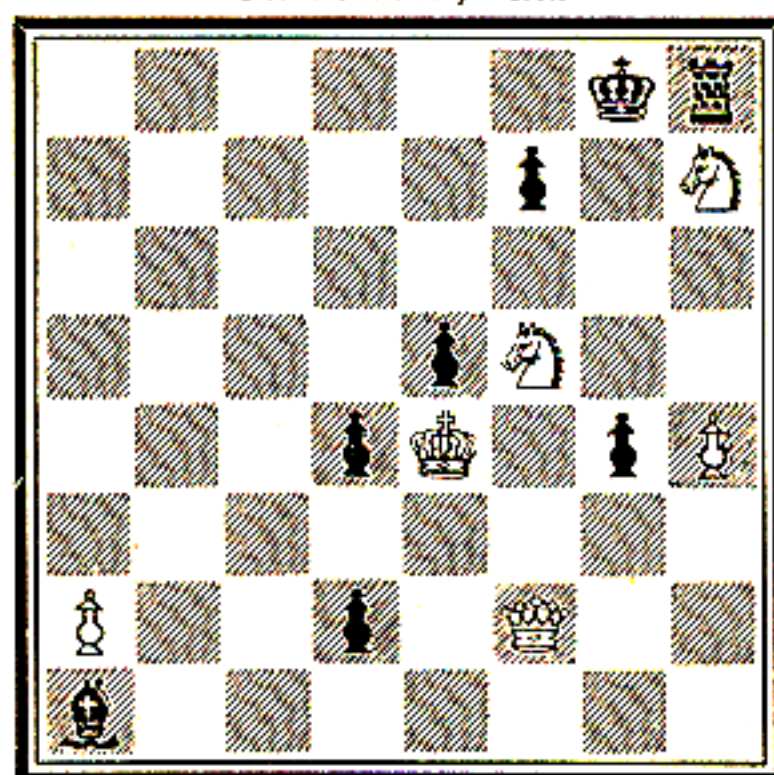
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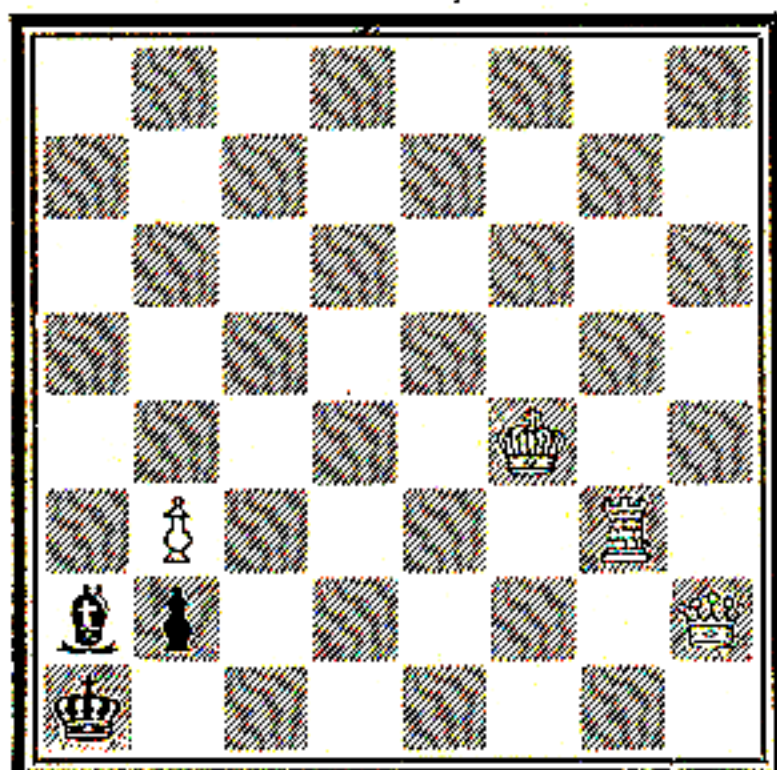
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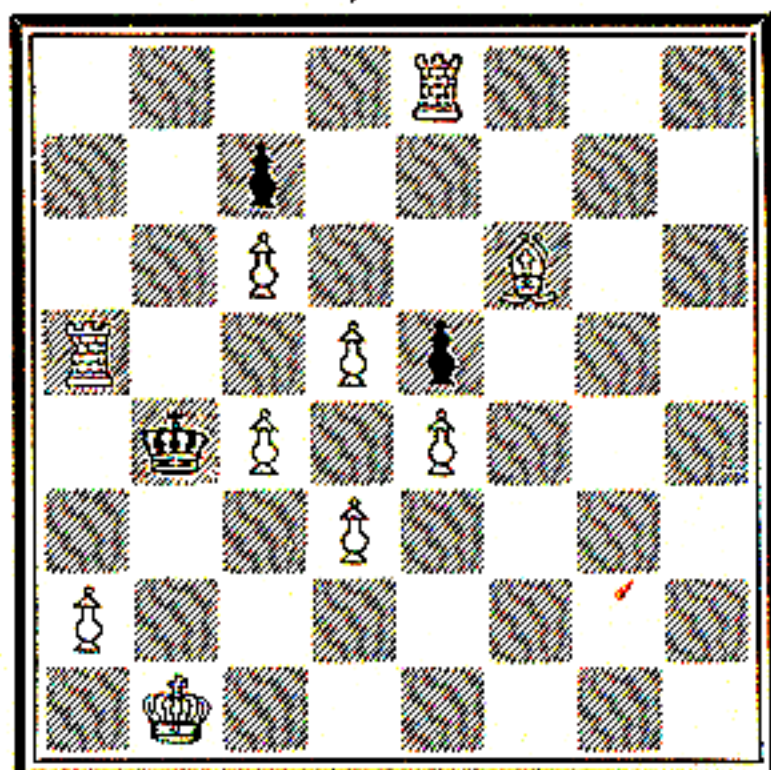
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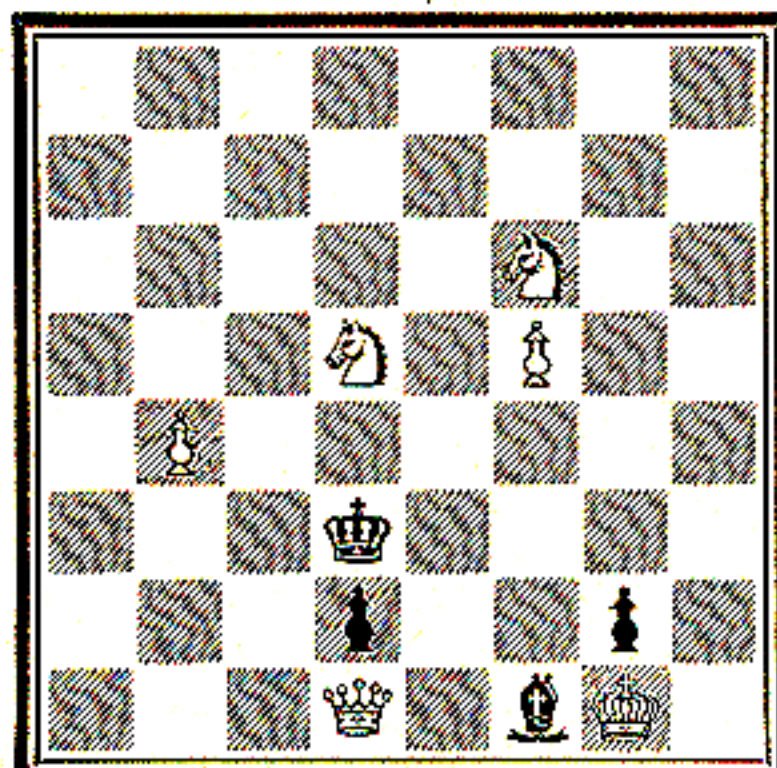
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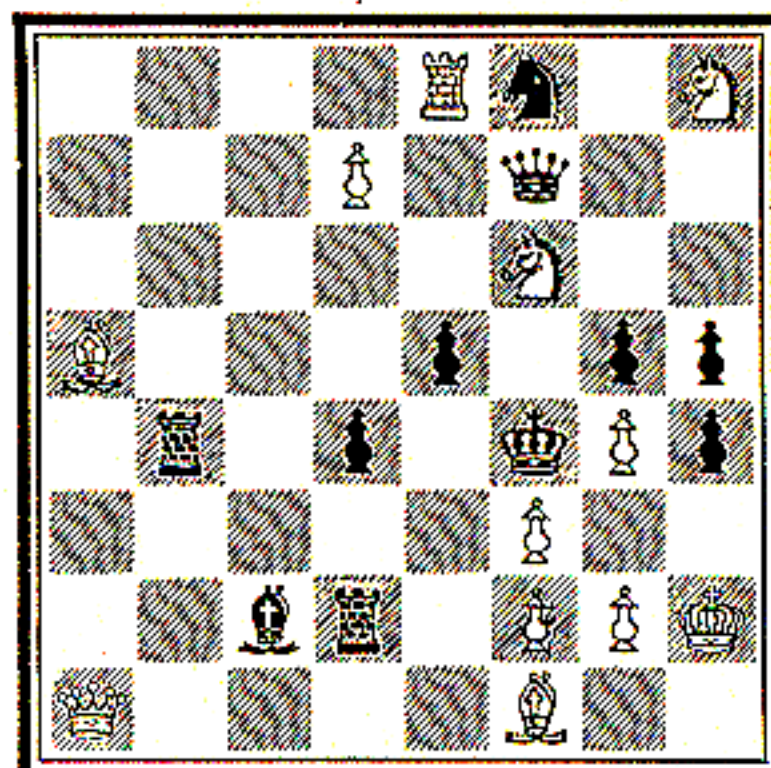
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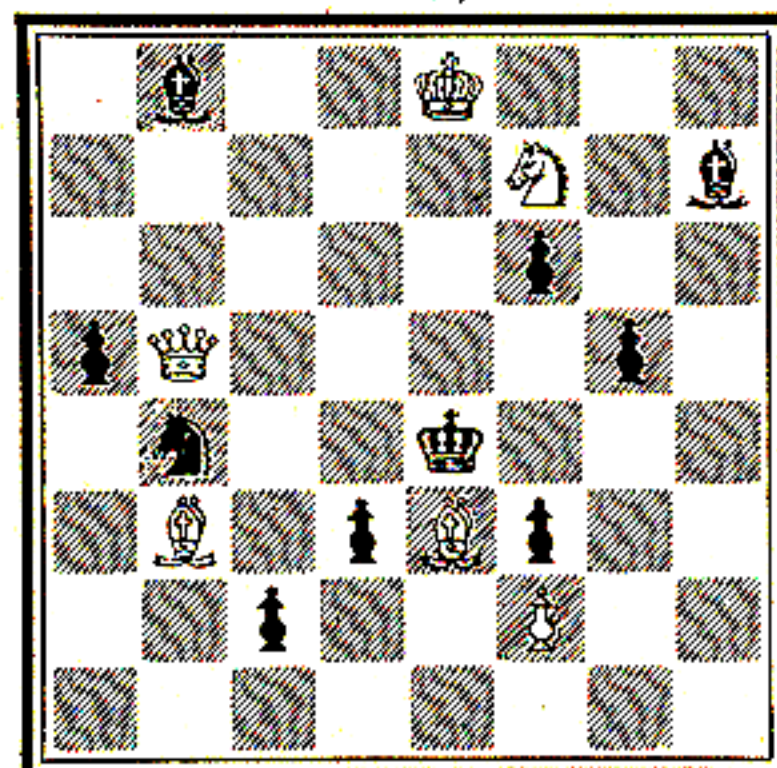
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Ontario, California



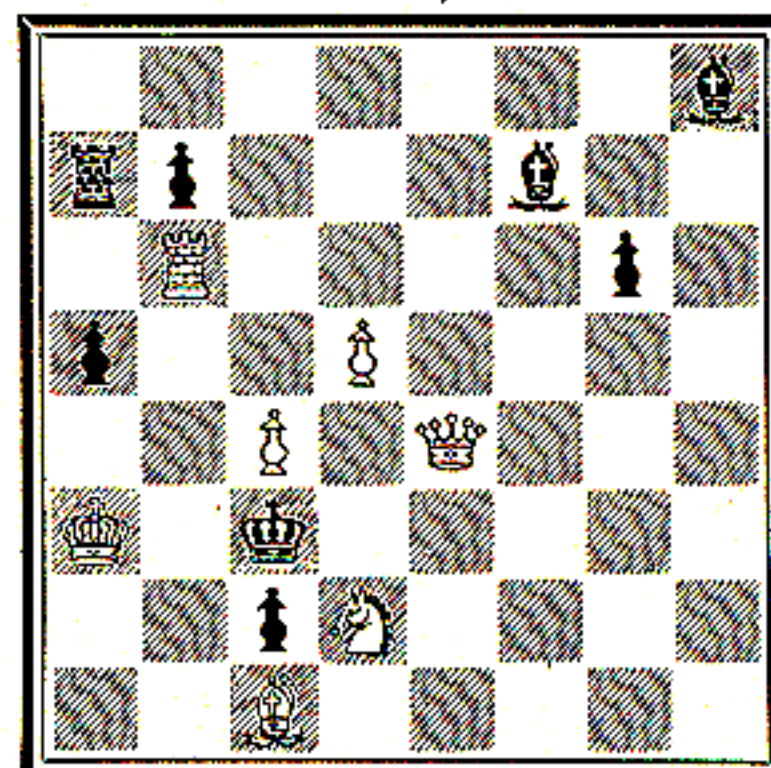
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KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



Mate in 3

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WALTER JACOBS
New York, N. Y.



SELFmate in 3

U. S. A. vs. Canada

The Second International Chess Match, Manitoba vs. Minnesota, occurred on Sunday, May 24, at the Gardner Hotel in Fargo, N. D. The meeting itself was a grand success, proving to be an exciting, closely waged contest with the results in doubt up to the closing minutes of the five and one-half hours available for playing. The Manitoba delegation, headed by Mr. J. H. Booker of Winnipeg, met the Minnesota delegation headed by Mr. O. M. Oulman of Minneapolis at Fargo, which is approximately half way between the two cities. The two teams consisted of thirty players on each side, the Minneapolis delegation traveling by a special air-conditioned railway coach to Fargo, while a fleet of cars conducted the Winnipeg delegation to Fargo.

This is the second match which now proves itself to be an annual affair, and one of the most successful in the annals of Minnesota and Manitoba Chess. When the final score was posted it read: U. S. A. 16½, Canada 13½. The Americans were jubilant for they had again won this important chess event.

The meeting was made possible through the hospitality and cooperation of Mr. Geo. Hoenck of Fargo and the Fargo chess players who donated a beautiful trophy to the winner and acted as host to the two visiting teams.

The detailed score is given below:

U. S. A.	Canada
1 G. S. Barnes .....1	J. Dreman .....0
2 J. Harris .....0	D. Helman .....1
3 John Kipp .....1	S. E. Magnason ..0
4 H. Hawkey ½	G. W. Howard .. ½
5 W. Bland .....0	B. Freedman ....1
6 F. S. Lewis .....0	W. J. Shaw .....1
7 B. Bial .....1	S. Blinder .....0
8 E. C. Johnson ...0	S. Hervitz .....1
9 F. Mueller .....0	M. Fridell .....1
10 C. L. Ellis ½	J. Fridell ½
11 O. A. Holt .....1	A. Dreman .....0
12 R. E. Ott ½	J. H. Booker ½
13 W. R. Jones .....0	L. Fenning .....1
14 C. L. Jacobson ...1	J. Tussman .....0
15 O. M. Oulman ... ½	J. Felkon ½
16 W. P. George ...1	D. Pearl .....0
17 L. P. Narveson ..0	M. Desser .....1
18 D. C. Owen .....1	C. B. Battley ...0
19 E. E. Freier .....1	S. M. Selchon ...0
20 E. T. Baldwin ...0	R. Yanofsky ....1
21 A. R. Tull .....1	N. Schelen .....0
22 J. R. Towne .....1	G. Palmer .....0
23 Dr. A. N. Bessesen 1	C. Johanson .....0
24 Dr. E. E. Munns .0	R. Doe .....1
25 W. S. Stone .....1	C. R. T. de Wet .0
26 F. F. Plouf .....1	T. L. de Wet ....0
27 J. Comstock .....0	I. Stefansson ...1
28 W. G. Loy ½	L. Pullman ½
29 Bud Burger .....0	W. J. Murray ...1
30 J. W. Wolford ...1	W. Avery .....0
16½	13½

Michigan State Championship

With a clean sweep of 8 wins, no losses, and one draw, Leon Stolcenberg of Detroit, defending champion, retained his title at the sixth annual meeting of the Michigan Chess Association held at the Hotel Hayes during the week of May 28 to June 1. George Eastman of Kalamazoo was runner-up with a score of 7-2, and A. H. Palmi of Jackson and M. Palmer of Detroit shared third and fourth honors with 6-3.

Final standing:

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
L. Stolcenberg	8	0	1	8½
G. Eastman	6	1	2	7
A. H. Palmi	4	1	4	6
M. Palmer	5	2	2	6
Uhlmann	5	4	0	5
R. Coveyou	4	4	1	4½
E. Poyava	3	4	2	4
J. Wasserman	3	5	0	3
M. Mueller	1	8	0	1
Dunn	0	9	0	0

The officers chosen for the coming year are: President, A. H. Palmi of Jackson; Vice-President, Morris Wilbur of Flint; Secretary, Geo. M. Bleekman of Ann Arbor; Treasurer, Max Mueller of Midland; and Tournament Director, Dr. B. E. Burnell of Flint.

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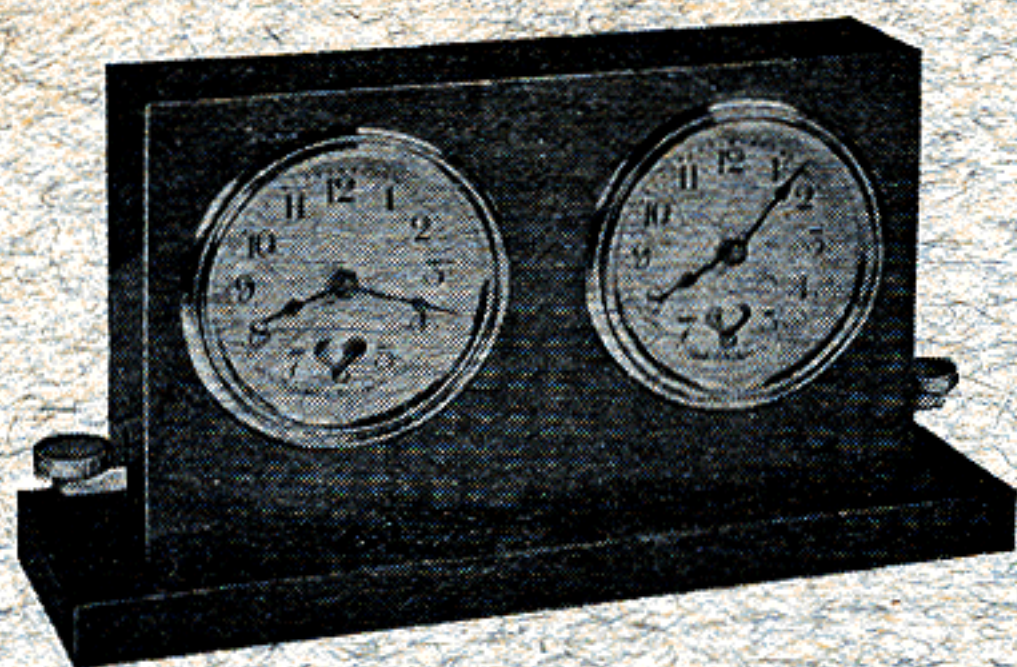
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I. Genud	550	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	6	3	3	0	583
G. Partos	537	6	2	2	2	4	6	3	0	3	0	3	0	568
Dr. G. Dobbs	523	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	557
E. Nash	502	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	524
P. Murphy	494	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	519
G. Plowman	470	4	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	3	3	0	503
C. Fittkau	458	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	489
A. Chess	421	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	455
J. Stichka, Jr.	417	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	0	450
T. E. Knorr	407	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	436
Hochberg Bros.	381	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	415
M. Einhorn	361	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	395
M. Gonzalez	331	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	365
Dr. H. M. Berliner	331	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	363
E. H. Thorne	322	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	341
W. Towle	295	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	314
J. Zarbach	255	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	282
G. R. Emery	220	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	235
W. Patz	190	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	221
M. Shapiro	200	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
I. Rivise	169	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	182
M. Gershensen	142	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	173
H. B. Daly	131	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	0	3	6	164
S. Braverman	113	6	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	147
B. B. Wisegarver	115	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	147
G. F. Berry	124	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
K. Lay	88	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	104
A. Tokash	83	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	99
W. Vanwinkle	58	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	0	89
W. K. Rawlings	68	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	83
F. Grote	54	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
J. Burn	21	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	42
O. Hagman	20	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	42
A. J. Souweine	0	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	6	3	3	0	35
W. R. Nenert	24	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
P. I. Young	18	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
C. E. Silver	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	17
W. H. Newberry	0	4	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
B. Berkowitz	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9

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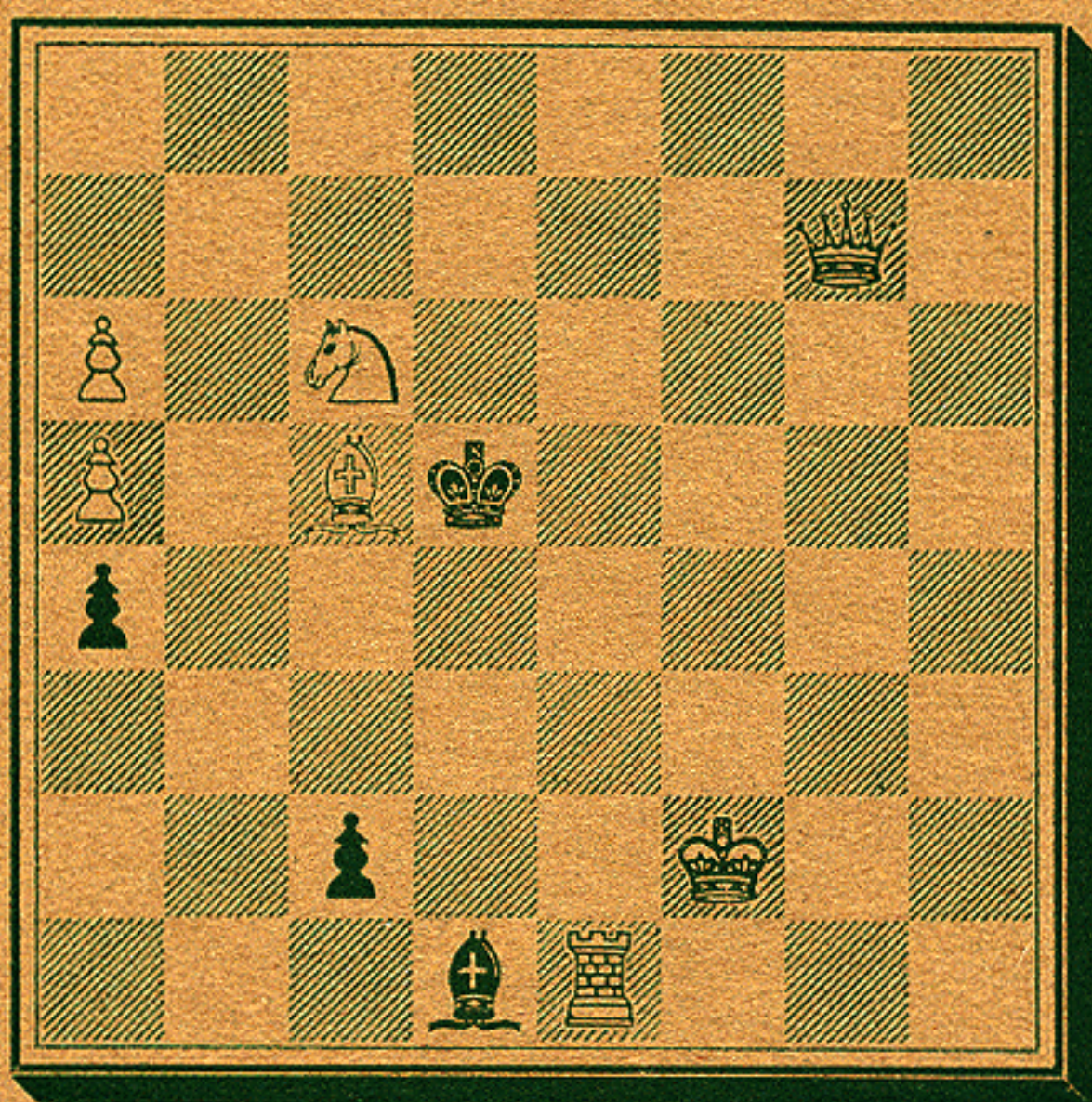
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News Events

Last Minute News

Two foreign tournaments of importance were completed last month.

At Bad Podebrad, Czechoslovakia, 9 native stars matched wits with 9 foreign experts and when the firing ceased on July 26th, S. Flohr led the procession (13-4), with Dr. A. Alekhine in second place (12½-4½).

At Zandvoort, Holland, an equally strong though numerically smaller field participated. The final round, held on August 1, saw Reuben Fine (U. S. A.) clinch first honors 8½-2½, and Dr. Max Euwe (World Champion) take second 7½-3½.

Both of these tourneys will be discussed in greater detail in our September issue.

Illinois vs. Wisconsin

In a return engagement held at Grant Park in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 26, 1936, the Wisconsin players atoned for their defeat last May by downing their opponents 12½-9½.

The score in detail:

Bd.	Wisconsin	Pts.	Illinois	Pts.
1	A. Elo	0	S. Factor	1
2	R. Reel (Capt.)	0	E. Gordon	1
3	A. Klein	½	Winter	½
4	Dr. Wehrley	0	Newman	1
5	C. Kraszewski	½	Odell	½
6	B. Zamash	1	Czerwein	0
7	L. Borenstein	0	E. Bodenstab	1
8	W. Leece	½	E. C. Green	½
9	Aarons	0	H. Fanor	1
10	W. Johnson	1	H. Coldeway	0
11	C. Beck	1	C. Hovey	0
12	W. Morgan	1	F. Hovey	0
13	W. Banerdt	0	A. F. Bodenstab	1
14	J. Thompson	½	F. Ahrens	½
15	W. Hamann	0	Pearson	1
16	S. Neu	1	Hannon	0
17	J. Daskow	1	J. Cook	0
18	J. Fashingbauer	1	E. Wallquist	0
19	J. Mikolic	1	F. C. White	0
20	D. Sheck	1	J. M. Klepper	0
21	A. Wehrley	1	C. H. Leech (Capt.)	0
22	F. Sigg	½	L. Kahn	½
Total		12½	Total	9½

New York State Championship

The annual tournament sponsored by the New York State Chess Association will be held this year at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. from August 31 to September 5.

(Continued on Page 196)

Final Report of the Chairman of the U. S. Chess Championship Committee 1936

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Expenditures re Tourn.	1045.80	1163.39
Payments to prize winners		1500.00
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Additional moneys distribu- ted to players		183.46
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		\$3431.50

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Beneath the Surface

By JOSEPH GANCHER

Because of the two distinct divisions comprising the entry list of the National Championship Tournament, an unusually interesting field was created for statistical probing.

Dealing first with the figures concerning the tournament as a whole, the necessarily salient feature is, of course, Champion Reshevsky's score: $11\frac{1}{2}$ out of 15. So close was the struggle for premier honors that only $1\frac{1}{2}$ points separated him from the fifth prize-winner; and only after 5th place do we find a gap of more than a half point in the players' totals. Thus, Reshevsky's margin over Simonson was repeated by the latter's lead over Fine and Treysman, who in turn beat out Kashdan by the same amount. Kashdan's 10 to the 9 of Dake and Kupchik marks the first difference of a full point.



SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

Befitting his place, Reshevsky won the most games outright: 10, and was followed by Sim-

onson, Treysman and Kashdan, with 9 each. To Fine goes the distinction of having lost but one game; and Reshevsky, Simonson and Kupchik were next, each losing 2. Kupchik drew the most games: 8, and Fine drew 7.

Kupchik and Horowitz did the best among the non-prizewinners against the prizewinners, tying with a mark of 2 out of 5; all of Kupchik's points being from drawn games, while one of Horowitz's efforts was his notable defeat of Reshevsky. Incidentally, Reshevsky lost to none of the other prizewinners, while Treysman's losses were met with only in that select circle.

Looking through the other end of the telescope, so to speak, we see Adams to be the least compromising of the contestants, drawing none and losing the most: 12. Morton, who lost 10, gained but a single victory.

Coming to the particularly unique aspect of the tourney, we have the two divisions, made up, on the one hand, of eight players who entered on the strength of noteworthy past performances entitling them to definite invitation, and eight who qualified by ranking highest in preliminary competition before the start of the tournament proper.

The most significant fact revealing itself on compilation of the divisional scores is the strong showing of the invited players against the

	Dake	Fine	Horowitz	Kashdan	Kevitz	Kupchik	Reshevsky	Steiner	Adams	Bernstein	Denker	Factor	Hanauer	Morton	Simonson	Treysman	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Place	"A" vs. "B"	"B" vs. "A"	"A" vs. "A"	"B" vs. "B"
Dake.....	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	0	6	3	6	9	6/7	6		3	
Fine.....	1/2	.	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	1	7	1	7	10 1/2	3/4	6		4 1/2	
Horowitz.....	1/2	1/2	.	0	0	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	0	1/2	4	5	6	7	9	3 1/2		3 1/2	
Kashdan.....	1/2	0	1	.	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	4	2	10	5	6		4	
Kevitz.....	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	.	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	5	5	5	7 1/2	8	5		2 1/2	
Kupchik.....	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	.	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	5	2	8	9	6/7	6		3	
Reshevsky.....	1	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	10	2	3	11 1/2	1	6 1/2		5	
Steiner.....	1	0	0	0	1	1/2	0	.	1	1	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	5	8	2	6	11/12	3 1/2		2 1/2	
Adams.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	12	.	3	15/16		1		2
Bernstein.....	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	.	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	1/2	2	7	6	5	13		2 1/2		2 1/2
Denker.....	0	1/2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1/2	.	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	4	7	4	6	11/12		2 1/2		3 1/2
Factor.....	0	1/2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1/2	.	1	1/2	1	0	5	7	3	6 1/2	10		2 1/2		4
Hanauer.....	0	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	.	1/2	0	0	2	8	5	4 1/2	14		2 1/2		2
Morton.....	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	0	0	1	10	4	3	15/16		1/2		2 1/2
Simonson.....	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	.	1	9	2	4	11	2		5		6
Treysman.....	1	0	1/2	1	1	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	0	.	9	3	3	10 1/2	3/4		5		5 1/2

others. As a group, they (Group A) out-ranked the B's to the clear degree of $42\frac{1}{2}$ games to $21\frac{1}{2}$ in their 64 encounters, more or less justifying the opinions of the Selection Committee, who exempted them from preliminary play at the beginning. Only two of them failed to break even or better against the added starters, and that failing was emphasized by their being the only ones of their group to fall below a percentage of .500 in the regular contest. Correspondingly, two in Group B stood out in their class, earning them nothing less than positions in the prize section.

The best work by an A player against the B's was done by Reshevsky, who had $6\frac{1}{2}$ out of 8. Dake, Fine, Kashdan and Kupchik scored 6 apiece.

Simonson and Treysman both made 5 points against the A group, no other B man doing better than $2\frac{1}{2}$.



GEORGE N. TREYSMAN

Reshevsky's 5 out of 7 in his own group exceeding Fine's record in that respect by $\frac{1}{2}$ point — coupled with his accomplishment against the other class, most convincingly tells the story of his success.

Likewise, Simonson's surpassing of Treysman with 6 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in their own intraclass efforts explains his ultimate post in the tourney.

As to the quality of skill displayed by the individuals in some or all of their games, one can say nothing that would be worth more than any personal opinion is, either in approval or otherwise, so there remains no more to say than "Let us look at the record." The accompanying table gives a detailed story of all the data mentioned above.

(ED. NOTE) For those interested in statistical data, it may be pointed out that White won 58 games to Black's 62.

DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION!

The Argentine Championship

In a match of eight games that commenced on April 25 and ran on into the month of June, Robert Grau, Champion of Argentina, retained his title by defeating Jacob Bolbochan, winner of the 1935 major tournament, 5-3. Grau won 4, lost 2, and drew 2.

7th Game of Match

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

J. Bolbochan

R. Grau

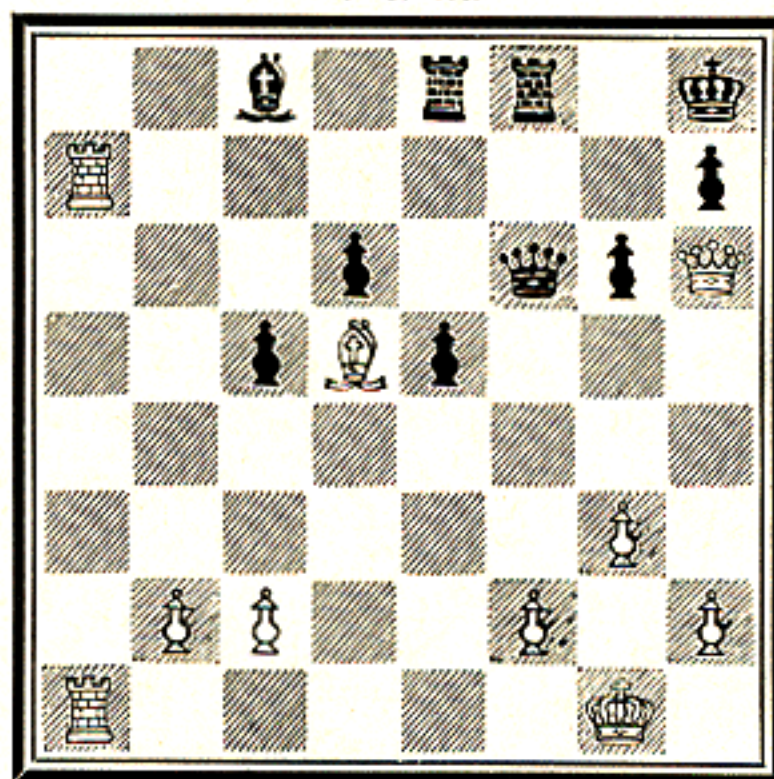
White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-QB4	18 BxB	RxB
2 P-Q5	P-Q3	19 PxP	BxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	20 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	21 BxKtch	K-R1
5 B-Kt2	P-K4	22 R-R7	Q-KB1
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K2	23 Q-R5	R-Kt1
7 O-O	O-O	24 P-B7	R-B1
8 Kt-Q2!	P-B4	25 B-Kt7	R-K1
9 Kt-B4	P-QR3	26 QxP	R-B2
10 P-QR4	P-Kt3	27 B-Q5	B-Q2
11 B-Kt5	R-R2	28 Q-B4	R-B3
12 Q-Q2	R-Kt2	29 Q-K2	Q-K2
13 P-K4	P-Kt4?	30 KR-R1	R(B3)-B1
14 PxKtP	RPxP	31 Q-Q2	Q-B3?
15 Kt-R5	R-Kt3	32 P-B8(Q)	BxQ
16 Kt-B6! Kt(Kt)xKt		33 Q-R6	....
17 PxKt	B-B3!		

At this point White was forfeited for overstepping the time limit.

R. Grau



J. Bolbochan

Actually he has a beautiful forced win at his command. (33 ... R-K2; 34 RxR, QxR; 35 R-R7!!)

8th Game of Match

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Grau

J. Bolbochan

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	7 QxB	P-Q3
2 P-Q4	P-K3	8 O-O	QKt-Q2
3 P-B4	P-QKt3	9 Kt-B3	O-O
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	10 Q-B2	Q-K2
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	11 KR-K1	KR-Q1
6 B-Q2	BxBch	12 P-K4	P-Kt3

On to Philadelphia!

The month of August will witness two great chess events: the Nottingham Congress (England) and the Philadelphia Congress (U. S. A.). While the tournament across the sea dazzles with the glamour of international stars (three ex-world champions and the present titleholder) we perceive that some of the brilliance is shed by none other than two of our own illustrious comets—Samuel Reshevsky, Champion of the United States, and Reuben Fine, Champion of the A. C. F.

Let us turn to the record.



Philadelphia's New Sky Line

AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION CHAMPIONS

Year	Site	Winner
1931	Tulsa, Oklahoma	S. Reshevsky
1932	Minneapolis, Minn.	R. Fine
1933	Detroit, Mich.	R. Fine
1934	Chicago, Ill.	R. Fine and S. Reshevsky
1935	Milwaukee, Wis.	R. Fine

For the past thirty-seven years the annual tournaments of the American Chess Federation have been the proving ground of American chess. It was there that players of the calibre of Reshevsky and Fine were developed and sent on to the international arena. It is there that new stars may be looked for in the future.

This year's tournament is bringing forth an array of talent from all parts of the country. Reservations are coming in from the South, the Middle West, the New England States, and the Atlantic Seaboard States. Philadelphia is extending itself to surpass last year's successful tournament at Milwaukee. With the aid of many willing hands the outlook is bright for the greatest Congress in the history of the A. C. F. On to Philadelphia!

PROGRAM OF THE 37TH A. C. F. CONGRESS

Saturday, August 15th
3:00 P. M. Registration closes.
6:00 P. M. Dinner to Contestants & Officials.
8:00 P. M. 1st Round Qualifications.
Sunday, August 16th
2:00 P. M. 2nd Round Qualifications.
8:00 P. M. 3rd Round Qualifications.
Monday, August 17th
8:00 P. M. 4th Round Qualifications.
Tuesday, August 18th
2:00 P. M. 5th Round Qualifications.
8:00 P. M. 6th Round Qualifications.
Wednesday, August 19th
8:00 P. M. 7th Round Qualifications.
Thursday, August 20th
2:00 P. M. 8th Round Qualifications.
8:00 P. M. 9th Round Qualifications.
Friday, August 21st
8:00 P. M. 10th Round Qualifications.
Saturday, August 22nd
2:00 P. M. Final Round Qualifications.
8:00 P. M. Rapid Transit Tourney.
Sunday, August 23rd
10:00 A. M. Annual Meeting of A. C. F.
2:00 P. M. 1st Round of Finals: Masters, Consolation Masters, Class A Tourneys,
8:00 P. M. 2nd Round Finals.
Monday, August 24th
2:00 P. M. 3rd Round Finals.
8:00 P. M. 4th Round Finals.
Tuesday, August 25th
8:00 P. M. 5th Round Finals.
Wednesday, August 26th
2:00 P. M. 6th Round Finals.
8:00 P. M. 7th Round Finals.

(Continued on Page 178)

13 QR-Q1	P-B4	20 PxP	Kt-K1
14 P-K5	Kt-K1	21 Kt-K4	Q-Kt2
15 P-Q5!	KtxP	22 R-K7!	Q-R3
16 KtxKt	PxKt	23 RxB	QxB
17 Rx?	Kt-Kt2	24 RxBP	P-KR3
18 B-R3!	Q-B3	25 Kt-B2	Q-R4
19 P-B4	PxP	26 P-KKt4	Resigns

BOOK REVIEWS

HOW EUWE WON

By C. J. S. PURDY

Price 50 cents

Of the several books and brochures of the recent Euwe-Alekhine Championship Match that have come to hand, this volume of 60 pages is by far the most complete and impressive.

Coming from "way down under," it nonetheless sets standards of analysis and annotation that the best of the Continental Masters might do well to follow.

"Great pains have been taken. Inexact criticism of master games harms players of all classes . . . Conversely, nothing is so helpful as exact criticism and explanation."

This quotation from the preface of this fine work finds its full justification in the full table of contents, and in the careful study that has been given to each game. The comments of all the leading critics, including the Russian, have been checked and re-checked. Nothing has been taken for granted. The original contribution of the author in the way of analysis is by no means inconsiderable. To this is added pointed and pithy phrases reminiscent of our own Napier.

Of the 8th game he writes:

"Euwe pursues his advantage, and wins a difficult end-game, which both masters handle splendidly, avoiding all the oversights subsequently made by annotators."

And of Euwe's acceptance of the offer of a draw in the final game:

"This was both prudent and magnanimous."

In addition there is a review of the openings adopted, the story of the match, photographs of the principals, a history of the championship (1870-1935), and many side-lights of the contest, that make up a colorful and interesting book.—B. F. W.

(Continued from Page 177)

Thursday, August 27th

8:00 P. M. 8th Round Finals.

Friday, August 28th

8:00 P. M. 9th Round Finals.

Saturday, August 29th

2:00 P. M. 10th Round Finals.

8:00 P. M. 11th Round Finals.

Sunday, August 30th

2:00 P. M. Problem Solving Contest—Finish of adjourned games.

7:00 P. M. Closing Banquet—Distribution of Prizes.

Margate Congress

April, 1936

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Sir G. A. Thomas

P. S. Milner-Barry

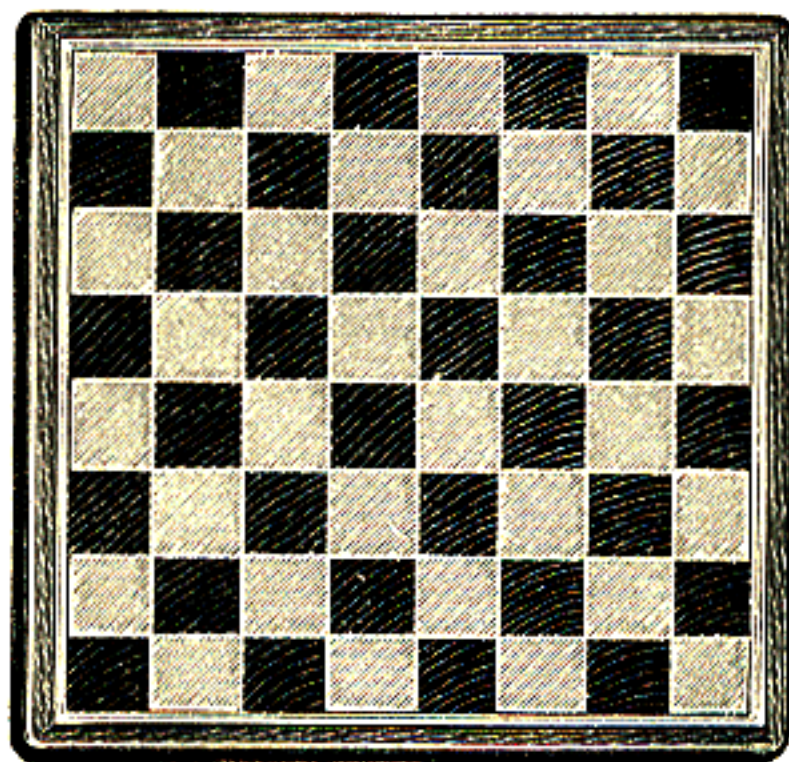
White

Black

1 P-Q4	KKt-B3	15 PxKt	QxRP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 K-R1	Kt-Q2
3 QKt-B3	B-Kt5	17 Kt-B3	Kt-B4
4 P-K3	P-QKt3	18 R-B2	PxP
5 B-Q3	B-Kt2	19 Q-K2	P-Q5
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	20 KPxP	R-K3!
7 Q-B2	P-KB4	21 PxKt	RxQ
8 P-QR3	BxKtch	22 BxR	R-K1
9 PxB	O-O	23 R-R2	RxB!
10 O-O	P-Q3	24 QRxR	BxKtch
11 Kt-Q2	Q-R5	25 K-Kt1	BxR
12 P-B3	Kt-Kt4	26 RxB	QxBP
13 P-Q5	R-B3		
14 P-B4	Kt-R6ch	Resigns	

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The Hungarian Championship Tournament

By LAJOS STEINER

The Hungarian Chess Federation always invites about four foreign players to its championship tournament, who may compete for the prizes but are ineligible for the title. This year's selection comprised Glass of Austria, May of Czechoslovakia, Najdorf of Poland, and Sacconi of Italy. While Glass, May and Sacconi were reliable and experienced veterans and were expected to show to advantage, Najdorf was the dark horse. Never had he participated outside of his native land. At the age of 23 he had achieved several fine successes over redoubtable opponents, culminating in a 3-2 victory over Dr. Tartakower. At second and third board in the International Team Tournament at Warsaw, Najdorf more than contributed his share to Poland's preeminent position. But there were (and are) many other young players who do well at home, only to fail miserably when faced with the acid test of international competition.

Never before in chess history did we number so many chess masters, and never before did so much hidden talent exist.

In the interest of better chess every promising player should be given an opportunity to prove himself. And for this purpose the Olympic Team Tournaments may be used as a proving ground. While these do not truly indicate real ability (only tournaments or matches do), they may serve as a guide. If I had a free hand in running tournaments, I would invite in addition to the acknowledged masters, players of the calibre of Book, Keres, Najdorf, Trifunovic and the young Esthonian, Schmidt. Though Schmidt did not play at Warsaw, he is a keen rival of Keres at home. Keres, in fact, has been given his opportunity and proved worthy of it.

It is difficult to follow the progress of all the youngsters, and not to digress too much, let us get back to Budapest, where Najdorf for the first time was on his mettle. I am gratified to testify that he acquitted himself nobly. True, it was only an Hungarian affair with a slight international flavoring. But then, the Hungarian class is on a respectable level. This has been proven time and time again in various tournaments.

Najdorf played colorful chess, with amazing combinative power, good position judgment and chess intelligence. Rumors as to his ability emanating from Poland were not in the least exaggerated. His youth and ability will carry

him far in Caissa's firmament. Offhand I do not yet see the flaw in his play. The height to which any player will rise depends upon his ability to eliminate or lessen his weaknesses.

Perhaps a little more exactitude in the opening, is necessary, or control of his excitement at critical moments. This last factor cost him half a point in the last round of our championship tournament, when after an excellently played game he missed an easy win.

It would be futile to compare Najdorf to other players at this date. In chess long years of experience are necessary to determine whether a player has definitely arrived. Some players shine for a while only to have their brilliance quickly dimmed. Others shine intermittently. But players of the first rank shine steadily—year in, year out. I am not a prophet, but I believe Najdorf has an excellent chance to become a star of the first magnitude.

The final standings:

	W.	L.	D.	Total	Rank
Najdorf	10	1	4	12	I & II
L. Steiner	10	1	4	12	I & II
E. Steiner	8	5	2	9	III
Gereben	4	2	9	8½	IV
Barcza	4	3	8	8	V
Havasi	7	6	2	8	VI
Szabo	4	3	8	8	VII
Glass	5	6	4	7	
Kluger	5	6	4	7	
Dr. Negyessy	3	4	8	7	
Dr. Balogh	1	4	10	6	
Boros	2	5	8	6	
May	0	3	12	6	
Rethy	5	8	2	6	
Szigeti	1	5	9	5½	
Lovas	2	9	4	4	

Hungarian Championship Tournament June, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Notes by Lajos Steiner)

K. Havasi	L. Steiner
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	P-K3
5 B-Kt5	P-KR3
6 B-B4	.....

Permitting Black to capture the gambit Pawn. 6 BxKt would be the simplest and safest move, but the least enterprising. More accurate and in line with White's plans would be 6 B-R4. If then Black should decide to capture and hold the proffered Pawn, he must first provoke weaknesses by . . . P-KKt4.

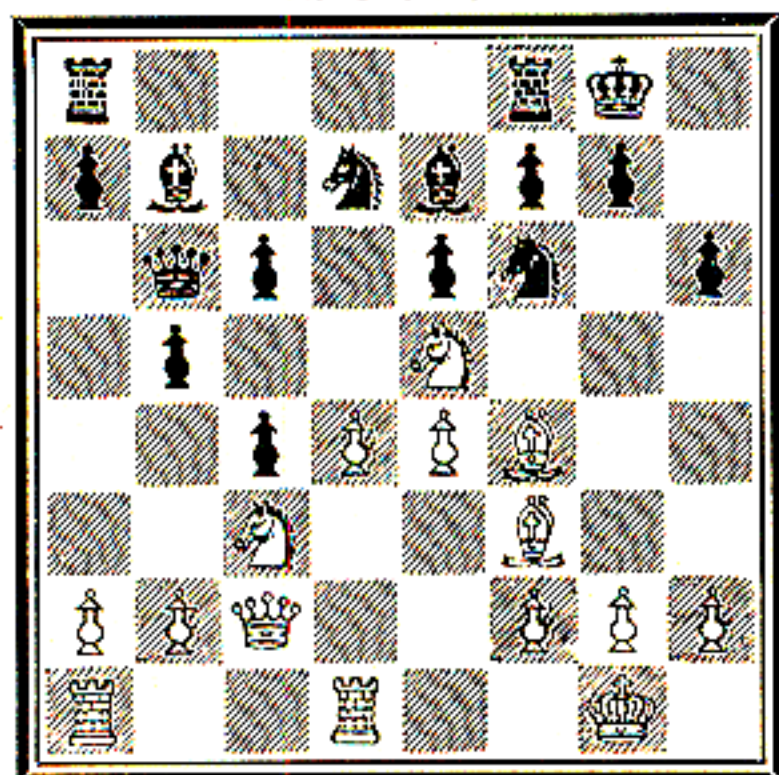
6	PxP
7 P-K4	.....

In view of Black's determination to hold the Pawn, the first player feels he must attack at all cost and hence the text. 7 P-K3, however, strengthening the defense of the QP was in order.

7	P-QKt4
8 Q-B2	B-Kt2
9 B-K2	B-K2
10 O-O	O-O
11 KR-Q1	QKt-Q2
12 Kt-K5	Q-Kt3
13 B-B3	. . . . .

White prepares to meet . . . P-B4 with P-Q5, an erroneous idea. Instead 13 P-QR3 or even P-QKt3 should have been attempted. This would temporarily neutralize Black's Q side majority.

L. Steiner



K. Havasi

13	QR-Q1
--------------	-------

Who would think that the more natural 13 . . . KR-Q1 would lead to immediate destruction? 13 . . . KR-Q1; 14 KtxBP!, KxKt; 15 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 16 KtxKt, BPxKt; 17 Q-R7 and there is nothing to be done against the threat of B-R5ch.

14 R-Q2	KtxKt
15 BxKt	. . . . .

If 15 PxKt, Kt-Q2 followed by . . . Q-B4 and the P at K5 must fall.

15	R-Q2
16 QR-Q1	KR-Q1
17 P-KKt3	Kt-R2!

A very pointed move. Black threatens 18 . . . P-B3; 19 B-B4, RxP; 20 B-K3, RxR; 21 BxQ, RxQ; 22 BxR, B-B4, etc.

18 P-Q5
---------	-----------

It is difficult to improve White's position. 18 B-Kt4 would be met by . . . Kt-B1 and the threat would remain.

18	B-Kt4
--------------	-------

Due consideration was given here to 19 PxKP, RxR; 20 RxR, RxR; 21 QxR! BxQ; 22 P-K7! and the P cannot be stopped. But 20 . . . BxR!; 21 P-K7, R-K1 and Black retains the exchange.

19 R-K2
---------	-----------

19 B-Q4, P-QB4; 20 B-K3, BxB; 21 PxB, P-R3, etc.

19	BPxP
20 PxP	P-Kt5!

More energetic than the immediate capture of the Pawn. Black can now retain the Q file by capturing with a piece.

21 B-Q4
---------	-----------

If 21 Kt-R4, Q-Kt4.

21	Q-R3
22 B-K4	. . . . .

A desperate attempt to work up something out of nothing. 22 Kt-K4, however, would be parried by 22 . . . BxP; 23 Kt-B5, Q-Kt4; 24 KtxR (24 BxB, RxB;), BxB, etc.

22	P-B4
23 PxP	PxB!

The most natural continuation 23 . . . RxB would lead to dangerous consequences; 24 RxR, RxR; 25 P-K7, BxP; 26 BxP, etc.

24 PxR	PxKt
25 P-KR4	. . . . .

If 25 BxBP immediately than . . . Q-QB3 and . . . P-K6 is overwhelming.

25	B-KC3
26 BxBP	Q-B3
27 K-R2	RxP
28 RxR	QxR
29 BxB	KtxB
30 QxPch	K-R2
31 Q-B1	Kt-Kt5ch
32 K-Kt1	Kt-K4
33 P-B4	. . . . .

Forced as there is no adequate reply to the threat of 33 . . . Kt-B6ch; 34 K-Kt2, Q-Kt5.

33	Kt-B6ch
34 K-B2	Q-Q5ch
35 Q-K3	Q-Q8
36 K-Kt2	Kt-Q5!
37 R-KB2	. . . . .

37 R-Q2?, QxR and 37 R-K1, Kt-B7.

37	Kt-B4
38 QxRP	Q-Q4
39 K-R3	P-K6
Resigns	

Hungarian Championship Tournament June, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

Dr. Balogh	Najdorf
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-QB3	. . . . .

This move indicates that White is determined to play a close game. Should Black, however, decide on rapid counterplay he may continue with 2 . . . P-K3; 3 P-KKt3, P-QKt3!; 4 B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 5 KKt-K2, Kt-KB3; 6 O-O, P-Q4!, and after 7 PxP, Black is able to recapture . . . KtxP, thus eliminating the effectiveness of 8 P-Q4.

2	Kt-QB3
3 P-KKt3	P-Q3
4 B-Kt2	B-Q2
5 KKt-K2	Q-B1
6 O-O	. . . . .

A bit careless. It was imperative to save the fianchettoed Bishop. 6 Kt-B4 was indicated. White will soon suffer from weakness on his white squares.

6 B-R6
 7 Kt-B4 BxB
 8 KtxB P-KKt3
 9 P-Q3 B-Kt2
 10 Kt-Q5

Disturbed over the loss of his Bishop, White, who generally manages this opening skillfully, is at a loss for the proper continuation, and chooses a move which only results in the loss of time. A better plan would be the advance P-B4-5, and the development B-K3 and Q-Q2 arriving at a natural formation.

10 P-K3
 11 Kt-K3 KKt-K2
 12 P-QB3 P-Q4
 13 P-KB4 P-Q5!

Rare judgment. Black perceives that the adverse Knight cannot be maintained on his Q6 for any length of time as its base (P at K5) can be successfully attacked.

14 Kt-B4

Not 14 PxP, as after 14 . . . B(orKt)xP, the open Q file would tell against White.

14 Q-Q2
 15 P-K5 O-O
 16 Q-K2 QR-Q1
 17 Kt-Q6 PxP

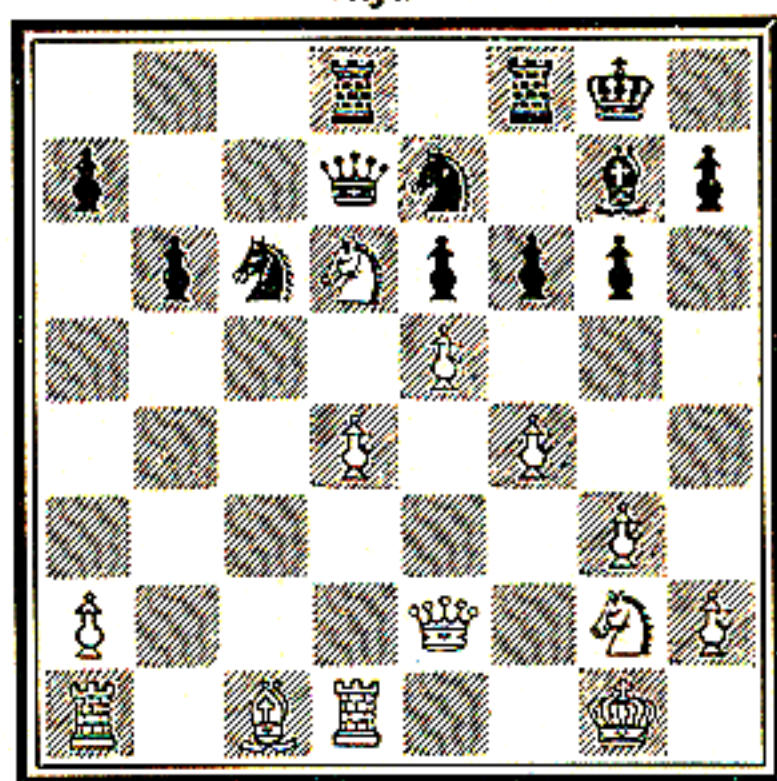
Important as after . . . P-B4 White would be relieved of the defense of his QP. Now the Kt is bound to the Q file, indirectly mitigating the pressure on the P.

18 PxP P-Kt3!

To be able to play . . . Kt-B1, which would now be met by 19 Kt-K4, QxP; 20 QxQ, RxQ; 21 KtxP, RxBP; 22 KtxKtP, etc.

19 R-Q1 P-B3
 20 P-Q4 PxQP
 21 PxQP

Najdorf



Dr. Balogh

21 KtxQP!

A deeply calculated combination.

22 RxKt PxP
 23 PxP

If 23 R-Q1 then . . . PxP and the threats of . . . P-B6 or . . . BxR cannot be parried.

23 Kt-B3
 24 R-Q1

The best. 24 R-K4 would be met by KtxP; 25 B-B4, QxKt; 26 BxKt, BxB; 27 RxB, Q-Q5ch and . . . QxQR.

24 BxP
 25 B-R3 Kt-Q5!!

The point of the combination. Of course not 26 QxB, Kt-B6ch!

26 Q-K4 Q-KKt2

Better than 26 . . . Q-R5 as after 27 Kt-KB4, BxKt(Q) (. . . QxB; Kt-B4); 28 BxB, RxB; 29 RxKt, QxR (29 . . . RxR; 30 QxKPch drawing); 30 QxQ, RxQ; 31 KtxKP, R-Q1; 32 KtxR (Q8), RxKt and Black still has a difficult end-game. Now the threat is . . . BxKt or . . . Kt-B6ch

27 Kt-QB4
 (Why not 27 Kt-Kt7!?—I.A.H.)

27 Kt-B6ch
 28 K-R1

Not 28 QxKt because of 28 . . . B-Q5ch; 29 RxB, QxRch followed by . . . QxR.

28 BxR
 29 QxKt?

White could offer greater resistance by 29 RxR, RxR; 30 QxKt, Q-B6; 31 QxQ, BxQ, but even in that event . . . P-QKt4-5 should quickly decide the issue.

29 RxQ
 30 RxRch K-B2
 31 Kt-R4

If 31 R-Q7ch, K-K1!

31 Q-B6!
 32 R-B8ch K-Kt2
 33 KtxR QxKt(B4)
 34 P-R4 B-Kt7
 35 B-K7 Q-B2
 36 B-Kt4 P-QR4
 37 Kt-Kt5 Q-B3ch
 Resigns

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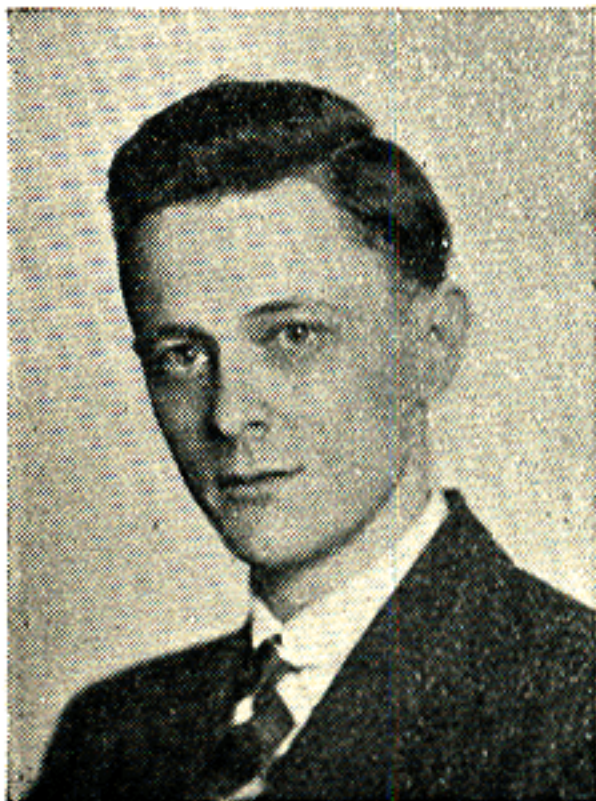
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Analogous Reflections

Weather reports credit July as being one of the few sweltering hot months in Canadian meteorological history, with the mercury in Toronto flying kite-high to 105, and up and up, etc., in the shade! In such times, the barometer situation often becomes embarrassing. It is amusing to realize its capacity to with-



F. W. WATSON

stand just so much heat and then resort to the old prank of registering a storm and relief. Storms may come and storms may go, but there is one storm due for Toronto that is of greater concern to the Canadian Department of Chess Activities than to the Meteorological Department.

There is fear of its striking with velocity sufficient enough to knock the cup-emblematic of Dominion Congress supremacy right off its pedestal! The Canadian title is hanging on a thread—but a thread as strong as a rope of steel. Maurice Fox, of Montreal, is gripping a battered cup with both hands, and probably has a couple of anchors attached to it. Soon there will be many hands reaching from various parts of the Dominion to break the grip, and Fox might have to depend upon anchors! Scheduled for Aug. 28th to Sept. 12th, the 1936 Canadian title-tournament will settle itself for another term with Toronto's National Exhibition authorities repeating their hospitality of 1934 and providing the stage. The event is sponsored by the Canadian Chess Federation, and the Toronto Chess Association is naturally elected to supervise officially.

Miscellaneous News

A recent handicap tournament at Winnipeg Garwell Club concluded with scores of finalists reported as: G. Palmer (age 16) 3-0; G. Regal 2-1; A. F. Johnson 1-2; H. R. McKean 0-3. Youth must have its fling—the winner is a boy-student of Daniel McIntyre College.

J. H. Booker, President of Manitoba Chess

Association, and chess column editor of Winnipeg Tribune, is conducting special weekly classes of chess instruction at quarters provided by the Fort Rouge Labor Hall Social Club, in Winnipeg district.

Winning scores in Toronto Gambit Club championship of past months, announce T. Schofield first, with J. Klampackel second, and A. E. Forde third, in close pursuit.

Messrs. Case and Hunter, respective president and secretary-treasurer of Toronto Chess Club, knocked heads together and called an emergency executive meeting to set plans for promotion of a practice tournament for intended Dominion Congress, offering two attractive cash prizes as a T. C. C. contribution. Starting June 23rd, play continued through past July month with nine players entered. The scoring after three rounds is listed as: Swales and Crompton, 2-0; Belson, Martin and Schaffer 2-1; Auerbach 1-1; Taylor 1-2; Hayes and Lori- aux 0-3. Swales put Martin back with a defeat in the first round, and caught Belson taking matters too easy in the second round (!) This gave Swales food for thought, and he then began to ponder his chances of clinching first honors!

With Toronto supplying the arena for Canada's 1936 Congress, a program of preliminaries is planned as an introductory schedule preceding the main event—to assure a fair share of entertainment for intermediate players and enthusiasts—including a series of age-grading feather-weight tournaments for boys; a light-weight session for the more experienced class; rapid-transit chess, with other specialties, and finally—the main bout, a classic heavy-weight affair!

Winnipeg Championship 1936

SICILIAN DEFENCE

A. Helman

White

J. Dreman

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 R-Q1	K-Q1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 B-K2	R-K1
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 O-O	R-K3
4 KtxP	P-K3	17 P-B5	Q-R3
5 P-QB4	Kt-B3	18 KR-K1	P-B4
6 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 B-B4	P-B5
7 KKt-Kt5	KtxP	20 Q-B3	R-K1
8 Q-Kt4	KtxKt	21 B-B7	R-R1
9 PxKt	B-B1	22 Q-Q5	P-R4
10 Q-Kt3	P-K4	23 RxB	Q-B3
11 B-R3	P-QR3	24 R-B5	QxP
12 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt	25 B-KKt8	Resigns
13 BxB	Q-B3		

My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

One of the reasons for the development of a strong group of players in the United States is the amount of chess activity in various centers. In New York City particularly, there is frequent opportunity for tournament practice. Most of the clubs hold championship tournaments every year, in which the most prominent experts take part. The annual Metropolitan Chess League season also brings together the leading lights in interclub strife that is earnestly and often bitterly waged.



ISAAC KASHDAN

Of the following games, those with Horowitz and Berman were played in the Manhattan Chess Club Championship, while the game with Santasiere was in the Manhattan *vs.* Marshall Chess Club match, in which I represented the former.

New York, 1930

RETI OPENING

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. A. Horowitz	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 P-B4	P-B3

A sounder system of defense than . . . P-B4, when 3 Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 4 P-Q4! is in White's favor.

3 P-KKt3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt2	B-B4

This is an effective diagonal, and it balances the pressure of the fianchettoed Bishop.

5 P-Kt3	P-K3
6 O-O	B-K2
7 P-Q3	.....

If 7 Kt-R4, to exchange the Bishop, . . . B-K5; 8 P-B3?, BxKt; 9 RxB, P-KKt4 wins.

7	P-KR3
---------	-------

A useful precaution, to provide a retreat for the Bishop.

8 B-Kt2	O-O
9 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2
10 Q-B2	Q-B2
11 P-K4	.....

The KP remains pinned, and for a time a source of weakness. White might have better continued his development with KR-Q1 and

QR-B1, as Black will find it harder to undertake anything.

11	PxKP
12 PxP	B-R2
13 Kt-K1	.....

A loss of time, as the Knight is no better placed at Q3 than its former square. The idea is to play P-B4, but this proves to have its drawbacks. A good alternative was 13 Q-B3, with P-K5 to come at the proper moment.

13	B-Kt5
----------	-------

Attacking the KP by the threat of . . . BxKt, which requires attention.

14 R-Q1	KR-Q1
15 P-QR3	.....

Eventually necessary, as the Bishop is annoyingly placed, but it somewhat weakens the Queen side.

15	B-Q3
16 P-R3	.....

An aimless move, which gives Black further time. 16 P-B4 would not do because of . . . B-B4ch; 17 K-R1, Kt-Kt5, winning the exchange. But 16 Kt-Q3 was more consistent than the text.

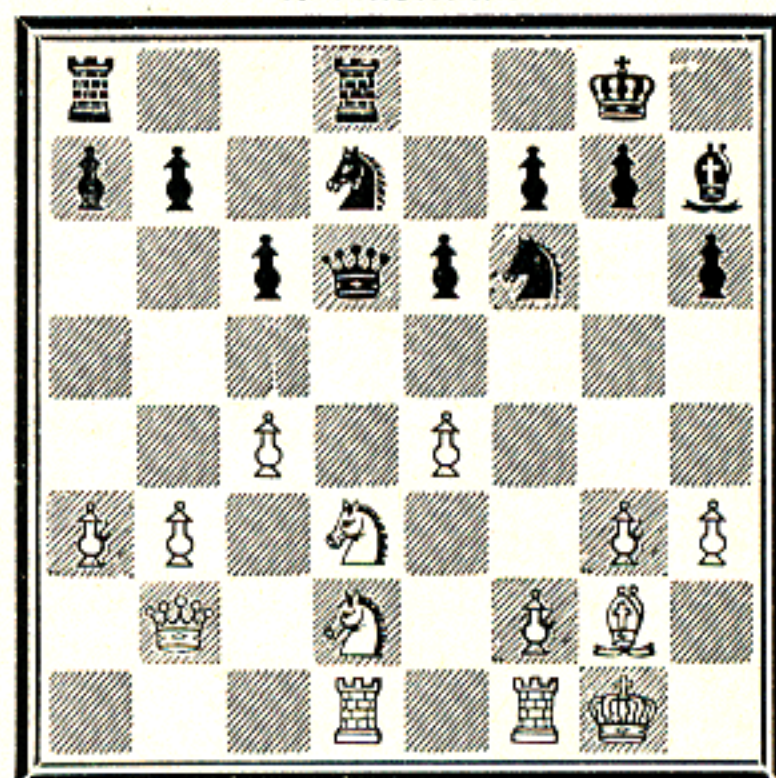
16	B-K4
----------	------

Exchanging the Bishops gives Black more opportunities for exploiting the weaknesses in White's center and Queen side.

17 Kt-Q3	BxB
18 QxB	Q-Q3!

A strong move, as it is difficult to protect the Knight, and it has no good square.

I. Kashdan



I. A. Horowitz

19 KR-K1
----------	-------

If 19 P-K5, QxKt; 20 Kt-K4, QxRch!; 21 KxQ, KtxKt, with three pieces for the Queen, which is more than equivalent. Or 20 PxKt, Q-B7 (. . . KtxP; 21 Kt-K4, QxQR, etc., is also sufficient); 21 QxQ, BxQ; 22 R-B1, B-Q6; 23 KR-K1, KtxP, with an easy game. The text plays to win the Queen, but he must still give up both Rooks, and in addition Black retains command of the open file.

19 QxKt

Accepting the offer, and relying on the next move to save the day.

20 Kt-B1 Kt-B4!

The point. White must take the Queen at once, and cannot avoid the loss of the second Rook.

21 RxQ KtxR
22 Q-K2 KtxR
23 QxKt P-K4

Avoiding P-K5, which would give White more chances. Now the minor pieces will have little to do, on either side.

24 P-KKt4 R-Q6
25 Q-Kt4 P-QKt3
26 Kt-Kt3 P-B4
27 Q-Kt5 QR-Q1
28 P-QKt5

This loses a Pawn, but it is difficult for White to proceed and in the long run the pressure of the two Rooks is bound to succeed.

28 RxP
29 PxP R-R4
30 Q-B6 RxP
31 Q-Kt7 RxP
32 QxRP R-B3

With a passed Pawn ahead, the issue now is a matter of time.

33 Kt-B5 BxKt
34 KPxB R-B8ch

Starting a process of readjustment, which puts the Rooks in the best position for both attack and defense. If . . . R(B3)-Q3; 35 Q-K7 would be annoying.

35 K-R2 R-QKt8
36 Q-R2

If now 36 Q-K7, R-K1, followed by P-K5 is strong.

36 R-Kt5
37 Q-R3 R(Kt5)-Q5
38 Q-Kt3 R(Q)-Q3
39 Q-Kt5 P-K5

Keeping the Bishop out of play, and threatening R-Q7, etc.

40 B-B1 R-Q7
41 K-Kt3 R-B7
42 Q-K5 R(Q3)-B3

If 42 . . . R(Q3)-Q7; 43 Q-Kt8ch, K-R2; 44 QxP, RxP; 45 QxR! would lead to a draw. But the Rooks must soon enter the King's field, with a dangerous attack.

43 B-Kt5

The only chance for some counter play, but it falls short, and enables a rather quick finish.

43 R(B3)-B6ch
44 K-R4

If 44 K-Kt2, P-K6 will win without much trouble.

44 R-B6
45 B-K8 R(B7)-B6
Resigns

Black can easily avoid the checks. If 46 BxPch, KxB; 47 Q-K6ch, K-B1; 48 Q-Q6ch, K-Kt1; 49 Q-Q8ch, K-R2. A curious point is that if White did not have his KtP, he could force a stalemate by 50 Q-R8ch!

New York, 1930

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

E. Berman	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 P-B4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
4 P-Q4	P-Q4

The Gruenfeld Defense. It allows White to establish a center, with the plan of later attacking it by . . . P-QB4 or even . . . P-K4. The opening has not worked too well in master practice, as Black has difficulty in finding good squares for his Queen side pieces

5 PxP

An interesting alternative is 5 B-Kt5, Kt-K5! 6 PxP, etc. But not 6 KtxP?, KtxB; 7 KtxKt, P-K3! wins a piece. 5 Q-Kt3 was played several times in the Alekhine-Euwe championship match, and 5 B-B4 is another good choice.

5 KtxP
6 Q-Kt3

6 P-K4, KtxKt; 7 PxKt, P-QB4, gives Black better chances, with a target in the center.

6 KtxKt
7 PxKt P-QB4
8 P-K3 O-O
9 B-R3 Kt-Q2

Inferior would be 9 . . . PxP; 10 BPxP, when White's pieces are much freer, and the center is entirely in his possession. The outcome of the entire game hinges on whether White can force Black to make this exchange. Black on the other hand will attempt to defend his BP, and play for . . . P-K4.

10 B-B4

If 10 PxP, Q-B2 will soon regain the Pawn with advantage. The text loses time, as the Bishop cannot be maintained on B4. 10 B-K2 was in order.

10 R-Kt1

Preparing the following advance which gains some ground for Black on the Queen side.

11 O-O P-QKt4
12 B-K2 Q-B2
13 KR-Q1 R-K1

Intending . . . P-K4 which as yet would not do because of 14 PxBP, KtxP; 15 Q-Q5, winning at least the exchange.

14 PxP

Losing patience, White finally makes the break. It leads to some difficult, trappy play, from which Black can emerge quite satisfactorily, however, 14 QR-B1, and if . . . P-K4; 15 PxBP, etc. would give White more lasting pressure.

14 KtxP
15 Q-Q5 Kt-R5

This seems to win at least a Pawn, and it would appear as if White's last move was a blunder. But he had looked some distance ahead, and finds the resource which avoids any loss of material.

16 BxKtP KtxP
17 Q-B6

The only move, but it just proves sufficient.

17 QxQ
18 BxQ KtxR
19 RxKt

Of course not 19 BxR? BxR wins. But now if 19 . . . R-B1; 20 BxP, so that Black must return the exchange.

19 B-K3
20 BxR RxB

After all the fireworks, the net result is that Black has the slight advantage of two Bishops. With Pawns on both sides of the board, the long range of the Bishops becomes an important factor.

21 B-B5 P-QR4
22 P-QR3 B-Kt6

The idea of this and the next move, is to induce the Rook to move away from the first rank. Then the Black Rook can enter with gain of tempo, in view of the mating threat.

23 R-Kt1 B-R7
24 R-Kt5

Attacking the Pawn looks tempting, but it falls in with Black's plan. 24 R-Q1 was safer.

24 B-B6
25 B-Q4

If 25 Kt-Q4, R-QB1! threatening . . . B-B5, and if B moves, BxKt wins a piece. Relatively best was 25 P-R3.

25 R-QB1!

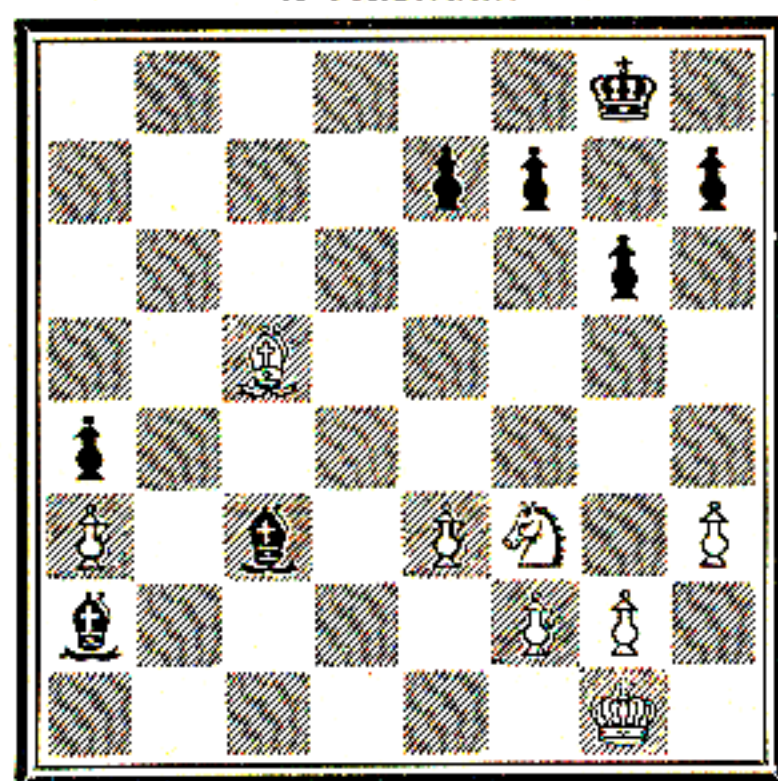
Threatening . . . BxB, and if 26 BxB, RxB, the RP falls because of the threat of mate.

26 P-R3 P-R5

Now the threat of . . . BxB and . . . R-B6 practically forces White's reply.

27 R-B5 RxR
28 BxR

I. Kashdan



E. Berman

28 P-K4!

Starting the final phase of the game. The Knight is shut out of play, and the White King will also be seriously hampered by the Bishops. Black's plan is to march his King to QKt6, which in the long run cannot be stopped.

29 Kt-R2

The Knight must move to a weaker square, in order to allow the King to advance, as the only chance to check the march of the Black monarch.

29 P-B3
30 P-B3 K-B2
31 K-B2 K-K3
32 P-K4 P-B4
33 K-K3 B-B5

Limiting the King's moves, and at the same time stalemating the Knight.

34 P-Kt3

Hoping to get some play by P-B4. If at present 34 P-B4? Pxpch; 35 KxP, B-K4ch wins the unhappy Knight. The text does not help matters, however.

34 B-K8!

Threatening to win a piece by . . . BxP, and if 35 P-Kt4, P-B5 mate!! A surprising outcome which amply demonstrates the power of the Bishops.

35 Pxpch PxP
36 P-Kt4

The last effort to free the Knight, but Black's reply again threatens mate, and finally captures a piece.

36 K-Q4
Resigns

New York, 1930

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	A. E. Santasiere
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3

If 4 . . . Kt-QB3; 5 P-QB4! Kt-B3; 6 Kt-QB3, with a much stronger game for White, due to his complete control of the center. Black must try to avoid this formation by the timely attack on the KP.

5 Kt-QB3

The simplest reply. If 5 B-Q3, QKt-Q2; 6 P-QB4? Kt-B4, exchanging the important KB.

5 P-QR3

Black avoids the normal Kt-B3, planning to bring the QKt via Q2 to B4. The whole maneuver involves considerable loss of time, however and White is enabled to build up a strong attacking game.

6 B-K2 P-K3

An alternative development for the KB is . . . P-KKt3 and . . . B-Kt2 with a chance for play on the long diagonal.

7 O-O Q-B2

The tempting . . . P-QKt4 would be premature because of 8 B-B3! B-Kt2 (or 8 . . . R-R2; 9 B-K3, and Black is in difficulties); 9 P-K5!, Kt-Q4 (if 9 . . . BxB; 10 QxB wins at least a Pawn, or 9 . . . Pxp; 10 BxB, R-R2; 11 Kt-B6!, QxQ; 12 RxQ, RxB??; 13 R-Q8 mate); 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 Pxp, BxP; 12 R-K1ch, with decisive advantage.

8 P-QR4

Now preventing . . . P-QKt4, and forcing Black to assume a weaker formation on the Queen side.

8 P-QKt3
9 P-B4

It is important to play this before B-B3, so that the Bishop will not impede the coming attack.

9 B-Kt2
10 B-B3 QKt-Q2
11 Q-K2 B-K2
12 B-K3 QR-B1
13 QR-Q1 O-O

A bit better was first . . . Kt-B4, forcing the Bishop at K3 to move, in order to defend the KP. After the next move, White obtains a stronger grouping for his pieces.

14 P-KKt4!

The proper plan. White is secure in the center, and fully justified in attempting to open new lines of attack on the King's wing.

14 Kt-B4
15 Q-Kt2

Protecting the Pawn, and placing the Queen on the right file for future activity.

15 KR-Q1
16 P-Kt5 Kt-K1?

On this square, the Knight is immobile and prevents the Rooks from ever defending the King side. Better was 16 . . . KKt-Q2. If then 17 P-B5 (but not 17 P-Kt4, Kt-Kt6! threatening QxKt), Kt-K4; 18 P-B6, B-B1, with fair chances. With 17 P-R4, however, White would still have all the advantage.

17 P-B5

Leaving a hole at K4, but Black will have no time to establish himself there.

17 PxP

If . . . P-K4; 18 Kt-Kt3, and Black is no better off, in view of his weak Q side Pawns.

18 KtxP

Playing for the open KB file. 18 PxP is also strong, as a Knight could be established at Q5, and both P-B6 and P-Kt6 would soon be threatened.

18 B-B1
19 B-Kt4

If 19 Kt-R6ch, PxKt; 20 PxPch, K-R1; 21 B-Q4ch, P-B3; 22 B-Kt4 or B-R5, BxRP! and Black can escape. The text is a useful preparation for this idea.

19 Kt-Q2

Not . . . P-Kt3; 20 Kt-R6ch, BxKt; 21 BxR wins the exchange. Black hardly has a useful move left.

20 Q-B2

But here 20 Kt-R6ch! could have been played, with the continuation . . . PxKt; 21 BxKt, Rx B; 22 PxPch, K-R1 (or . . . B-Kt2; 23 PxP, with a winning position); 23 B-Q4ch, P-B3; 24 RxB!, KtxR; 25 BxKtch, B-Kt2; 26 BxBch, K-Kt1 (if . . . RxB, White will easily win the ending); 27 B-Q4ch, K-B1; 28 R-B1ch, R-B2; 29 Q-Kt7ch!, K-K1; 30 Q-Kt8ch wins the Rook.

The text is also effective and demonstrates clearly the weakness of the Black game.

20 Kt-K4

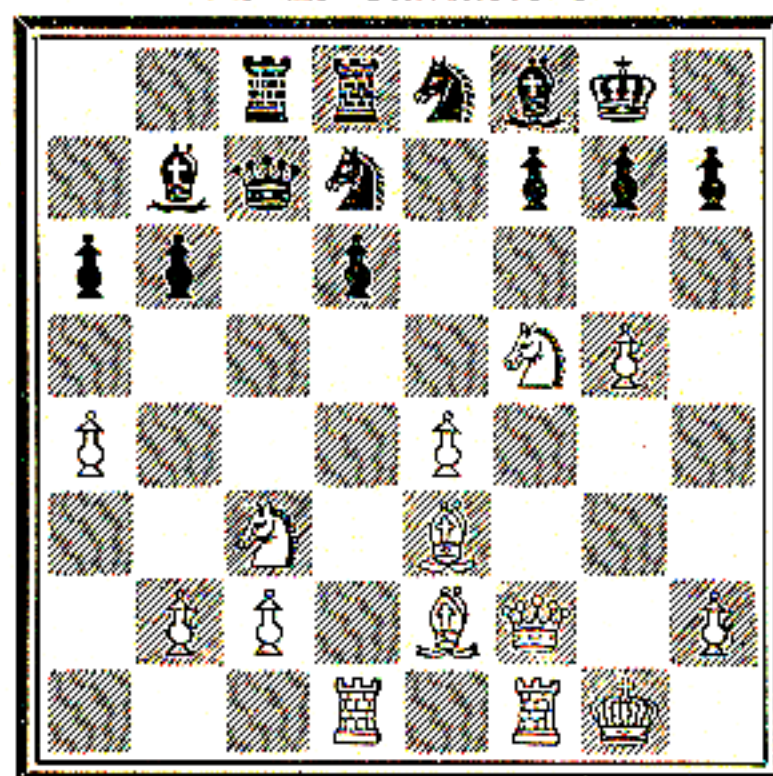
The threat was 21 Kt-K7ch!, BxKt; 22 QxPch, etc. If 20 . . . Kt-B4; 21 P-Kt4!, KtxKP; 22 KtxKt, BxKt; 23 BxP wins the exchange, and on 21 . . . Kt-Q2; 22 Kt-K7ch! again wins.

21 B-K2

Preventing . . . Kt-B5, when 22 BxKt, QxB; 23 BxP suffices. Now there is no good way to protect the KtP. Black's reply allows the combination previously planned.

21 Kt-Q2

A. E. Santasiere



I. Kashdan

22 Kt-K7ch! BxKt
23 QxPch K-R1
24 QxB P-R3

There was nothing better than . . . KKt-B3, giving up a piece, when the game was hopeless, of course. The text allows a forced mate in six moves. It is remarkable how completely shut out the Black pieces are from the action on the King side.

25 R-B8ch! K-R2

If . . . KtxR; 26 QxKtch, K-R2; 27 P-Kt6ch, KxP; 28 Q-B5 mate.

26 P-Kt6ch KxP
27 Q-B7ch K-R2
28 Q-B5ch P-Kt3
29 Q-B7ch Kt-Kt2
30 Q-Kt8 mate

An odd problem-like finish.

Bad Nauheim Tourney
May, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

C. Ahues
White

E. Bogolubow
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-B4	Kt-Kt1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 B-K1	B-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	21 B-Kt3	Q-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	22 P-K4!	B-QKt4
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	23 P-B5	RxB!
6 B-Q3	PxP	24 QxR	R-Q1
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	25 Q-B2	R-Q5
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	26 Kt-Q6	BxKt
9 P-QR4	P-Kt5	27 PxP	BxR
10 Kt-Kt1	P-B4	28 RxB	QxP
11 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	29 QxP	R-B5?
12 O-O	B-K2	30 Q-B7!!	R-B7
13 P-R5!	O-O	31 QxKtch	K-Kt2
14 Kt-B4	Q-B2	32 B-B2	R-Q7
15 KKt-K5!	QR-Q1	33 R-B6ch	K-R3
16 Q-K2	P-Kt3	34 Q-KB8ch	K-Kt4
17 B-Q2	KtxKt?	35 QxP	Q-Q6
18 PxKt	Kt-Q2	36 QxKP	Resigns

Our Readers' Column

To the Editor of THE CHESS REVIEW:

Suppose I offer a suggestion.

I believe you can add an interesting feature in the form of a Readers' Column. The views or requests of the readers are always interesting; and, gives many a man the opportunity "to bust out" into print, which flatters his vanity!

Now, I'll close with a compliment! I think you are making a right good job of THE CHESS REVIEW!

WM. J. GORFINE

Norfolk, Va.

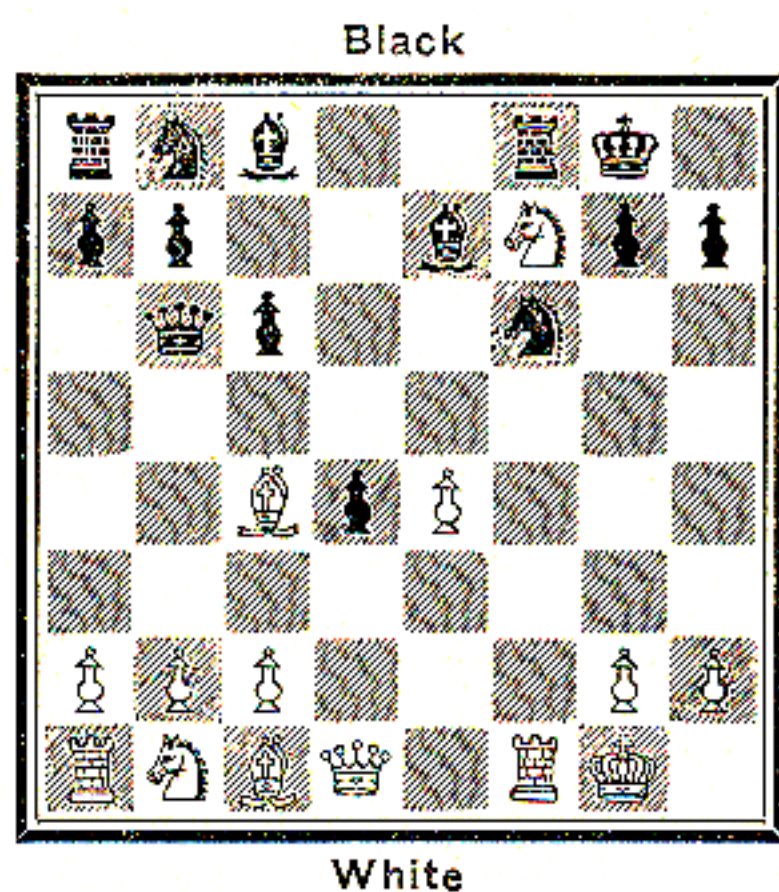
From Springfield, Mo., comes the following letter.

To the Editor of THE CHESS REVIEW:

A few years ago I found in your columns an article on the Fantasy variation of the Caro-Kann. With the white pieces I used it with marked success, but recently a friend of mine, Kenneth DeVall of Pomona, Mo., met it with a move that is new to me.

Thus:

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 P-KB3 | PxP |
| 4 PxP | P-K4 |
| 5 Kt-KB3 | PxP |
| 6 B-QB4 | B-K2 |
| 7 O-O | Kt-B3 |
| 8 Kt-Kt5 | O-O |
| 9 KtxBP | Q-Kt3! |



I can see nothing better for White than to take the draw. Possibly the move is not new; perhaps there is a terrific answer to it; but on the chance that it may be new I am calling it to your attention.

ORVILLE COBLE

And we in turn call the position to the attention of our readers. With a few deft strokes, the game should now terminate rapidly. Do you see how?

To check your answer see Page 189.

The Dresden Tournament

A strong international field competed at Dresden, Germany, from June 14 to 21. The contestants were Dr. A. Alekhine (France), G. Maroczy (Hungary), G. Stahlberg (Sweden), P. Keres (Esthonia), H. Grob (Switzerland) and five German players: L. Engels (Dusseldorf), E. D. Bogolubow (Triberg), Dr. L. Rodl (Nuremberg), F. Sæmisch (Berlin), K. Helling (Berlin).

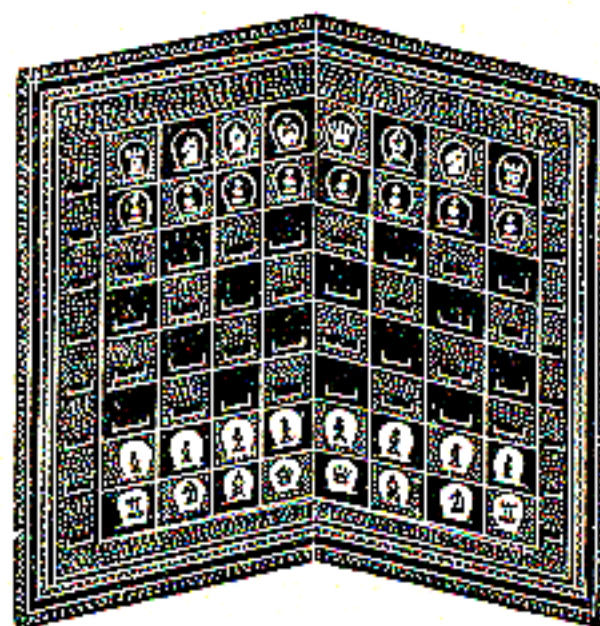
After a strenuous struggle Dr. Alekhine emerged the victor half a point ahead of Engels—the sensation of the tournament. C. R. readers will remember his beautiful win against Dr. Rodl published in our May, 1936 issue. In this tournament he produced chess gems of a similar high standard, scoring well earned wins over Alekhine, Maroczy and Keres.

Third and fourth prizes were shared by Maroczy and Stahlberg, with Bogolubow in fifth place just half a point behind. The disappointment of the tournament was Keres. After his brilliant effort at Bad Nauheim it comes as a shock to see him tied for eighth.

Another curiosity is Grob's score of one-half point. Strangely enough the draw was achieved in the last round against Engels and knocked him out of a tie for first.

The final standings:

Player	W	L	D	Points
Dr. A. Alekhine	5	1	3	6½
L. Engels	4	1	4	6
G. Maroczy	4	2	3	5½
G. Stahlberg	4	2	3	5½
E. D. Bogolubow	4	3	2	5
Dr. L. Rodl	1	1	7	4½
F. Sæmisch	3	3	3	4½
P. Keres	2	4	3	3½
K. Helling	3	5	1	3½
H. Grob	0	8	1	½



A Folding Pocket Chess Set

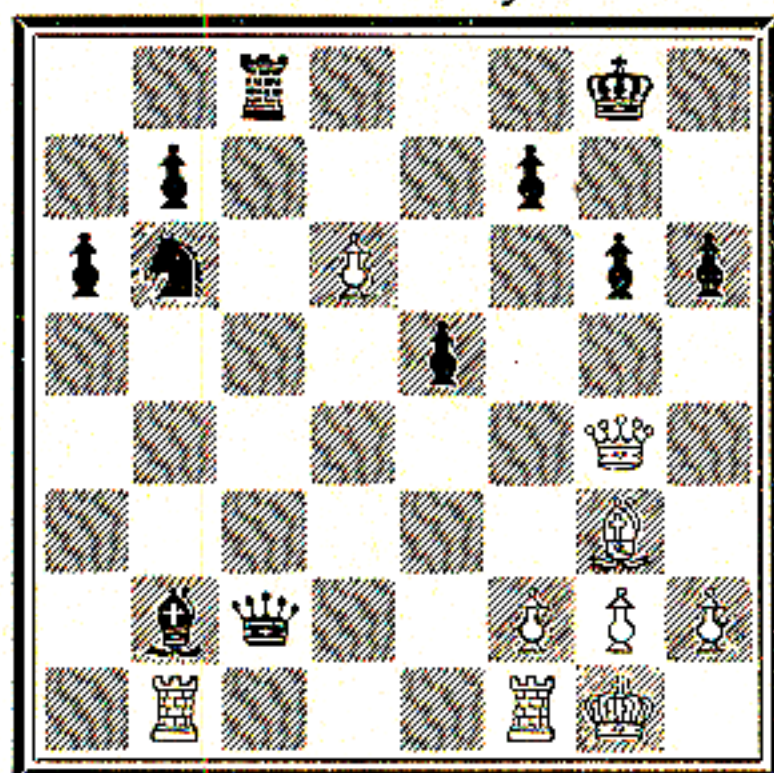
Made in green cloth with black and green 5/8 inch squares. \$1.25.

Same in brown leather \$2.25

THE CHESS REVIEW
60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

Dresden - June, 1936

G. Maroczy



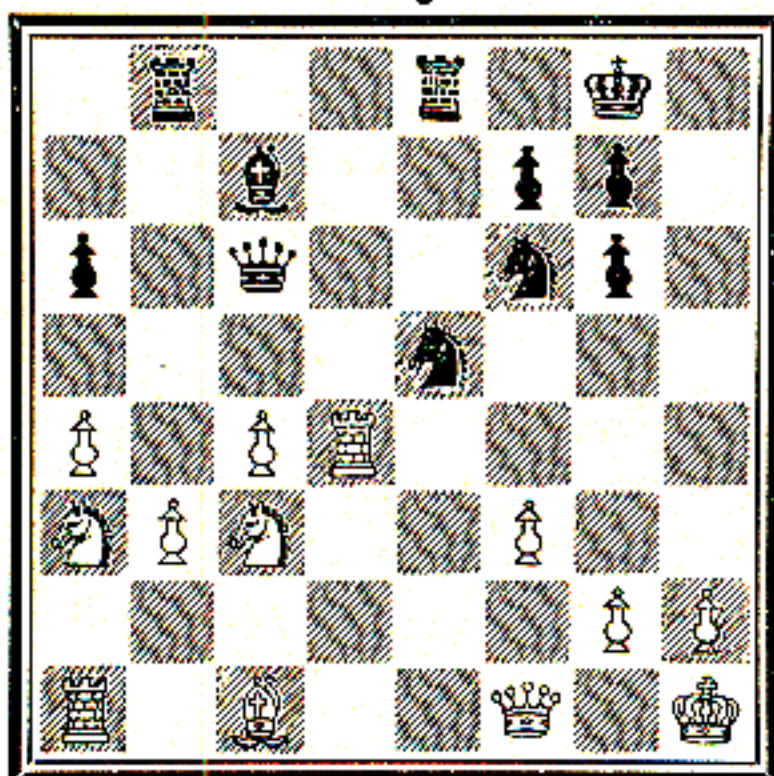
L. Engels

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 27TH MOVE

28 RxB!	QxR
29 QxRch!!	KtxQ
30 P-Q7!!!	Resigns

Dresden - June, 1936

L. Engels



K. Helling

POSITION AFTER WHITE'S 25TH MOVE

25	KtxKBP
26 PxKt	R-K8
27 QxR	QxPch
28 K-Kt1	R-K1
29 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt5
30 R-R2	B-Kt3
31 B-K3	BxR
32 BxB	RxKt
33 Q-Q2	Kt-K6
34 P-R3	Q-Kt6ch
35 K-R1	QxPch
36 Q-R2	Q-B8ch
37 Q-Kt1	R-R5ch
38 R-R2	Q-B6ch
Resigns	

Dr. Euwe is reported to have stated that in the months before the match he had a shower bath every morning followed by an hour's cycling This sounds to us like a transposition of moves. (A. C. R.)

Dresden Tournament

June, 1936

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

L. Engels

White

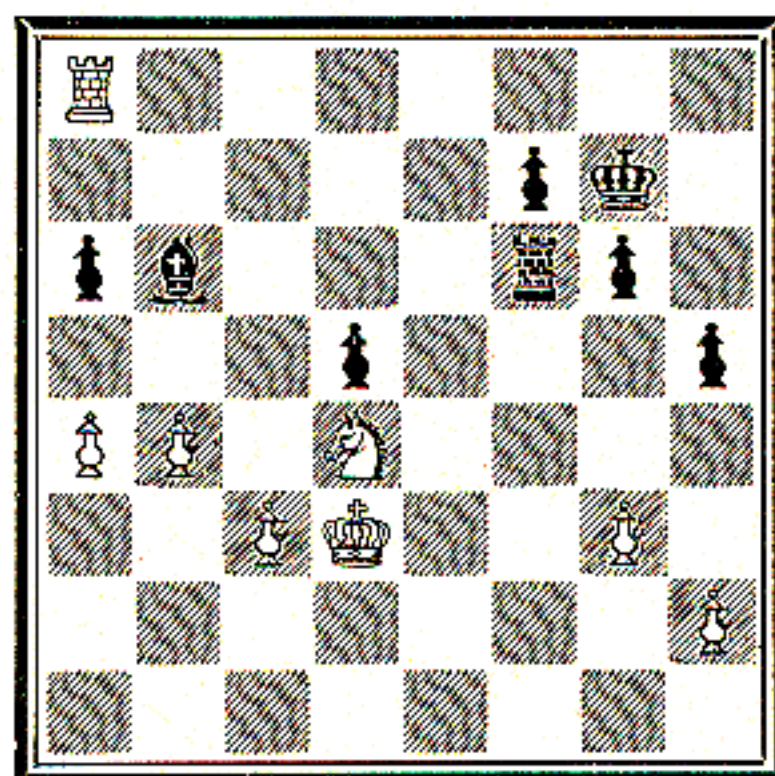
Dr. A. Alekhine

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	35 R-B7ch	K-K1
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	36 B-Kt3	B-K5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	37 K-B1	Kt-B1
4 PxP	KtxP	38 K-K2	R-Kt3
5 P-K4	KtxKt	39 K-K3	B-Q4
6 PxKt	P-QB4	40 R-R7	Kt-Q2
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	41 Kt-B5	R-QB3
8 B-QB4	Kt-B3	42 P-QR5	B-Kt7
9 B-K3	O-O	43 K-Q4	B-R6
10 P-KR3	PxP	44 Kt-Q6ch	K-K2
11 PxP	P-QKt4	45 Kt-B4	K-K3
12 B-K2	B-Kt2	46 Kt-K3	Kt-B3
13 O-O	Kt-R4	47 B-K5	Kt-Q2
14 Q-Kt1	P-QR3	48 P-B4	P-R4
15 R-B1	P-B4	49 Kt-Q5	R-B7
16 PxP	RxP	50 RxPch	K-B2
17 P-QR4	B-Q4	51 Kt-K3	R-Q7ch
18 Kt-Q2	P-K4	52 K-B3	R-K7
19 PxP	BxKP	53 B-Q4	R-KB7
20 R-R3	P-Kt5	54 R-R6	RxP
21 R-Q3	B-QB6	55 P-R6	R-B7
22 B-Kt4	Q-B3	56 P-R7	R-QR7
23 BxR	QxB	57 R-R7ch	K-K1
24 R(Q)xB	PxR	58 R-R8ch	Kt-B1
25 QxQ	PxQ	59 B-B5	B-B1
26 RxP	Kt-B3	60 Kt-B4	K-Q2
27 Kt-B1	K-B2	61 RxKt	B-Kt2
28 Kt-Kt3	R-KKt1	62 Kt-R3	R-R7
29 R-B5	Kt-K2	63 B-B2	K-K2
30 P-KR4	K-K3	64 R-B4	R-R6ch
31 B-Kt5	P-B5	65 K-Kt4	R-KB6
32 Kt-K2	Kt-Kt3	66 RxR	BxR
33 BxP	BxP	67 K-B5	Resigns
34 Kt-Q4ch	K-Q2		

Dresden - June, 1936

E. D. Bogolubow



Dr. A. Alekhine

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 39TH MOVE

40 RxP!	BxKt
41 RxR	BxR
42 P-R5	B-K4
43 P-Kt5	P-R5
44 P-R6	Resigns

Curious Chess Facts

By IRVING CHERNEV

A popular match seems to have been the 2nd Alekhine *vs.* Bogolubow encounter for the World's Championship in 1934. Match books were published by:

1. I. A. Horowitz and S. S. Cohen
2. F. Reinfeld and Reuben Fine
3. Dr. E. Lasker
4. E. D. Bogolubow
5. One in Russian
6. One in Hungarian

Cohn won a brilliancy prize, against Tschigorin in 1907 at Carlsbad for a "beautiful combination starting from an extra-ordinarily deep Pawn sacrifice."

Cohn stated after the game that he had not intended to sacrifice the Pawn, but merely lost it.

Napier, in Unit 2 of *"Amenities and Background of Chess Play"* quotes a 14 move game of Dr. Tarrasch, calling him a "fast worker." He was, usually, but in this case, the game was one that Tarrasch lost to Von Holzhausen.

A peculiar error occurs in Alekhine's marvelous book *"My Best Games of Chess"*, in a note to Game No. 40 against Levitski. After the 9th move, Alekhine shows a variation supposed to end in a Black win and puts 2 exclamation points after 11 . . . Kt-B7!! Actually, White can reply 12 Q-Kt and win. (This criticism is not meant in any carping spirit. It is merely because of the two exclamation points.)

Tartakower in the *"Hypermoderne Schachpartie"* analyzing the game between Spielmann and Dr. Tarrasch, played at Mährisch-Ostrau, 1923, devotes 11 columns of closely printed notes between White's 3rd and 5th moves—approximately 3500 words (enough for a novellette.)

The tourney at San Sebastian 1911 was limited to those masters who had won at least third prize in an international tournament. The only exception to this ruling was Capablanca, who was admitted on the strength of his victory over Marshall in a match.

The exception won the tournament.

Hromadka, playing against Réti at Pistyan 1922, had the pleasant choice of winning his opponent's Queen or announcing mate in 5 moves. He overlooked both possibilities and finally lost the game himself on time limit!

Walter Penn Shipley, playing a correspondence game where only Pawns were left on the board, announced mate in 22 moves!

Miniature Games

Correspondence Game 1935

SCOTCH GAMBIT

A. G. Pearsall White		Geo. E. Hart Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	P; 13 KtxKt, PxB; 14	
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	Kt-B6 followed by 17	
3 P-Q4	PxP	R-K1ch.	
4 B-QB4	B-B4	12 R-B1	KtxKtch
5 P-B3	Kt-B3	12 . . . Kt-Kt3	was
6 O-O	PxP	better.	
7 KtxP	P-Q3	13 QxKt	B-Q5
8 B-KKt5	B-K3	14 Q-Q3	BxKtP
9 Kt-Q5	BxKt	15 QR-K1	P-B3
10 PxP	Kt-K4	16 PxP	QR-Kt1
11 B-Kt5ch	K-B1	17 R-K8ch	Resigns

Practically forced. If
... P-B3; 12 PxP, Px

Played in Argentina, 1934

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Y. M. Christia T. Terreyna White		O. Garcia Vera R. Garcia Vera Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 QKt-B3	R-K1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	13 Q-K3	P-QKt4!
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	14 P-KR3	PxP
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	15 PxP	KtxQP
6 P-Q3	P-KR3	16 Q-Q4	KtxKt
7 Kt-KB3	P-K5	17 QxQ	Kt-Q4ch
8 Q-K2	KtxB	18 P-QB3	QRxQ
9 PxKt	KB-Kt5ch	19 O-O	KtxP!
Maroczy recommends 9 . . . B-K2 or Q3.		20 PxKt	BxP
10 KKt-Q2	O-O	21 R-Kt1	PxKt
		22 RxP	B-Q5

Resigns

Correspondence Tourney (Germany)

RUY LOPEZ

G. Stahlmann White		H. Muller Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 KtxP!	O-O
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	If 11 . . . PxKt; 12	
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	RxPch, Kt-K2; 13 B-	
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	KKt5! or 12 . . . K-B1;	
5 O-O	B-B4	13 Q-B3ch, K-Kt1; 14	
6 P-B3	B-R2	B-Kt3ch, P-Q4; 15 Bx	
7 P-Q4	KtxKP	Pch, QxB; 16 R-K8	
8 R-K1	P-B4	mate.	
9 QKt-Q2!	. . . .	12 B-KKt5	Kt-K2
Capablanca's move.		13 Kt-Kt3	R-B2
9	KtxKt	14 Q-K2	Resigns
10 KtxKt	P-K5		

ANSWER TO READERS' COLUMN: 1 Rx
Kt!, BxR; 2 Q-R5!, etc. The threat is Kt-K5
dis. ch. followed by Kt-Kt6 mate. On 1 . . .
PxR; 2 Q-R5 also follows.

The End Game

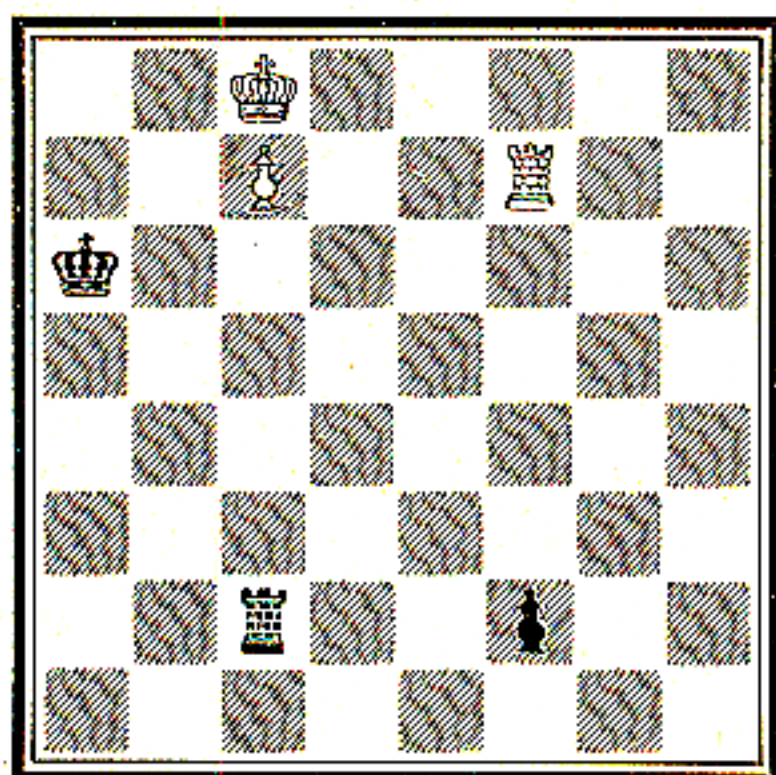
By I. KASHDAN

In Rook endings, where each side has one or more Pawns, the position of the Kings is generally the decisive factor. The following position is an instance. White's King is supporting his Pawn, and can threaten to win the Rook for it. The Black monarch on the other hand, is too far removed to be of equal service.

However, the Black Pawn on the seventh limits the mobility of White's Rook, and his King is exposed to checks should he move to make way for the Pawn. The win is possible only as the result of a curious repeated maneuver.

STUDY NO. 5

Black



White

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

1 K-Kt8

If 1 K-Q7, R-Q7ch; 2 K-B6, R-B7ch, and White can evidently make no headway.

1

R-Kt7ch

2 K-R8

R-B7

3 R-B6ch

K-R4

If 3 . . . K-Kt4; 4 K-Kt7 wins at once. If Black's King were on the other side of the board, say at KR4, White could not win at all. He can only get out of check through the protection afforded by the sable monarch.

4 K-Kt7

R-Kt7ch

5 K-R7

R-B7

6 R-B5ch

.

Again forcing the King back. What White is driving at will soon become apparent.

6

K-R5

7 K-Kt7

R-Kt7ch

8 K-R6

R-B7

9 R-R4ch

K-R6

10 K-Kt6!

.

The threat this time is not to Queen the Pawn, but 11 RxB, which equally forces Black's move.

10

R-Kt7ch

11 K-R5

R-B7

12 R-B3ch

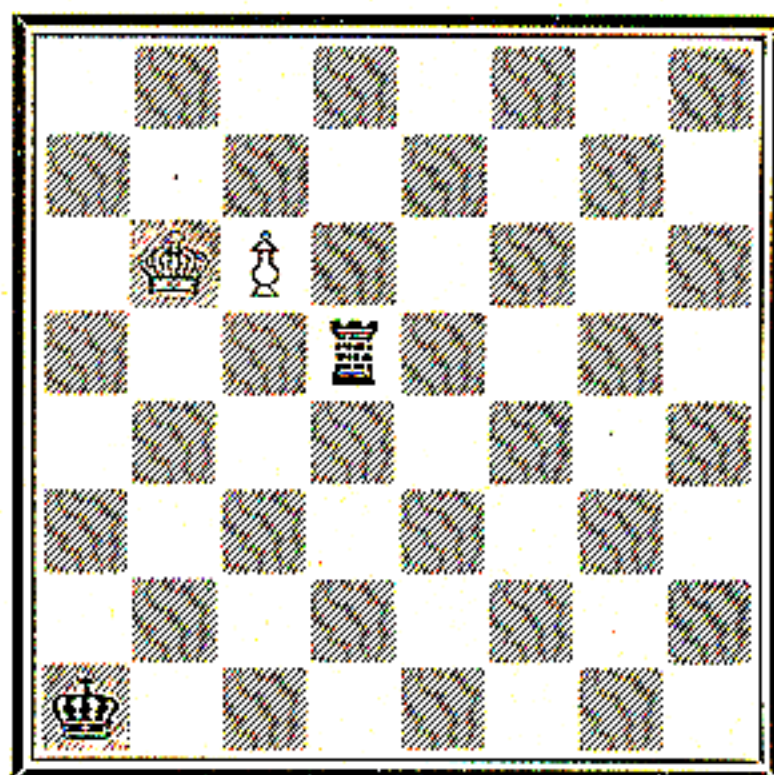
K-R7

13 RxB!

At last the King has been forced into line with his Rook, allowing the winning stroke. Black can still offer some resistance with Rook against Queen, but the ending is lost.

STUDY NO. 5-A

Black



White

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

Solution to 4-a:

1 P-B3, PxP; 2 K-B1, P-B7; 3 P-K4, PxP; 4 KxP, P-K6ch; 5 K-K1, P-K7; 6 P-Q5, PxP; 7 KxP, P-Q5; 8 K-Q2, P-Q6; 9 P-B6, PxP; 10 KxP and wins.

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Studies in Combination Play

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

The following studies are culled from "*Cien Partidas de Ajedrez*" by the champion of Spain,

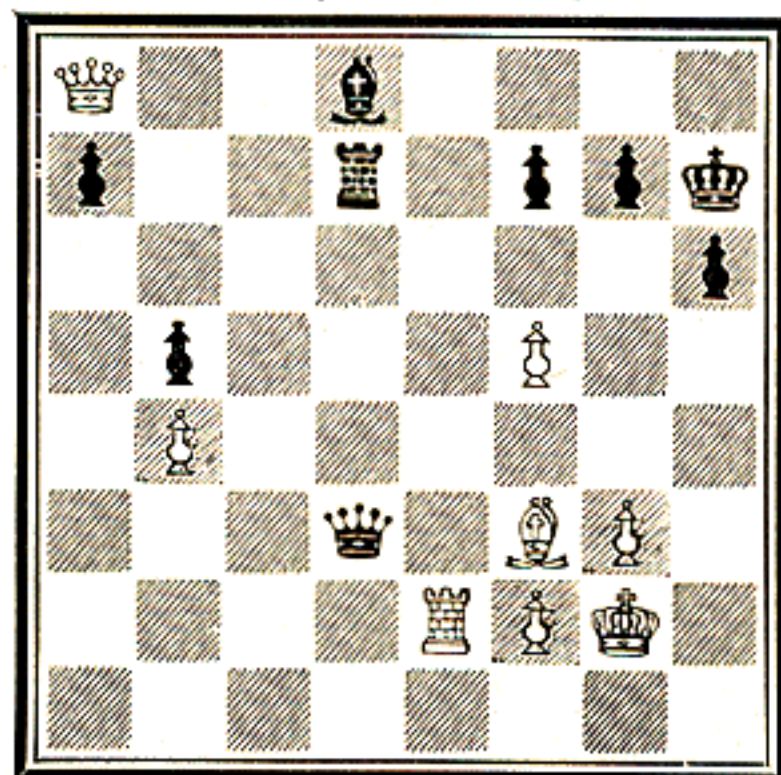


ARNOLD S. DENKER

Dr. Ramon Rey-Ardid. The book is a collection of 100 interesting games, for the most part refreshingly new to American chess players.

Bled, 1931

Dr. S. Tartakower



G. Stoltz

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 36TH MOVE

37 R-K8	Q-Q5
38 B-K4	Q-B3
39 R-K6!	Q-Q5

If 39 . . . PxR; 40 PxPch followed by PxR.

40 Q-B6!	B-Kt3?
----------	--------

A blunder which throws away all winning chances. 40 . . . B-B3 would still leave some chances.

41 R-K8!
----------	-------

Threatening Q-Kt6ch and mate next move.

41	QxPch?
--------------	--------

False also would be 41 . . . R-Q3. Then would follow 42 P-B6ch, P-Kt3; 43 R-R8ch, KxR; 44 Q-K8ch and mate in two. However, after Q-Q3! Black would still have been able to draw: e. g. 42 P-B6ch, P-Kt3; 43 BxPch, KxB (43 . . . PxB; 44 QxRch, QxQ; 45 R-K7ch, QxR; 46 PxQ and White promotes to another Q); 44 Q-K4ch, KxP; 45 Q-R4ch, K-Kt2; 46 Q-Kt4ch and Black cannot interpose the Q without losing a Rook.

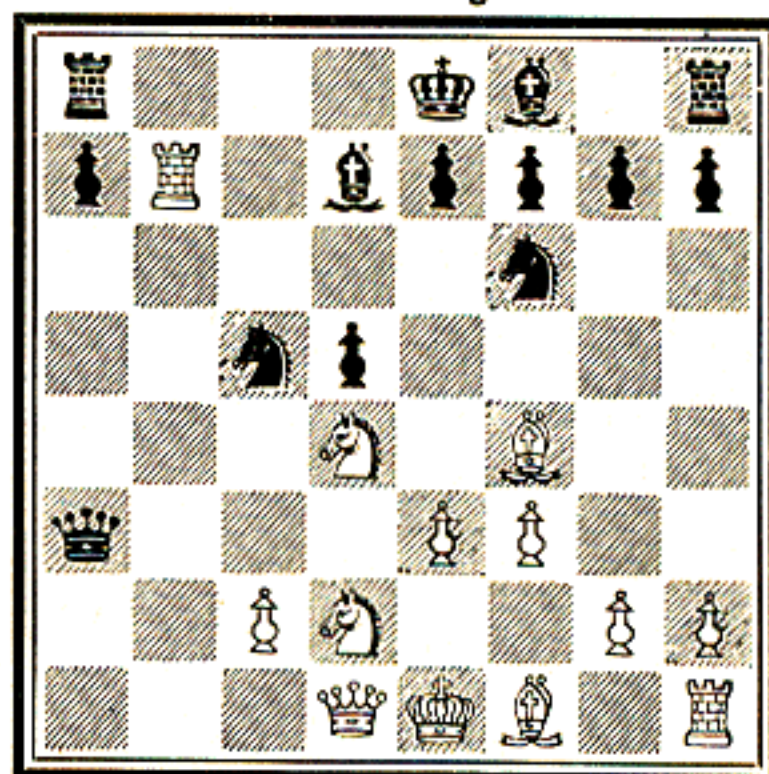
42 K-R3	Q-B8ch
43 K-R4	B-Q1ch
44 P-B6ch	P-Kt3

45 BxPch	KxB
46 R-Kt8ch	K-R2
47 Q-K4ch	Resigns

For after 47 . . . KxR; 48 Q-Kt4ch, K-B1; 49 Q-Kt7ch, K-K1; 50 Q-Kt8 mate.

Correspondence Game, 1932

Geisberg



Kunerth

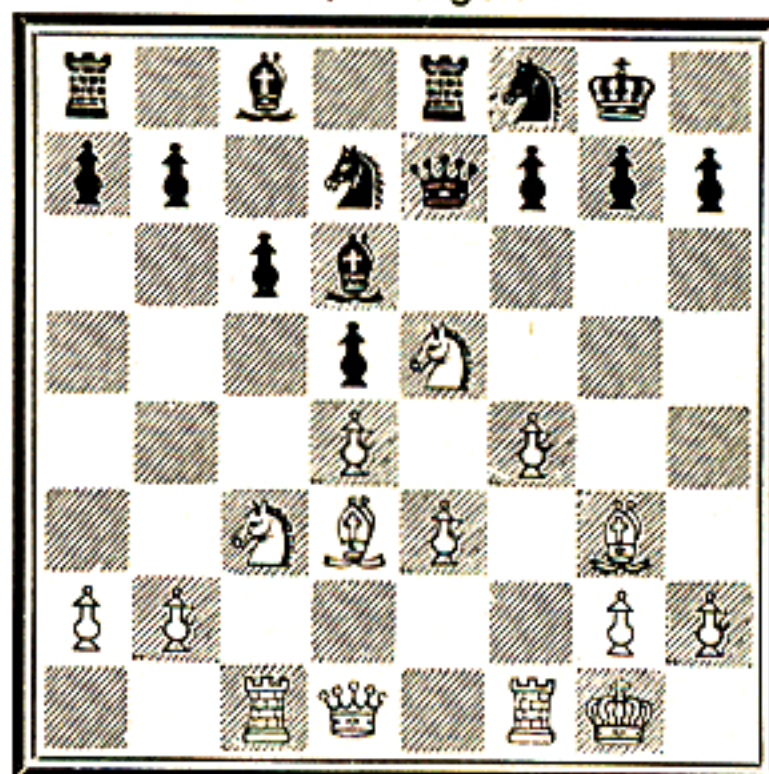
POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 12TH MOVE

13 Kt-Kt5!	BxKt
14 BxBch	KKt-Q2
14 QKt-Q2	would also lose after 15 Kt-K4!!

15 Kt-Kt3!	KtxR
16 BxKtch	KxB
16 K-Q1	would also lose after QxP.
17 QxPch	Kt-Q3
18 Kt-B5ch	K-B2
19 Q-Kt7ch	K-Q1
20 Q-Q7mate	

Winterthur, 1931

Dr. Naegeli



A. Nimzowitsch

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 13TH MOVE

14 P-K4	PxP
15 B-B4!	Kt-K3
16 KtxKBP!!	KxKt

If 16 . . . QxKt; 17 P-B5 would be even more effective due to the opening of the bishop file and the simultaneous discovery on the Q, as well as the hanging Bishop on Q3.

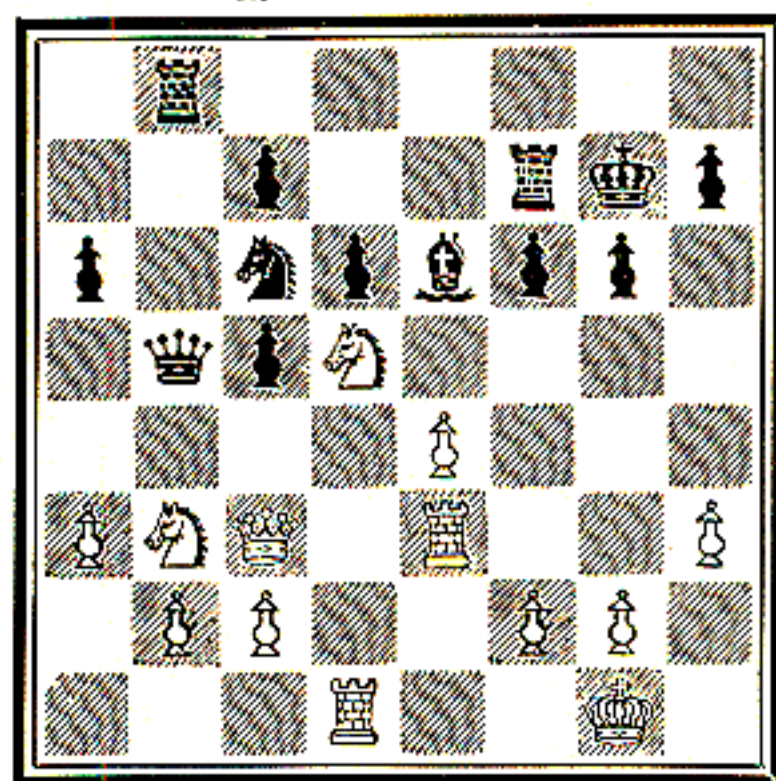
17 P-B5	Kt-B3
---------	-------

After 17 . . . K-Kt1; 18 BxB, QxB; 19 KtxP, Q-K2; 20 PxKt, Kt-B3 (if 20 . . . Kt-Kt3; 21 Q-Kt4!! BxP; 22 BxBch, QxB; 23 Kt-B6ch, K-R1; 24 KtxR and the Q cannot be taken because of R-B8 mate); 21 KtxKtch, PxKt; Q-Kt4ch followed by QR-K1.

18 B-R4	K-Kt1
19 KtxP	R-B1
20 PxKt	BxP
21 KtxKtch	RxKt
22 BxR	PxB
23 Q-Kt4ch	K-B2
24 R-K1!	Resigns

London, 1932

G. Koltanowski



Dr. A. Alekhine

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 21ST MOVE

22 KtxQBP	RxKt
23 RxP	B-B5

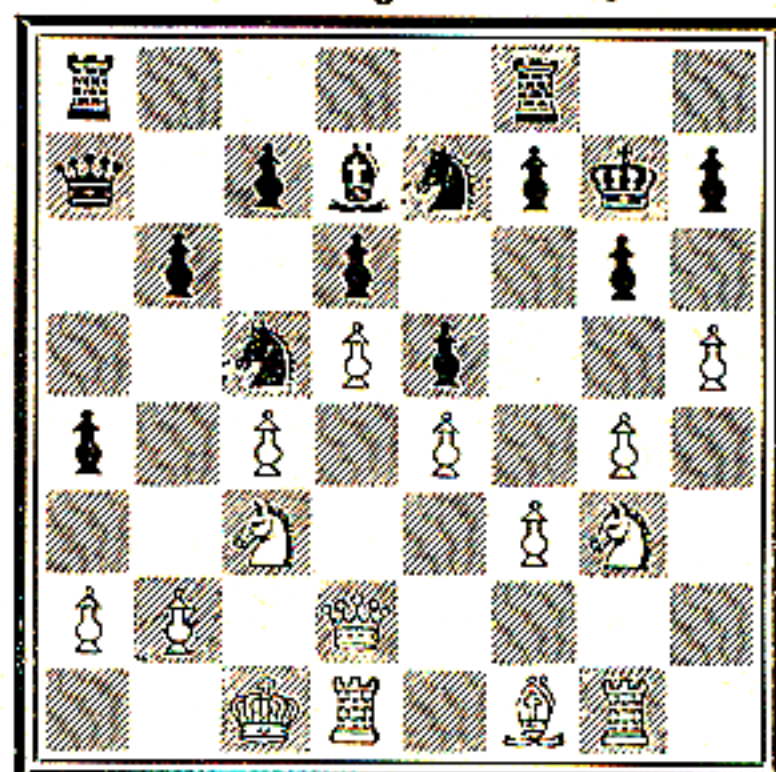
23 . . . BxKt loses after 24 QxPch followed by RxB. Also 23 . . . Q-B5 was insufficient after 24 KtxP! If 23 . . . B-B2; 24 RxP, K-Kt1; 25 KtxP! and Black cannot continue QxP because of 26 KtxP! In this variation the ensuing P-QKt4 will leave White with an overwhelming Pawn position and an indirect attack against the King. 23 . . . Kt-Q1; 24 R-B3, R-B2; 25 KtxP also wins. Insufficient as well was 23 . . . R-K1; 24 KtxP, Kt-Q1; 25 P-QKt4, etc.

24 P-QR4!	QxP
25 KtxP	Q-Kt4
26 QxPch	K-Kt1
27 Kt-Q7!	R-Q1
28 R-KB3	Q-Kt5
29 P-B3	Q-Kt4
30 Kt-K5!	R(Q)-QB1
31 KtxKt	Resigns

There is no defense to the threat of R-Q8ch.

London, 1932

Sir George Thomas



Vera Menchik

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 17TH MOVE

18 Kt-B5ch	KtxKt
------------	-------

If 18 . . . PxKt; 19 PxPch, K-R1; 20 Q-R6 and mate is not to be prevented. If 18 . . . K-B3; 19 P-Kt5 mate and after 18 . . . BxKt; 19 KtPxP, it is hardly possible for Black to avoid loss with such an exposed King position.

19 KtPxKt	P-R6
20 P-B6ch	K-R1
21 Q-R6	PxPch
22 K-Kt1	R-KKt1
23 PxP	PxP
24 QxPch	Resigns

OF CHESS I SING

Though some may sing the joys of pushing
balls on cushioned table,
And others vaunt the pleasures of a contract
bridge finesse;
Here's one who claims the great delight as
long as he is able
Of just indulging now and then in friendly
games of chess.
Beyond a doubt men find a zest in trumping
jacks and aces,
And golfers get a kick in driving home a
"hole in one",
While amateurish actors get their sport in
making faces;
I still proclaim to all the world that chess for
me is fun.
So let the tennis players cheer as Tilden skims
the netting
And runners shout as Cunningham and Venzke
cross the line;
Here stands a fan who firmly states his grandest
thrill he's getting
In following in CHESS REVIEWS the mighty
Alekhine.

—C. F. CHAFFEE

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

The Editors wish to thank Mr. Jacobs for his co-operation in conducting the Problem Department of THE CHESS REVIEW and regret that the duties of his regular vocation prevent him from continuing as Problem Head.

The new Problem Editor will be Mr. R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Cheney has been a regular contributor to the Problem Department and is well known in the Problem World for his sponsorship of Miniature Composing Tournaments. All solutions to problems in this issue should be sent directly to him.

With the advent of Mr. Cheney several changes will occur in the Problem Department. Instead of publishing 12 original problems as in the past, 9 original problems and 9 quoted problems (a total of 18 problems) will be published monthly. The Problem Solving Ladder will be discontinued. Instead two one-dollar prizes will be offered monthly for the most accurate and complete set of solutions received to *each* section, the Original Section and the Quoted Section. Our thanks are extended to Mr. Cheney, who has kindly consented to donate these two prizes. To compensate those solvers who have spent some time and effort in ascending the Ladder, we will mail a chess gift to the leading twenty names in this issue.

The names of the winners will be published in each issue. Solvers are still requested to vote for the Honor Problem. Don't forget to send solutions to August problems to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

With this issue I pronounce a regretful farewell to the CHESS REVIEW readers. For the most part I have enjoyed preparing a problem department, and I hope that the solvers likewise enjoyed the results of my efforts.

At this time I wish to extend my appreciation to Dr. Gilbert Dobbs and Kenneth S. Howard, who helped me more than they knew and who are in large measure responsible for any good qualities manifested by this department.

For the last time I am privileged to congratulate I. Genud, who has won the Ladder Prize, and A. D. Gring, Jr., who gained the Honor Prize with his first problem in these pages.

To my successor, good luck!

P. S. I almost forgot—after this month's scores were in, all totals were divided by ten. Also having only a few originals, I was forced to use quoted problems for the ladder problems. Well, so long.

SOLUTIONS

- XXXVI by K. S. Howard: 1 Se3, Bd5; 2 SxB. 1 . . . others; 2 Sf5.
XXXVII by P. F. Blake: 1 Rd7 thr. 2 Qd4ch. 1 . . . QxB; 2 Qe4ch. 1 . . . QxR; 2 QxBch.
XXXVIII by W. I. Kennard: 1 Rc1!, Pb5; 2 Pc5. 1 . . . Pc5; 2 Rd1. The startling key made this an old favorite of mine.
XXXIX by M. Charosh: 1 Bh4, Sg1; 2 PxS(B), Bg4; 3 B(h)f2, Bh3.
No. 439 by M. Charosh: 1 SxP.
No. 440 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Rf2. A waiter with some good tries.
No. 441 by K. S. Howard: 1 Rg6. The three self-blocks on one square are a rather uncommon feature.
No. 442 by W. Jacobs: 1 Qg7. Unpins with white interference; a lightweight version of another two-mover of mine.

- No. 443 by S. Myers: 1 Bb2. I understand that this was previously published in the Cincinnati Enquirer. Composers should be careful about such things.
No. 444 by A. D. Gring, Jr.: 1 Re4, KxR; 2 Qe5ch. 1 . . . KxS; 2 Bb4. 1 . . . KxB; 2 Sb8. 1 . . . others; 2 Se7ch. Good key, two commonplace models and two quiet continuations. Good.
No. 445 by I. Telkes: 1 Qf1, ScxB; 2 QxR. 1 . . . SgxB; 2 QxQ. A good problem not appreciated by the solvers in general. Apparently the theme, a mutual knight Seeburger interference was beyond them.
No. 446 by J. F. Tracy: 1 Bf2 with fine variety, but some of the tries don't fail. 1 Bxc5 and 1 Bf4 also solve.
No. 447 by W. K. Wimsatt, Jr.: 1 Se5, Kc5; 2 Qc6ch. 1 . . . others; 2 Sc3. Echoing an old model in clean-cut style.
No. 448 by F. Palatz: 1 Rb8, Pc4; 2 Rc8, Be4; 3 Rf8. 1 . . . Sc4; 2 Re8. Not 1 Rc8, Bb5 or 1 Rd8, Sb5 or 1 Rf8, Pe4 or 1 Re8, Bc4; 2 BxB, Kg7!
No. 449 by B. Steinhilber: 1 Kb2, Pb3; 2 Pa3, etc.
No. 450 by J. Stichka, Jr.: 1 Pxb5, Bxb5; 2 Sc4, Ka6; 3 Bb8! 1 . . . RxP; 2 SxPch, PxS; 3 Sb3. 1 . . . KxP; 2 Rb2, Ka5; 3 Sc4. With a more economical setting, this would be a brilliant problem.

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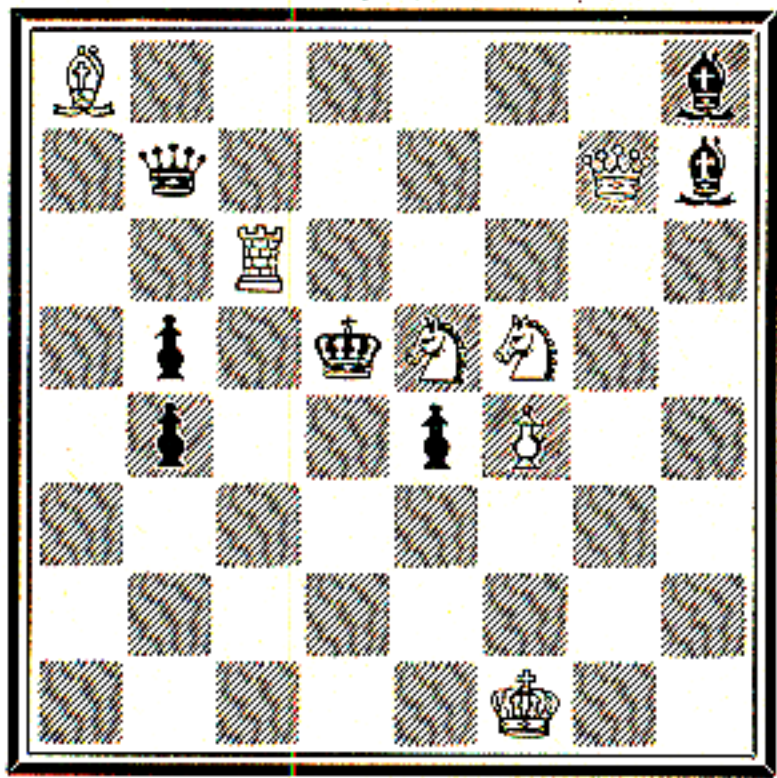


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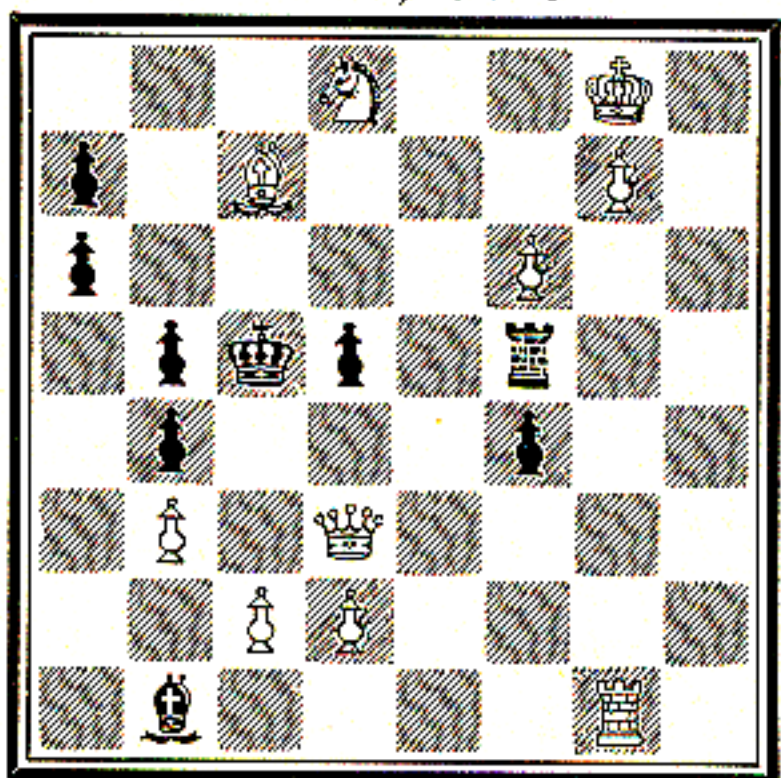
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463
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MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



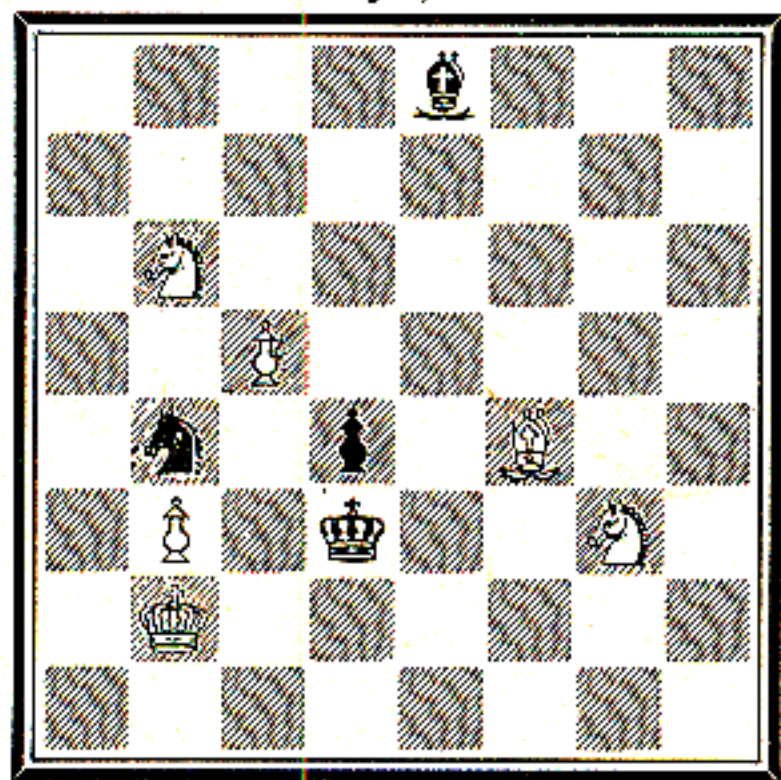
Mate in 2

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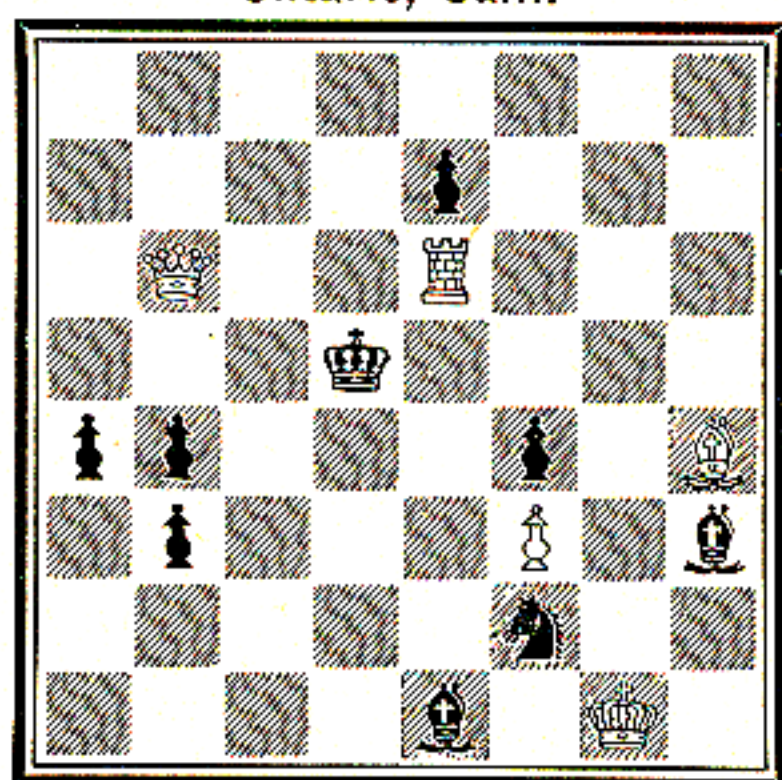
Mate in 3

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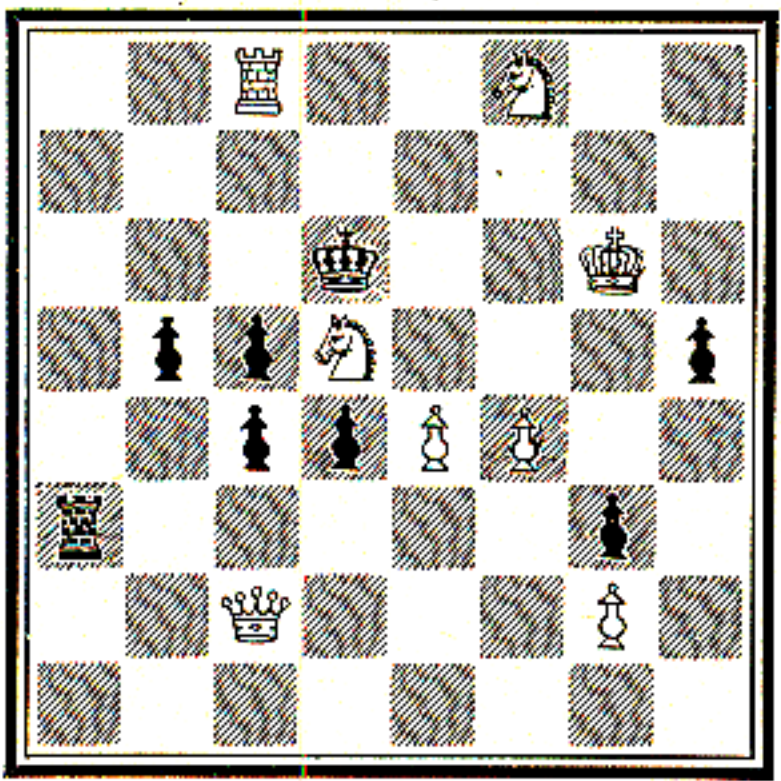
Mate in 3

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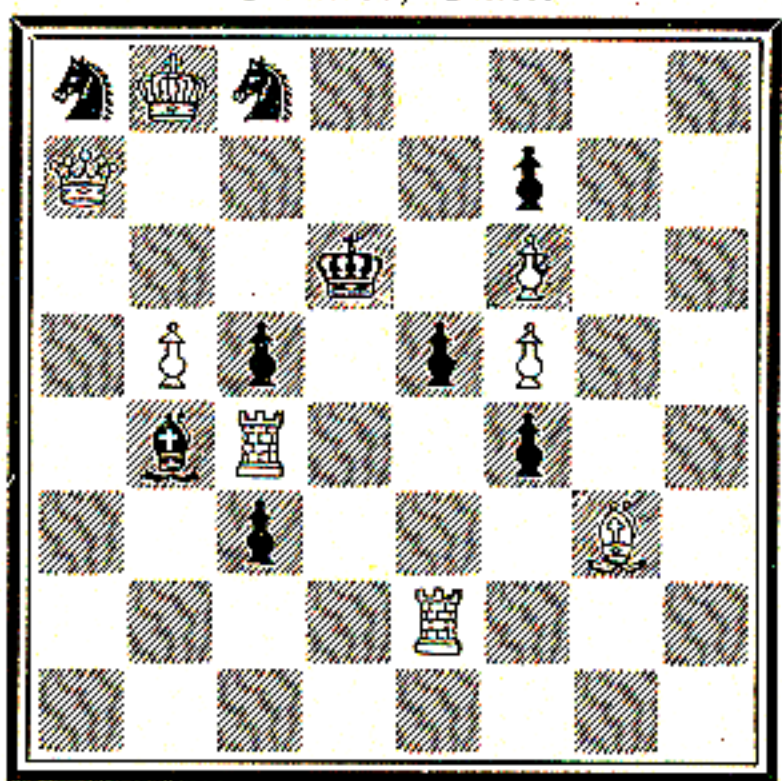
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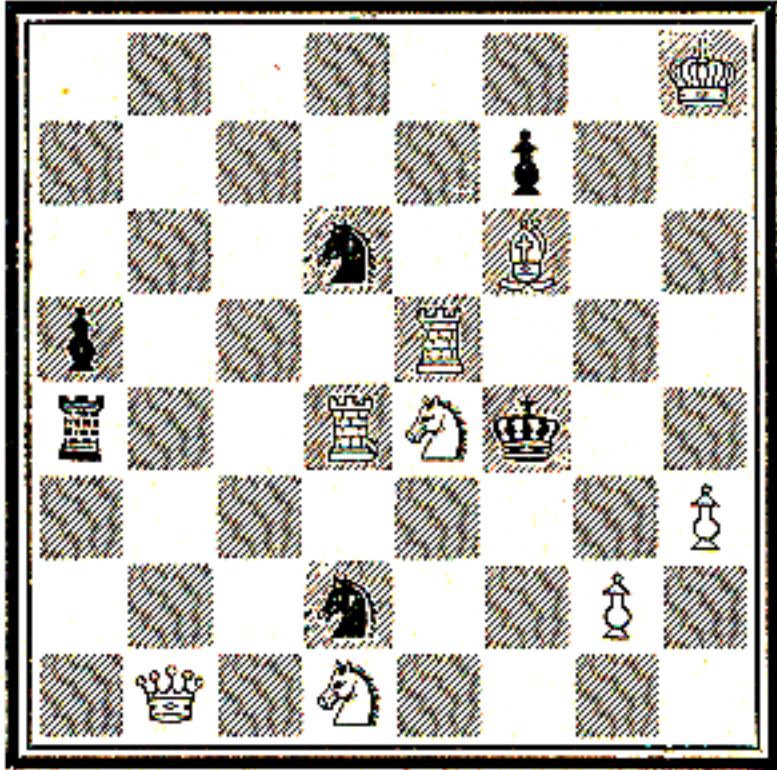
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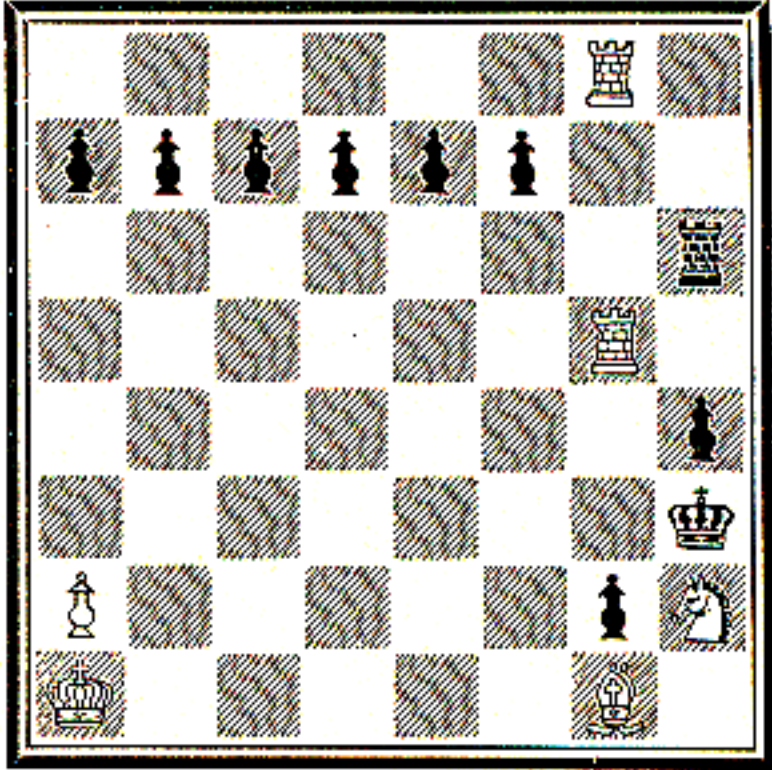
Mate in 3

469
A. CHICCO
IL Problema 1933



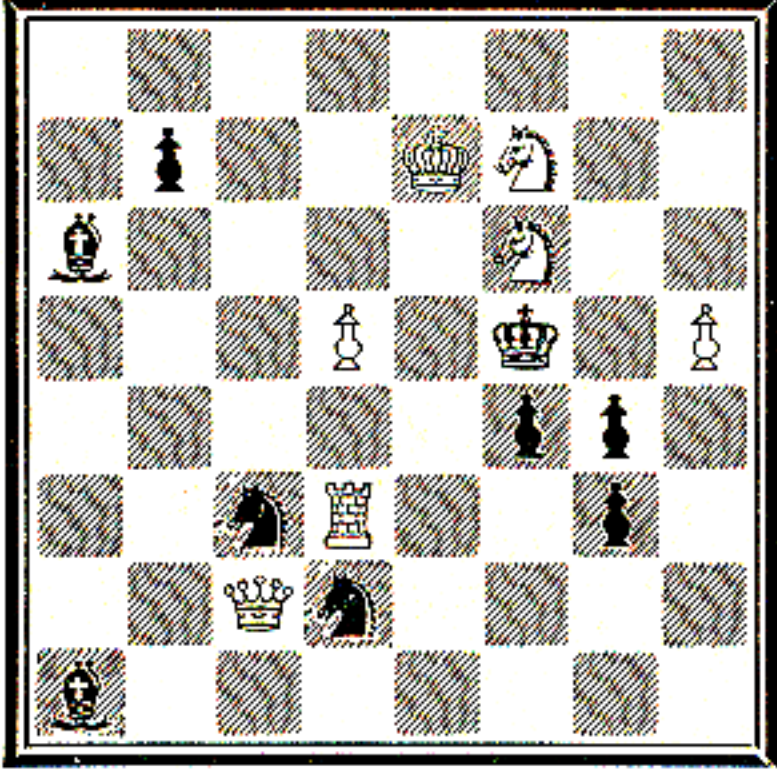
Mate in 2

472
G. LATZEL
B. C. F. Tourney 1934



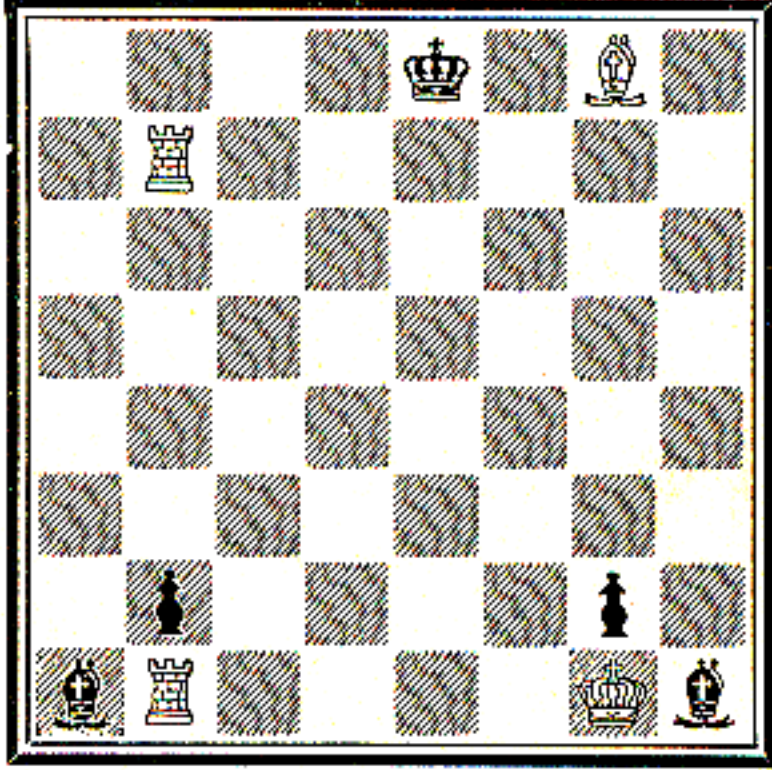
Mate in 4

470
C. MANSFIELD
Western Morning News 1933



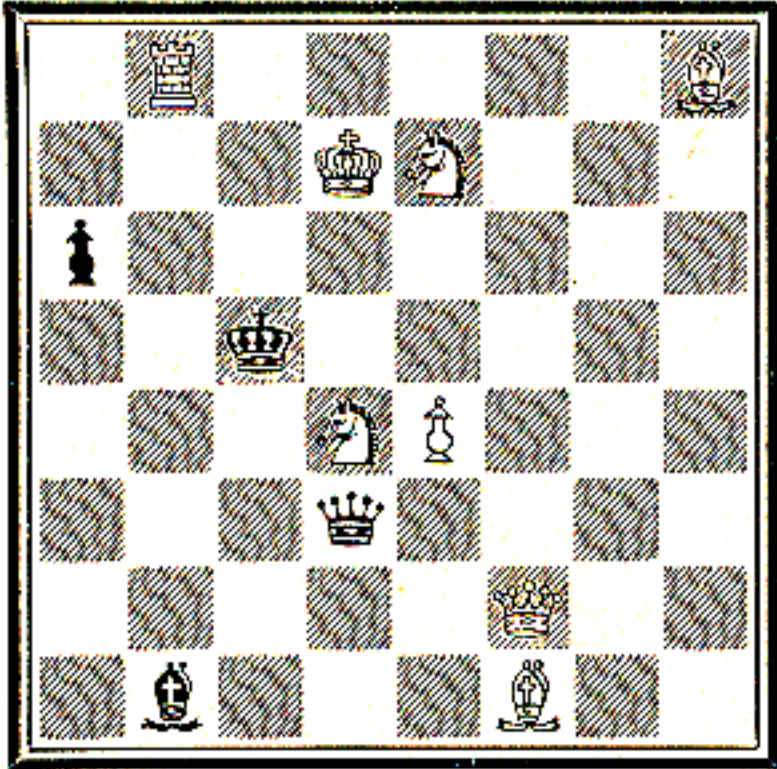
Mate in 2

473
J. HALUMBIREK
Neuen Leipziger Zeitung 1933



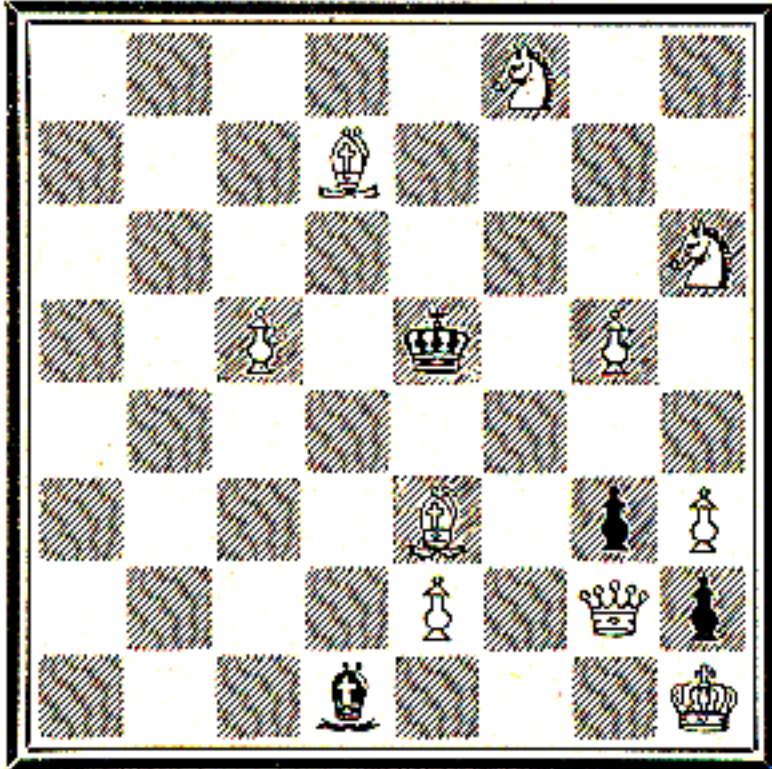
Mate in 5

471
M. SEGERS
Schackspelaren 1933



Mate in 2

474
S. STEINER
Weiner Schachzeitung 1907



SELFmate in 3

(Continued from Page 173)

British Championship Tourney

The annual championship tournament of the British Chess Federation was held this year at Bournemouth, England, from June 8 to 19th and resulted in a victory for W. Winter. This was Winter's second successive championship victory.

The final standings:

Player	W	L	D	Pts.
W. Winter	5	0	6	8
W. R. Morry	6	3	2	7
A. Lenton	6	3	2	7
H. Israel	5	3	3	6½
F. Parr	5	4	2	6
B. H. Wood	4	4	3	5½
R. C. Noel-Johnson	4	4	3	5½
Sir G. A. Thomas	2	3	6	5
C. G. Butcher	2	4	5	4½
A. R. Cross	2	4	5	4½
S. C. Davey	1	5	5	3½
H. Saunders	2	7	2	3

British Championship Tourney

June, 1936

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Sir G. Thomas

White

B. H. Wood

Black

1 P-Q4	KKt-B3	12 P-R3	P-KB4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	13 K-R2	R-B2
3 QKt-B3	B-Kt2	14 P-B4	KPxP
4 P-KKt3	P-Q3	15 KtxP	Kt-K4
5 B-Kt2	O-O	16 Kt-K6	BxKt
6 P-K4	P-K4	17 PxP	KR-B1
7 KKt-K2	Kt-B3	18 PxP!	KtxQBP
8 P-Q5	Kt-K2	19 B-Kt5	KtxKtP
9 O-O	P-QR4	20 Q-Kt3	P-R3
10 P-KR3	Kt-Q2	21 P-B6	Px3
11 B-K3	P-Kt3	22 PxP	Resigns

Texas State Championship

The annual tournament for the Championship of Texas will be held this year in Dallas on September 5, 6 and 7.

Dr. R. S. Underwood, by defeating Dr. A. L. Strout in a match, won the championship of the city of Lubbock, Texas.

ACROSTIC

N ow for the conclave of the year;
O nly the finest masters appear.
T hink of Euwe, Alekhine, Flohr,
T homas, Botwinnik, Vidmar and more
I n a battle of intellect!
N aturally chess fans will respect
G ames from this meeting. I foretell
H onor to the winner and cash as well!
A s for our faithful Reshevsky and Fine,
M ay they head the processional line!

PAUL HUGO LITWINSKY

Chess in Pennsylvania

The Sunoco Chess Club won the Philadelphia Industrial Chess League tournament under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Chess Association. First half standings were: Schuylkill 14, Sunoco 13, R. C. A.-Victor 11½, Federal 9½. Second half results: Sunoco 15½, Federal 14, R. C. A.-Victor 9, Schuylkill 8½. Sunoco defeated Schuylkill in the play-off matches 13-11.

**Mercantile Library Consultation Tourney
Philadelphia, 1936****QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

I. Ash

R. S. Goerlich

B. F. Winkelman

W. A. Ruth

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 Kt-B5	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 RxB	R-K2
3 Kt-QB3	P-QR3	28 R(Q)-QB1	R-B1
4 PxP	PxP	29 Q-B2	R-B3
5 B-B4	Kt-KB3	30 P-Kt4?	PxP
6 P-K3	B-KB4	31 BxPch	K-R1
7 Q-Kt3	P-QKt4	32 P-KKt3	P-Kt6!!
8 R-B1	P-B3	33 Q-Kt1	RxKP!!!
9 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	34 K-Kt2	R-K7
10 Kt-K5	KtxKt	35 R-B1	Q-Kt5
11 BxKt	Kt-Q2	36 B-Q3	R(B3)xPch
12 B-Kt3	R-B1	37 RxR	RxRch
13 B-K2	B-K2	38 KxR	QxPch
14 O-O	O-O	39 K-Kt2	QxR
15 P-QR4	P-Kt5	40 Q-R1ch	K-Kt1
16 Kt-R2	Q-Kt3	41 Q-R7ch	K-B1
17 B-Q3	B-K3	42 Q-R4	Q-K6
18 Q-Q1	KR-K1	43 Q-Q8ch	B-K1
19 Q-K2	P-QR4	44 B-Kt6	Q-Q7ch
20 KR-Q1	P-KB4	45 K-B1	Q-B8ch
21 R-R1	Kt-B3	46 K-K2	QxPch
22 Kt-B1	Kt-K5	47 K-Q1	Q-Q5ch
23 Kt-Kt3	KtxB	48 K-B1	Q-K6ch
24 RPxKt	B-Q3	49 K-Kt2	Q-K2
25 R(R)-B1	B-Q2	Resigns	

D. A. C. Invitation Tournament

In the Denver Athletic Club Invitation Tournament held July 3, 4 and 5 at Denver, Colorado, the following scores were made:

Team	Won	Lost	Percentage
D. A. C.	14½	5½	72.5
Kansas	14½	5½	72.5
Utah	6	4	60.0
Oklahoma	8	8	50.0
New Mexico	4	16	20.0
Wyoming	1	9	10.0

Dr. W. T. Scott, playing board No. 1 for the Denver Athletic Club, and Arnold Davis of Wichita, No. 1 board for Kansas, were the outstanding players of the tournament. Dr. Scott won 9 and lost 1, while Davis won 8 and lost 2.

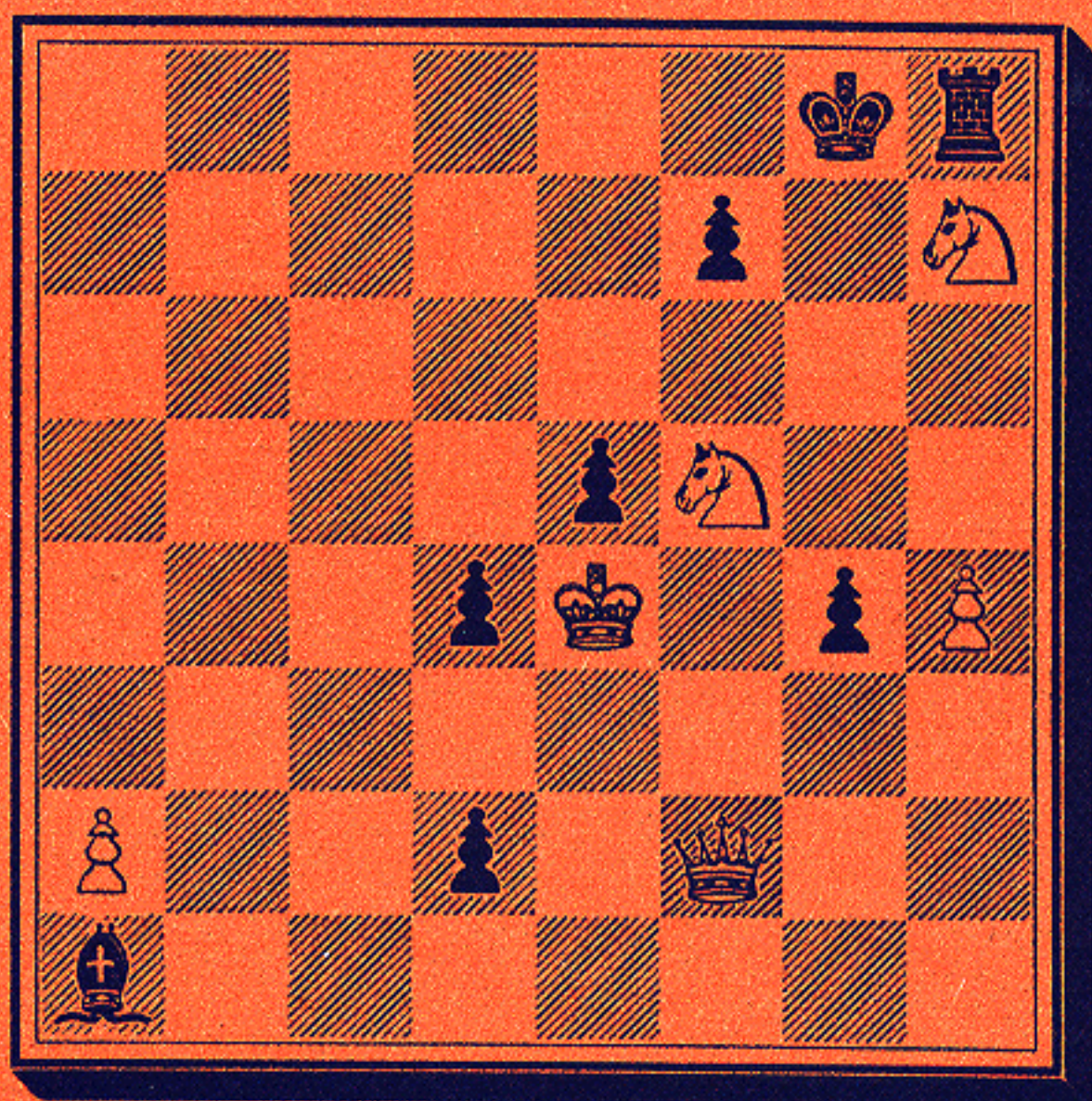
The tournament was a great success. The Denver Athletic Club and its team acted as hosts. An atmosphere of good sportsmanship and friendliness prevailed at all times.

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

DR. GILBERT DOBBS

Carrollton, Ga.



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The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

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Editorial Chit-Chat

As we look back upon the month of August and review the tremendous chessic energy expended despite the discomforts generally associated with the height of the summer season, we wonder why so many chess lovers say "The summer is no time for chess."

Surely the Philadelphia Congress, the Nottingham Congress, the Zandvoort and Podebrad Tournaments convincingly refute the idea that chess is a purely winter sport. And if further convincing is needed "Doubting Thomas" is requested to note that we have found it necessary to run four extra pages in this issue to adequately cover last month's developments in the chess world.

Lajos Steiner writes that he is one of Hungary's representatives in the "Olympic" Team Tournament staged by the German Chess Federation in Munich, and will cover this event for us as an October feature.

It won't be long now! What's that? You haven't heard? I. A. Horowitz and S. S. Cohen are all set for their joint tour.

After giving a number of exhibitions in the New York Metropolitan area during the month of September they will leave on October 5 for two months of travel that will cover the following territory:

OCTOBER 5-15—Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Upstate New York and South-eastern Canada.

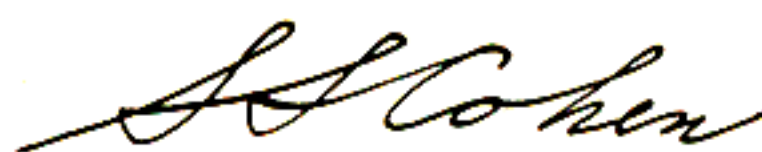
OCTOBER 15-31—Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.

NOVEMBER 1-15—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Southern Ohio.

NOVEMBER 15-30—West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania.

Clubs desiring to usher in their fall season with a simultaneous exhibition or lecture are invited to correspond with ye editor.

Fred Reinfeld contributes the first of a new series of articles to run under the heading "An Addenda to Griffith and White" for our October issue. Our readers should find this series extremely instructive.



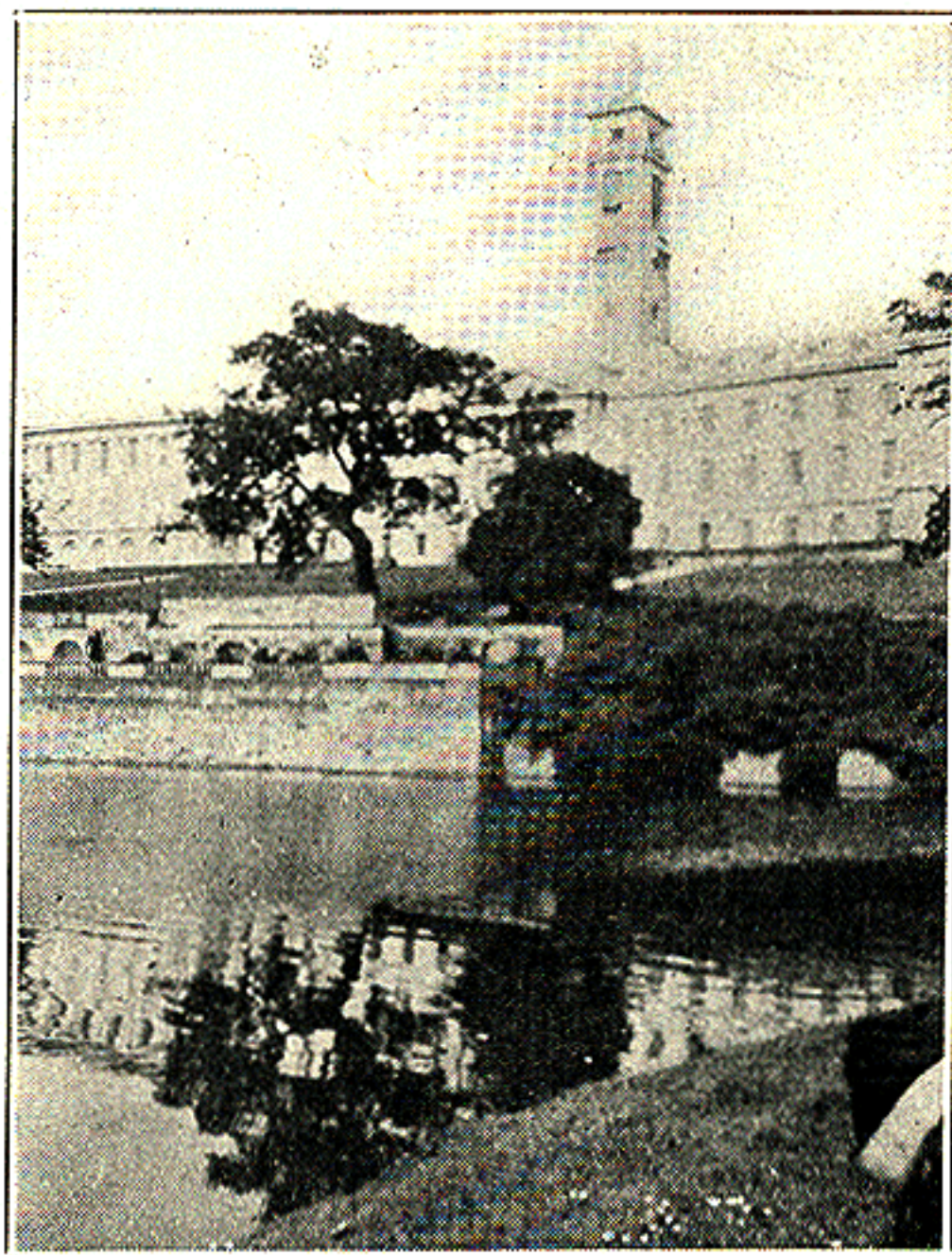
The Nottingham International Masters Tournament

By PAUL HUGO LITWINSKY

The great Nottingham tournament, made possible through the generosity of Alderman Derbyshire to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of his winning first prize in a subsidiary tourney to the masters of 1886, was officially opened by the Sheriff of Nottingham on Monday, August 10. After a luncheon at which the masters were the guests of Alderman Derbyshire, play began promptly at two o'clock. The hours of play were set from two until six, with evenings for adjourned games from eight till ten. The time limit was two hours for thirty-six moves, with an hour for each additional eighteen moves.

The interest of the chess world was great. Press reporters from all Europe were present to record the play. Dr. Lasker, the veteran, said that in his opinion Fine and Botwinnik were impressive because of their superlative styles of play. He said of himself that in order to maintain the classical principles which he has always advocated, more work than he is capable of at present must be given; nevertheless he would pit his skill against that of the younger generation.

The fact that the four men who at one time or another had held the world championship were competing together in the same tournament was in itself sufficient to make the Nottingham tournament one of the greatest in chess history. Moreover, there were Fine and Reshevsky from America, who had already proved their valor in international competition; Botwinnik, whose record in the two great Moscow tournaments was enough to qualify him as a possible winner; Flohr, who had come fresh from his triumph over Alekhine at Podebrad; Tartakower and Bogolubow, erratic but ever dangerous; and Vidmar, whose rare appearances in the international arena had shown him to be a grandmaster in spite of being an amateur. To this galaxy of chess stars were added



NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY
The Site of the Congress

Winter, present British champion; Sir George Thomas, gallant sportsman and courageous fighter in international tournaments for years; T. H. Tylor, who had always placed high in British championship play and who had held his own against masters like Stahlberg, Alekhine and Capablanca; and C. H. O'D. Alexander, the effervescent young master whose aggressive style was quite capable of upsetting any of the grandmasters.

Alderman Derbyshire's munificence in offering to pay one half of all the funds raised by the rest of England for this congress was directly responsible for making possible this splendid tournament; for this the world owes him a debt of gratitude.

Round I - August 10

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>The Leaders</i>
Dr. A. Alekhine ... 1	S. Flohr 0	French Defense 57		Alekhine ... 1
C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	M. Botwinnik 1	Sicilian Defense 36		Bogolubow . 1
R. Fine 1	Dr. E. Lasker 0	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 33		Botwinnik .. 1
Dr. S. Tartakower .. 1½	J. R. Capablanca ... 1½	Queen's Pawn Opening 19		Euwe 1
W. Winter 1½	Sir George Thomas .. 1½	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 29		Fine 1
E. D. Bogolubow ... 1	T. H. Tylor 0	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 59		Capablanca . ½
Dr. M. Euwe 1	S. Reshevsky 0	Queen's Indian Defense 49		Tartakower .. ½

Dr. Vidmar, a bye.

Alekhine-Flohr: Alekhine, the great psychologist, sacrificed a pawn in the opening and greatly worried Flohr. Fine positional play scored the point. *Alexander-Botwinnik*: Alexander lost a pawn in the middle game. The rest was easy. *Fine-Lasker*: Youth against age and youth won because of a bad maneuver by age. *Tartakower-Capablanca*: Capa was not feeling well. Tartakower did not force the play. *Winter-Thomas*: Sir George played a variation with which he has been experimenting for some time. He got an inferior game, but it was not inferior enough. *Bogolubow-Tylor*: Tylor threw away a dead draw. *Euwe-Reshevsky*: Sammy got off to a bad start by missing drawing chances in a Queen and Rook ending.

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine

Salo Flohr

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	19 R-K4	Kt-Kt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Q-K3	R-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 R-QR3	Q-QB4
4 B-Q2	PxP	22 QxQ	RxQ
5 KtxP	QxP	23 P-KB4	R-Q4
6 B-Q3	BxBch	24 Kt-B3	B-Q2
7 QxB	Q-Q1	25 Kt-Kt5	R-K1
8 O-O-O	Q-K2	26 P-QB4	R-KB4
9 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	27 R-Q4	R(B4)-B1
10 KR-K1	KtxKt	28 P-QB5	Kt-Q4
11 RxKt	Kt-Q2	29 BxP	B-B3
12 R-KKt4	P-KB4	30 B-Kt6	R-K2
13 R-KB4	Kt-KB3	31 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
14 R-K1	B-Q2	32 Kt-K5	B-Q4
15 RxBP	O-O-O	33 R-K3	R-KR1
16 R-QR5	K-Kt1	34 P-KR4	P-QB3
17 Kt-K5	B-K1	35 B-B2	R-Q1
18 P-KKt3	Kt-Q4	36 B-Kt3	R-QB2

37 Kt-B3	R-K1	48 B-Kt3	R-KR1
38 Kt-K5	R(K1)-QB1	49 P-R6	PxP
39 B-B4	K-R1	50 P-Kt6!	R-KKt2
40 P-QKt4	R-QKt1	51 P-B5	R-KB1
41 P-KKt4	P-QKt3	52 B-B2	P-KR4
42 P-KKt5	PxP	53 R-Q6	R-K2
43 PxP	Kt-Q2	54 P-B6	R-K8ch
44 KtxKt	RxKt	55 K-Q2	R-KB8
45 P-R5	R-KB2	56 P-B7	P-KR5
46 RxP!	BxR	57 R-Q7	Resigns
47 BxB	R(B2)-QKt2		

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. Max Euwe

S. Reshevsky

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 R-B7	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 Q-B3	R-KB1
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	28 R-R7	P-QR4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	29 Q-Q3	Q-QB4
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	30 R-R6	Q-Kt5
6 B-Q2	BxBch	31 R-R7	Q-B4
7 QxB	O-O	32 Q-K3	Q-Q4ch
8 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	33 K-R3	P-KR4
9 Q-B2	Q-K2	34 Q-QB3	Q-Q8
10 O-O	P-B4	35 K-Kt2	QxP
11 QR-Q1	PxP	36 RxRP	Q-K5ch
12 KtxP	BxB	37 Q-B3	Q-B7
13 KxB	R-QB1	38 P-KR4	R-B1
14 Q-Q3	QKt-Q2	39 R-R7	R-B2
15 Kt-B3	Kt-K4	40 RxR	QxR
16 KtxKt	PxKt	41 Q-R8ch	K-Kt2
17 Q-B3	QR-Kt1	42 P-QR4	Q-Kt3
18 P-QKt3	P-QR3	43 P-R5	QxKtP
19 Kt-K4	KtxKt	44 P-R6	Q-R6
20 QxKt	P-QKt4	45 P-R7	P-K5
21 PxP	RxP	46 Q-Kt8	Q-B6ch
22 R-QB1	R(Kt4)-QB4	47 K-Kt1	Q-Q8ch
23 RxR	QxR	48 K-R2	Q-K7
24 R-Q1	Q-QKt4	49 Q-K5ch	Resigns
25 R-QB1	R-Q1		

Round II - August 11

White	Black	Opening	Moves	The Leaders
J. R. Capablanca ... 1	Dr. A. Alekhine 0	Dutch Defense 37	Euwe 2	
T. H. Tylor 1	Dr. S. Tartakower .. 0	Philidor 53	Botwinnik .. 1½	
Dr. E. Lasker 1	E. D. Bogolubow ... 0	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 40	Fine 1½	
M. Botwinnik ½	R. Fine ½	Reti's Opening 36	Capablanca .. 1½	
Sir G. Thomas ½	C. H. O'D. Alexander ½	Nimzowitsch Defense 37	Alekhine ... 1	
S. Reshevsky ½	W. Winter ½	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 31	Bogolubow .. 1	
Dr. M. Vidmar 0	Dr. M. Euwe 1	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 30	Lasker 1	

S. Flohr, a bye.

Capablanca-Alekhine: Capa made his sealed move over the board. Alekhine, not to be outdone, made his reply. Then Alekhine protested that no one had informed him of adjournment time. The game stood adjourned by decision of the Tournament Committee until the second week of play. Capablanca had two bishops and knight against two rooks, and Alekhine resigned without resuming play. *Tylor-Tartakower*: Tartakower attacked rashly and lost a piece. *Lasker-Bogolubow*: The old warrior can still win a game. *Botwinnik-Fine*: Interesting opening play. Bot-

winnik won a pawn, but it would have been hard to hold. Both players were in time trouble. *Thomas-Alexander*: Alexander, before the game started, commented that he was sorry that he was going to draw spectators away from the Capablanca-Alekhine game. The crowd did not quite come up to his expectations, but he played an interesting game all the same. *Reshevsky-Winter*: The British Champion played carefully and had the edge. *Vidmar-Euwe*: Euwe got revenge for his defeat at Carlsbad, 1929, when Vidmar ventured upon an unsound combination.

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

DUTCH DEFENSE

J. R. Capablanca

Dr. A. Alekhine

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	20 Kt-Q4	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	21 QR-B1	QR-K1
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	22 P-QKt4	P-QKt3
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	23 Kt-B3	Kt-B6
5 O-O	O-O	24 R-Q3	P-B5
6 P-B4	Kt-K5	25 PxP	B-B4
7 Q-Kt3	B-B3	26 Q-Q2	BxR
8 R-Q1	Q-K1	27 PxB	P-B4
9 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	28 RxKt	BxR
10 Kt-QKt5	B-Q1	29 QxB	Q-B3
11 Q-B2	P-Q3	30 QxQ	PxQ
12 P-Q5	Kt-Kt5	31 Kt-Q2	P-B4
13 Q-Kt3	Kt-R3	32 P-Kt5	P-QR4
14 PxP	QKt-B4	33 Kt-B1	K-B2
15 Q-B2	KtxKP	34 Kt-Kt3	K-Kt3
16 KKt-Q4	KtxKt	35 B-B3	R-K2
17 KtxKt	B-B3	36 K-B1	K-B3
18 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2	37 B-Q2	K-Kt3
19 B-K3	P-QR3	38 P-QR4	Resigns

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

RETI OPENING

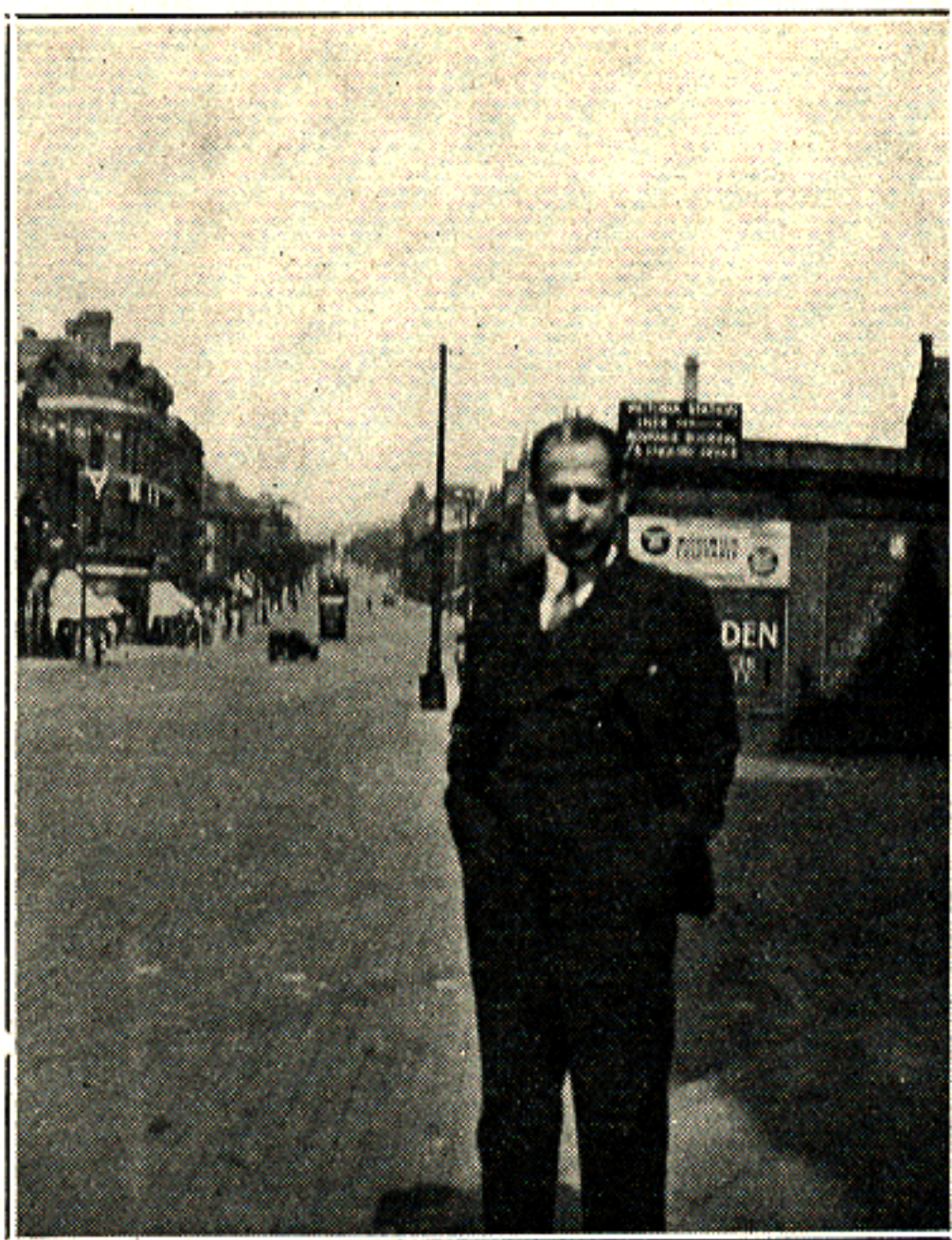
M. Botwinnik

Reuben Fine

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	20 B-Kt4	P-Q6
2 P-B4	PxP	21 BxBch	RxB
3 Kt-R3	P-QB4	22 QxQP	QxQ
4 KtxP	Kt-QB3	23 PxQ	Kt-Kt3
5 P-QKt3	P-B3	24 B-K4	R-Q1
6 B-Kt2	P-K4	25 QR-B1	Kt-Q4
7 P-Kt3	KKt-K2	26 P-QR3	R(K2)-Q2
8 B-Kt2	Kt-Q4	27 K-Kt2	P-QKt3
9 O-O	B-K2	28 K-B3	Kt-B2
10 Kt-KR4	O-O	29 K-K3	Kt-R3
11 Q-Kt1	R-B2	30 R-QB3	Kt-B4
12 Kt-KB5	B-K3	31 R-KB2	R-Q5
13 P-KB4	PxP	32 P-B5	R-R5
14 PxP	Kt-Kt3	33 R-Kt2	R(R5)-Q5
15 B-K4	BxQKt	34 R-KB2	R-R5
16 PxP	KtxP	35 R-Kt2	R(R5)-Q5
17 B-QB3	Kt-Q5	36 R-B4	R(Q5)-Q3
18 KtxKt	PxKt		
19 BxRPch	K-B1		Drawn



J. R. CAPABLANCA
The Crafty Cuban

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Vidmar

Dr. Max Euwe

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Kt-K4	B-QKt5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	17 Kt-B5	B-QB1
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	18 R-R4	BxQRP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	19 Kt-Q3	O-O
5 P-QR4	B-B4	20 B-K4	B-Kt3
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	21 Q-B2	P-KKt4
7 KtxP(QB4)	Q-B2	22 BxRPch	QxB
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	23 BxKt	B-R2
9 PxP	Kt(Q2)xP	24 B-QB3	P-QKt4
10 B-B4	Kt(B)-Q2	25 R(R4)-R1	P-QB4
11 B-Kt2	QR-Q1	26 Q-B1	P-QB5
12 Q-B1	P-KB3	27 Kt-K1	B-QKt2
13 O-O	B-K3	28 Kt-B3	P-KKt5
14 KtxKt	KtxKt	29 Kt-Kt5	Q-B4
15 P-R5	P-QR3		Resigns

Round III - August 12

White	Black	Opening	Moves	The Leaders
Dr. A. Alekhine . . . 1/2	T. H. Tylor 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . .	56	Botwinnik . . 2 1/2
S. Flohr 1	J. R. Capablanca . . . 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . .	64	Euwe 2
Dr. S. Tartakower . . 1/2	Dr. E. Lasker 1/2	Bird's Opening 22		Fine 2
E. D. Bogolubow . . . 0	M. Botwinnik 1	Queen's Indian Defense	26	Alekhine . . . 1 1/2
R. Fine 1/2	Sir G. Thomas 1/2	Queen's Indian Defense	60	Capablanca . . 1 1/2
C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	S. Reshevsky 1	English Opening 69		Lasker 1 1/2
W. Winter 0	Dr. M. Vidmar 1	Queen's Gambit Declined . . .	29	Reshevsky . . 1 1/2

Dr. Euwe, a bye.

Alekhine-Tylor: Alekhine should have won about the 25th move. He later went wrong on an unsound piece sacrifice by Tylor which he thought at the moment only drew. *Flohr-Capablanca:* Flohr beat Capa at his own game: positional maneuvering. *Tarta-*

kower-Lasker: Bird's Opening was ably met by Lasker, who blocked the position and forced the draw. *Bogolubow-Botwinnik:* Bogolubow did not see that his own combination was outcombined. *Fine-Thomas:* Fine won a pawn. He missed the best continuation in the rook and pawn ending. *Alex-*

ander-Reshevsky: Alexander's analysis showed a draw; Reshevsky did not play Alexander's analysis.
Winter-Vidmar: Winter made a blunder in a tenable position.

Nottingham Chess Congress
 August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Salo Flohr White J. R. Capablanca Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 B-Q3	R-K4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 B-Kt5	R(K1)-K2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 Q-B3	R-KKt4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	25 Q-K2	R-Kt3
5 P-K3	O-O	26 B-Q3	R-KB3
6 Kt-B3	P-KR3	27 B-Kt1	B-R3
7 B-R4	P-QKt3	28 Q-R5	B-Kt2
8 PxP	KtxP	29 P-QR3	P-QR5
9 BxB	Kt(Q4)xB	30 Q-Kt4	R-K4
10 B-K2	B-Kt2	31 Kt-B3	R-K2
11 O-O	Kt-Q2	32 Kt-Q4	R-K4
12 Q-R4	P-QR3	33 Kt-B3	R-K2
13 KR-Q1	Kt-Q4	34 Q-Kt3	B-R3
14 QR-B1	QR-B1	35 Kt-Q4	R-Q2
15 KtxKt	KPxKt	36 B-B5	R-B2
16 B-Q3	P-QB4	37 B-Kt1	Q-B1
17 PxBP	KtxP	38 Kt-B5	R-KKt3
18 Q-Q4	KR-K1	39 Kt-Q6	RxQ
19 B-B5	R-B2	40 KtxQ	RxPch
20 Q-KB4	P-QR4	41 KxR	RxKt
21 Kt-Q4	R(B2)-K2	42 B-R2	R-B3

43 BxP	R-Kt3ch	55 K-K5	B-K7
44 K-R1	Kt-Q6	56 P-KB4	B-Q6
45 R-QB2	R-Q3	57 R-Kt7ch	K-B1
46 B-B3	R-KB3	58 P-B5	P-B3ch
47 B-K4	R-Q3	59 K-B4	P-KR4
48 BxKt	BxB	60 P-K4	B-K7
49 P-KB3!	BxR	61 P-K5	PxPch
50 RxR	P-QKt4	62 KxP	B-B5
51 K-Kt2	B-Kt6	63 K-B4	P-KR5
52 R-QKt6	B-B5	64 K-Kt5	P-KR6
53 K-Kt3	K-B1		Resigns
54 K-B4	K-K2		

Nottingham Chess Congress
 August, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

E. D. Bogolubow White M. Botwinnik Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 B-KB4	P-KKt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	15 B-K5	P-Kt5
3 P-K3	P-B4	16 Kt-K1	KtxB
4 P-B4	B-Kt2	17 BxKt	QPxB
5 Kt-B3	PxP	18 QPxKt	Q-B2
6 PxP	P-K3	19 Kt-QKt5	QxKP
7 B-Q3	B-K2	20 R-Q7	B-KKt4
8 O-O	O-O	21 R(B1)-Q1	B-QB3
9 P-Kt3	P-Q4	22 RxQRP	QR-Q1
10 B-K3	Kt-K5	23 P-KR4	RxR
11 QR-B1	Kt-Q2	24 QxR	R-Q1
12 Q-K2	R-QB1	25 Q-B2	B-Q7
13 KR-Q1	P-KB4		Resigns



THE THIRD ROUND

[Fine at the first table; Reshevsky (with back turned) standing directly behind; Bogolubow at the second table]

Neat Nothings From Nottingham

At luncheon the waiter asked Bogolubow for his room number so that he might put the charge for the luncheon on the bill. Bogolubow understands very little English. "What is your number, sir?" asked the waiter. "Ach," said Bogolubow, "lager bier!" So now the waiter has Bogolubow's number.

A correspondent asked to be excused from the evening's gathering in order that he might refresh himself with a bath. "You will never be a great chess master," said Reuben Fine. "But cleanliness is next to godliness," pleaded the correspondent. "Yes," was Reuben's comeback, "but chess masters are an ungodly lot."

On the Sunday before the Congress opened Fine played Dr. Vidmar a number of offhand games at a shilling a game. At the conclusion of play Vidmar owed Reuben five shillings. "Is that the way they play in Jugoslavia?" asked Reuben, pocketing the five shillings.

Fears that Dr. Lasker might have changed were quickly dissipated in the first round. As he sat down to his game with Fine, he took five cigars from his pocket and arranged them neatly on the table before him. It should be unnecessary to add that he smoked them all.

Bogolubow attributes his bad form in the opening rounds to a dream that he had for three nights running. He dreamed that he was Alderman Derbyshire, who is financing half of the Congress. At the mere thought of paying anything at all, Bogolubow broke out into a sweat of anxiety, which affected his play. All

this explanation came in the most voluble German.

Speaking of German, one is reminded of the little incident in the Victoria Hotel, where the masters are staying. The waiter evidently thought that nobody in the lounge spoke any English; he therefore approached Sir George Thomas, who was meditating in an easy chair, and asked him in German whether he wished black coffee. Sir George smilingly nodded; the waiter, however, was so overcome with his own linguistic ability that he forgot to bring the coffee. At least in the next hour there was no sign of it.

Fine caused consternation among the waitresses by asking for a napkin. In England the word "napkin" is used to designate a baby's diaper.

After the Sheriff of Nottingham had officially opened the Congress, he was besieged on all sides by visitors who were curious to know how he could spare any time at all from his pursuit of Robin Hood.

Dr. Vidmar tells a little story about his beloved friend, the late Aron Nimzowitsch. During the New York 1927 tourney Nimzowitsch, who hated smoking, asked Vidmar not to smoke. Vidmar agreed, but later during the game he absent-mindedly took his cigar case out of his pocket and laid it on the table. Nimzowitsch at once ran to Maroczy, tournament director. "But Vidmar is not smoking; his case is unopened," said Maroczy. "I know," wailed Nimzowitsch, "but as an old chess player you must know that the threat is stronger than the execution."

Round IV - August 13

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>The Leaders</i>
Dr. E. Lasker .....1½	Dr. A. Alekhine ....1½	Nimzowitsch Defense .....18	Botwinnik ..3½	
T. H. Tylor 1	S. Flohr 0	French Defense .....96	Euwe .....3	
M. Botwinnik 1	Dr. S. Tartakower .. 0	Reti's Opening .....30	Fine .....2½	
Sir G. Thomas 0	E. D. Bogolubow ... 1	Queen's Gambit Declined ...50	Tylor .....2½	
S. Reshevsky .....1½	R. Fine .....1½	Queen's Gambit Declined ...85	Alekhine ... 2	
Dr. M. Vidmar 1	C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	Queen's Indian Defense ...32	Bogolubow . 2	
Dr. M. Euwe 1	W. Winter 0	Queen's Gambit Declined ...25	Vidmar 2	

J. R. Capablanca, a bye.

Lasker-Alekhine: Lasker got a better game, but was content to draw. *Tylor-Flohr:* Flohr tried Janowski's idea of playing for a win in a drawn position. *Botwinnik-Tartakower:* Botwinnik brought off a pretty King's side attack against a cramped posi-

tion. *Thomas-Bogolubow:* An interesting game with plenty of ideas. *Reshevsky-Fine:* This game tried the spectators more than it did the players. *Vidmar-Alexander:* Alexander twice declined a draw, learning shortly afterward that a half-point is better than no point at all. *Euwe-Winter:* Euwe got a slight pull and ended with a little combination.

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

RETI OPENING

M. Botwinnik		Dr. S. Tartakower	
White		Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 PxP	PxP
2 P-B4	P-Q3	17 P-QB5	PxP
3 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	18 KtxP	Q-B3
4 P-KKt3	P-K4	19 Kt-QB4	Kt-KKt3
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	20 Kt-Q6	B-K3
6 O-O	O-O	21 KtxB	KtxKt
7 Kt-B3	P-QB3	22 RxKt	KxR
8 P-K4	Q-B2	23 Q-R5	Kt-Kt3
9 P-KR3	R-K1	24 Kt-KB5	R-KKt1
10 B-K3	Kt-B1	25 QxRP	BxQRP
11 QR-B1	P-KR3	26 QR-Q1	QR-Q1
12 P-Q5	B-Q2	27 Q-Kt5ch	K-K3
13 Kt(B3)-Q2	P-KKt4	28 RxR	P-KB3
14 P-KB4	KtPxP	29 RxR	Kt-KB5
15 PxP	K-Kt2	30 Q-Kt7	Resigns

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe		W. Winter	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	10 Q-K2	P-QB4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	11 QR-Q1	Kt-K5
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	12 PxBP	KtxKt
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	13 BxKt	KtPxP
6 B-Q3	B-K2	14 PxQP	KPxP
7 O-O	O-O	15 B-QR6	B-QB3
8 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	16 B-QKt5	B-QKt2



M. M. BOTWINNIK
Soviet Supremacy in England

17 P-K4!	B-KB3	22 Kt-KKt5	QR-K1
18 BxB	KtxB	23 Q-B4	P-KR3
19 PxQP	KtxQP	24 KtxBP!	B-QR3
20 Q-K5	Q-R4	25 Kt-Q6ch	Resigns
21 B-QB4	Kt-KB3		

Round V - August 14

White	Black	Opening	Moves	The Leaders
C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	Dr. M. Euwe 1	English Opening 37		Botwinnik .. 4
R. Fine 1/2	Dr. M. Vidmar 1/2	Reti's Opening 24		Euwe 4
E. D. Bogolubow 0	S. Reshevsky 1	Nimzowitsch Defense 74		Fine 3
Dr. S. Tartakower .. 1	Sir G. Thomas 0	Bird's Opening 53		Reshevsky .. 3
J. R. Capablanca ... 1	T. H. Tylor 0	Reti's Opening 35		Alekhine ... 2 1/2
S. Flohr 1	Dr. E. Lasker 0	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 38		Capablanca .. 2 1/2
Dr. A. Alekhine 1/2	M. Botwinnik 1/2	Sicilian Defense 19		Vidmar 2 1/2

W. Winter, a bye.

Alexander-Euwe: An interesting ending wherein Alexander missed a draw. *Fine-Vidmar:* Vidmar defended too cautiously. *Bogolubow-Reshevsky:* After some lightning chess to beat the time limit, Sammy came out a pawn ahead. Bogolubow, however, who has probably defended more lost positions than any other living grandmaster, played on for a stalemate that never came. *Tartakower-Thomas:* Just before adjournment Tartakower won a pawn neatly. This and an attack were enough. *Capablanca-Tylor:* Tylor said after the game that he thoroughly enjoyed it and felt refreshed. Novel play. *Flohr-Lasker:* Lasker made a blunder in the end-game. *Alekhine-Botwinnik:* Miracle of miracles! A White Russian meets a Red Russian and no one is killed!

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine		M. Botwinnik	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 P-B5	B-QB1
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	12 KPxP	Kt-QKt5
3 P-Q4	PxP	13 P-Q6	QxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	14 B-B5	Q-B5
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	15 R-KB1	QxRP
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	16 BxKt	KtxP
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	17 BxKt	Q-Kt6ch
8 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	18 R-B2	Q-Kt8ch
9 P-KB4	O-O	19 R-B1	Drawn
10 P-KKt4	P-Q4		

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

RETI OPENING

J. R. Capablanca

White

T. H. Tylor

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 R-K3	R-Kt1
2 P-B4	P-KKt3	20 QxP	R-Q1
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	21 R-B1	R-Q2
4 P-KKt3	O-O	22 Q-R4	Q-Q1
5 B-Kt2	P-Q3	23 R-Q1	R-Q3
6 P-Q4	Kt-B3	24 B-K4	P-B4
7 O-O	B-Kt5	25 B-Kt2	P-KKt4
8 P-Q5	BxKt	26 PxP	QxP
9 PxP	Kt-K4	27 P-B4	Q-R3
10 Q-Kt3	KKt-Q2	28 R(Q1)-K1	QR-Q1
11 B-K3	P-QKt3	29 K-R1	K-R1
12 Kt-Kt5	P-QB4	30 P-QR3	B-B1
13 PxP e. p.	KtxQBP	31 P-QKt4	Q-R4
14 P-KB4	Q-B1	32 PxP	PxP
15 Q-R4	Kt-B4	33 Kt-Kt5	KtxKt
16 BxKt	QPxB	34 PxKt	R-Q7
17 Kt-B3	Kt-Q5	35 Q-B4	Resigns
18 QR-K1	P-K3		

For Rounds VII-XV Read

THE CHESS REVIEW

for October



DR. E. LASKER (left) and DR. M. VIDMAR
Two doctors discussing their next victims!

Round VI - August 15

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>The Leaders</i>
W. Winter 1/2	C. H. O'D. Alexander 1/2	Nimzowitsch Defense 25	Botwinnik . . 41 1/2	
Dr. M. Euwe 1/2	R. Fine 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 19	Euwe 41 1/2	
Dr. M. Vidmar 1	E. D. Bogolubow . . . 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 55	Fine 31 1/2	
S. Reshevsky 1/2	Dr. S. Tartakower . . 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 42	Reshevsky . . 31 1/2	
Dr. E. Lasker 1/2	J. R. Capablanca . . . 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 19	Vidmar 31 1/2	
M. Botwinnik 1/2	S. Flohr 1/2	Alekhine's Defense 37	Alekhine . . . 3	
Sir G. Thomas 1/2	Dr. A. Alekhine . . . 1/2	Sicilian Defense 77	Capablanca . . 3	

T. H. Tylor, a bye.

Winter-Alexander: Enterprising play. *Euwe-Fine:* Fine has a good chance of being the drawing master at Nottingham. *Vidmar-Bogolubow:* An entertaining opening variation. Bogolubow found himself with another lost position. His optimism is never-failing. *Reshevsky-Tartakower:* A lively game, and, of course, adjourned. Five of Sammy's first six games were adjourned at least once. *Lasker-Capablanca:* Capa offered the draw. Lasker looked at the barren position and chewed his cigar in agreement. *Botwinnik-Flohr:* An extremely interesting game. Botwinnik's style is such that he almost never plays stodgy chess. *Thomas-Alekhine:* Thomas held Alekhine all the way, and drew a very pretty rook and pawn ending.

Capablanca once turned up to play off an adjourned game against Yates dressed in white flannels and with a tennis racket in his hand. Four hours later, with the darkness of night outside the congress-room, he was still playing—chess, not tennis.

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

M. Botwinnik

White

Salo Flohr

Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	20 P-B5	Kt-Q4
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	21 Kt-B4	RxRch
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	22 RxR	Q-R5
4 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	23 R-QB1	P-R5
5 B-K2	P-QB3	24 P-QKt4	P-R6
6 O-O	BxKt	25 P-Kt3	R-Q1
7 BxB	PxP	26 Q-B2	QxQ
8 PxP	P-K3	27 RxQ	K-Q2
9 Q-K2	Q-B2	28 K-B2	K-K3
10 P-QB4	Kt(Q4)-K2	29 B-B1	P-KKt3
11 B-Kt4	Kt-Q2	30 B-Kt2	R-QR1
12 P-B4	P-KR4	31 Kt-R5	R-QKt1
13 B-R3	O-O-O	32 K-B3	B-Q1
14 B-K3	Kt-KB4	33 Kt-Kt3	K-Q2
15 BxKt	PxB	34 Kt-Q4	R-QR1
16 Q-KB2	Q-R4	35 R-K2	B-K2
17 Kt-Q2	Kt-QKt3	36 Kt-Kt3	B-Q1
18 P-QR3	R-Q6	37 Kt-Q4	Drawn
19 KR-Q1	B-K2		

Studies in Combination Play

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

Just off the press comes the 5th Edition of the "Modern Chess Library", the book of the

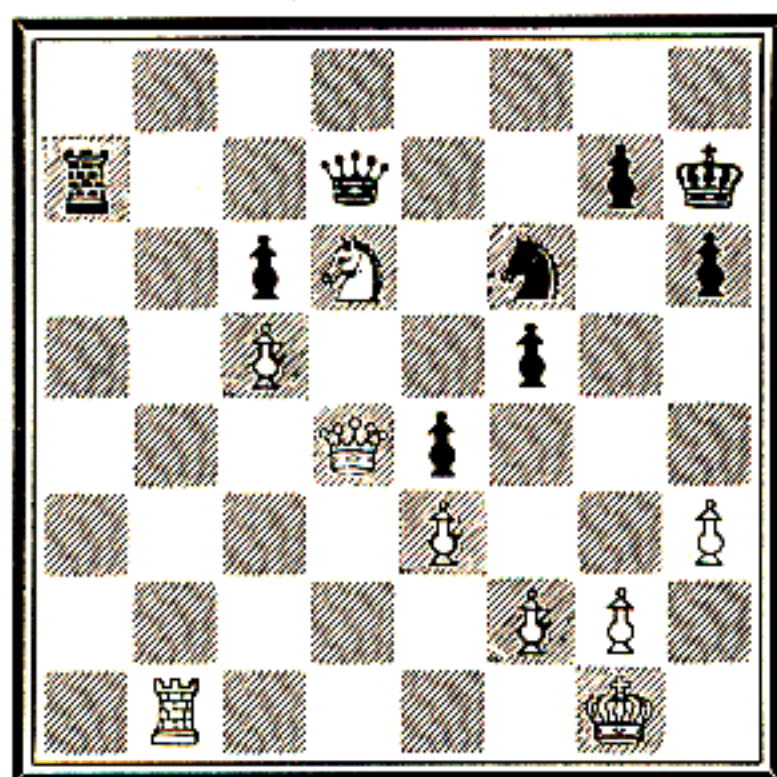


ARNOLD S. DENKER

ing the world's leading chess author, it represents another high in chess achievement.

How the Americans swept all opposition before them in that final spurt, after such a poor start at Warsaw, is of course history. But the games are virgin and offer so much in the way of entertainment that a review without examples could hardly be adequate even to the most fertile imagination.

M. Monticelli



J. Rejfir

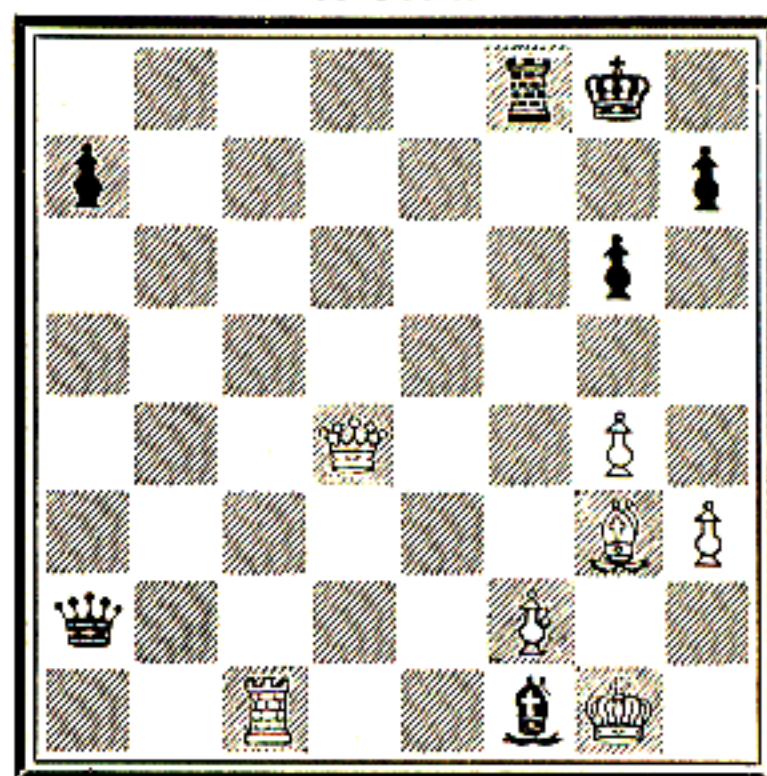
POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 26TH MOVE

27 Q-K5!	K-Kt3
28 R-Kt8!	P-R4
29 R-KB8	P-R5
30 R-B7	QxR
31 QxPch	Resigns

For if 31 . . . K-R3; 32 KtxQch, RxKt; 33 Q-B8. A very pleasing game by Rejfir—simple, clear, direct (R).

*180 pages, 5 1/2 x 8, cloth cover, clear, large type, well diagrammed, containing story of the trip, team scoring record (cross table), individual scores, index of players, index of tactical motifs, index of strategical motifs and index of end games. Price \$2.00.

J. Solin



H. Friedman

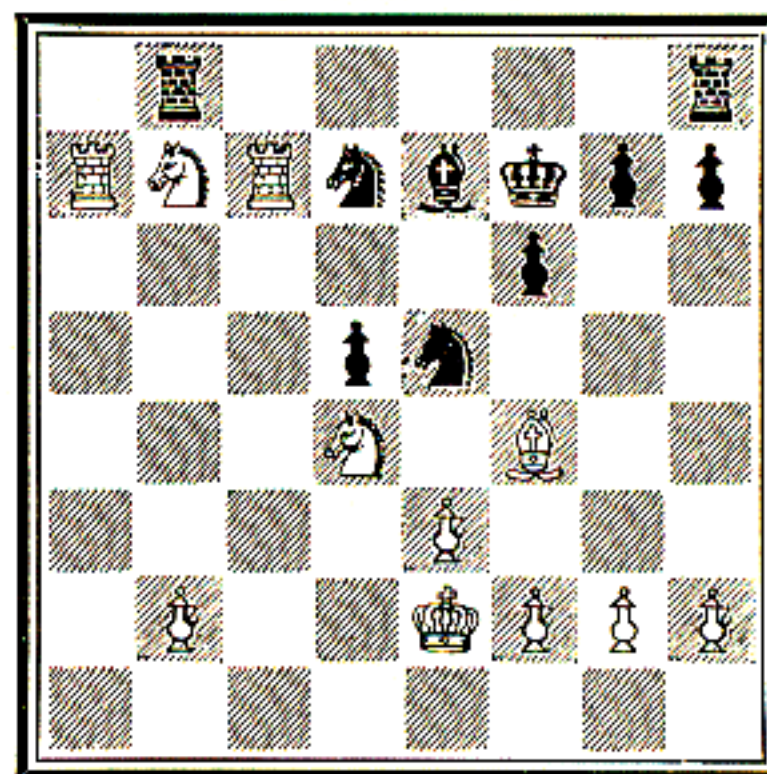
POSITION AFTER WHITE'S 28TH MOVE

28 B-Kt4

This loses instantly, but a careful analysis of the position will show Black to be lost no matter what he might play: e. g. 28 . . . B-K7; 29 R-B7, R-B2; 30 Q-Q8ch, R-B1 (if 30 . . . K-Kt2; 31 B-K5ch, K-R3; 32 Q-R4 mate); 31 Q-K7, R-B2; 32 R-B8ch, K-Kt2; 33 B-K5ch, K-R3; 34 Q-R4 mate. If 28 . . . B-R3; 29 B-Q6! R-B2; 30 B-Kt4 and Black has no defense against the double threat of Q-Q8ch or B-B3. Of course 28 . . . BxP would lose a piece after 29 K-R2.

29 R-B7	R-B2
30 R-B8ch	R-B1
31 RxRch	KxR
32 Q-B5ch	Resigns

L. Laurentius



E. Eliskases

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 22ND MOVE

23 RxKt!	KtxR
24 BxR	RxB

Or 24 . . . KtxB; 25 Kt-Q6ch, K-B1; 26 Kt-K6ch, etc. (R).

(Continued on Page 217)

The Philadelphia Congress

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Israel A. Horowitz, twice representative of the United States in the team tourneys, and long recognized as an international master of the first rank, scored the most important victory of his career by winning the Masters Tournament at Philadelphia on August 30th.

The 37th annual meeting of the American Chess Federation which began this year on August 15th, and continued without intermission for two full weeks, proved to be the most gruelling contest in the long history of that organization. The event, under the able direction of William A. Ruth, President of the Philadelphia Chess Association, was held in the large ballroom of the Hotel Philadelphian.

Exactly fifty entries were received from all parts of the country, and it became evident that the qualifying tournaments would provide a stern test, with a generous number of chess stars of the first magnitude destined for the Masters Consolation Tournament.

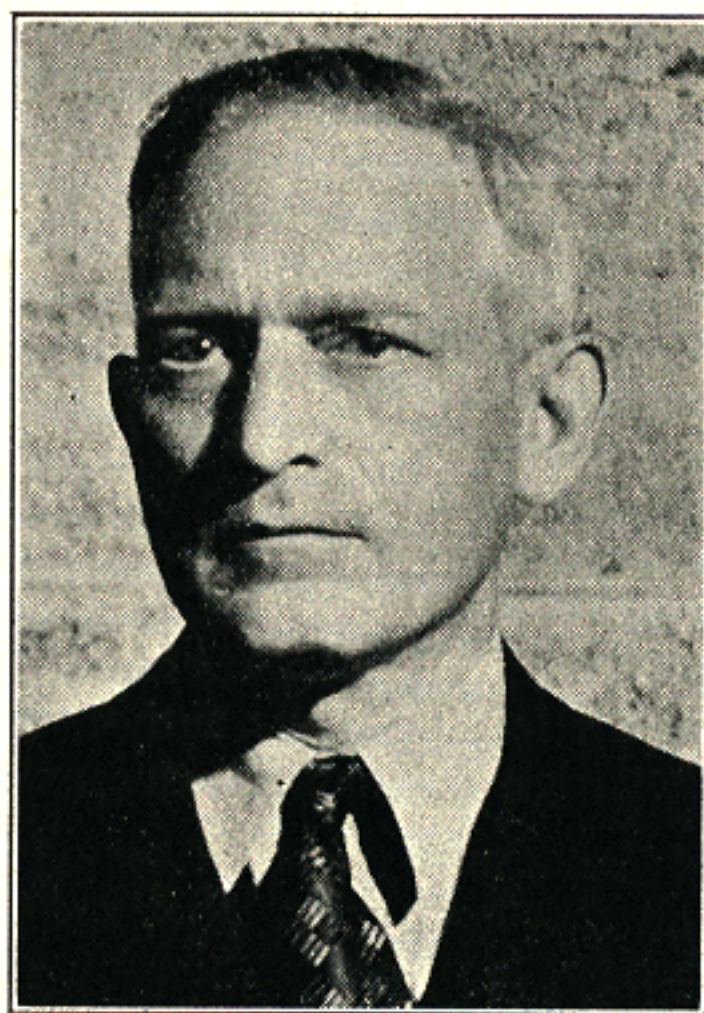
After careful study by the Tournament Committee, the players were divided into four sections as follows:

Section 1—I. Kashdan, New York; A. S. Denker, New York; A. Kupchik, New York; F. Reinfeld, New York; H. Morris, Philadelphia; N. Grossman, New York; A. Elo, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. Isenberg, Altoona, Pa.; K. Holland, Chicago; E. Glover, Collingswood, N. J.; E. Jackson, No. Plainfield, N. J.; I. Rivise, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Section 2—A. W. Dake, Portland, Ore.; M. Fox, Montreal, Canada; S. Bernstein, New York; L. Stolcenberg, Detroit, Mich.; S. S. Cohen, New York; A. Regen, Philadelphia; H. Kline, Bayonne, N. J.; W. Suesman, Providence, R. I.; R. Drummond, Montreal, Canada; L. B. Cook, Riverton, N. J.; E. Nash, Madison, Wis.; T. Barron, Flushing, N. Y.

Section 3—D. Polland, New York; D. H. Mugridge, Washington, D. C.; G. N. Treysman, New York; M. Hanauer, New York; R. Willman, New York; M. C. Stark, Washington, D. C.; B. F. Winkelman, Philadelphia; A. Di Camillo, Philadelphia; S. Mlotkowski, Camden, N. J.; M. Leysens, Cleveland, O.; H. D. Bolden, Philadelphia; G. Weimar, Philadelphia; F. P. Arnold, West Chester, Pa.

Section 4—I. A. Horowitz, New York; H. Morton, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Santasiere, New York; C. Jaffe, New York; J. Levin, Philadelphia; D. Weiner, Philadelphia; W. P. McHale, Philadelphia; M. Surgies, Shorewood, Wis.; J. Wilkinson, Philadelphia; H. M. Woods, Jr., Virginia Beach, Va.; N. S. Janke, Moorestown,



WM. A. RUTH
President of the Philadelphia Chess Ass'n

N. J.; B. B. Price, Chicago; E. Teplinsky, Milwaukee, Wis.

Then followed an adjournment for the opening dinner. Mindful of the serious business of the evening, speeches were banned, and a short address of welcome followed by a brief exposition of the playing rules officially opened the Congress. The first three in each section would qualify for the Masters Tournament. The next three in each section would enter the Consolation Masters. The succeeding three in each section were eligible for the Class A Tourney.

In the playing room twenty-five chess tables ranged about the room, with ample space for the spectators, and six large wall boards recorded the most important games.

With the exception of our two young internationalists at Nottingham, and Steiner, Factor and Simonson now in the West, the foremost American players were on hand. The field was undoubtedly stronger as a whole than the combined preliminary and final sections of the recent National Tournament.

With Kashdan, Kupchik, Denker and Reinfeld grouped in Section 1, and with only 3 places open, it was evident that every point and half-point would be strongly contested. In Section 2, Dake, Cohen, Fox, Bernstein, Stolcenberg, Regen and Dr. Kline! Section 3 with Treysman, Hanauer, Willman, Polland, Winkelman, Mugridge, Stark, Mlotkowski held forth every promise of keen competition. In Section 4, Horowitz, Jaffe, Morton, Santasiere, Levin, Weiner!

The schedule of two rounds per day was a very strenuous one and it is not surprising that the play produced some unexpected surprises.

Kashdan experienced some difficulties in his game with E. R. Glover, and the local gallery followed with keen interest what seemed to be inevitable defeat for the famous internationalist. At adjournment Kashdan was two pawns down, with a hopeless ending—but subsequently Glover went astray, and though he might later have drawn, he erred once more, and lost a rook and pawn ending. To make amends for this narrow escape, Kash bore down harder than ever, making short shrift of his succeeding opponents and was the first one in his section to make certain of qualifying. Denker went along almost as smoothly, losing only to Kashdan, and winning several beautiful games. Third place was decided in the semi-final round when Kupchik defeated Reinfeld in their individual encounter. It was a case of do or die for Kupchik as a draw would be insufficient to qualify.



ARPAD E. ELO
President of the American Chess Federation

Dake and Cohen set the pace in their section for the first seven rounds with scores of 6-1 each. It looked as though both would breeze into the Masters but Cohen went into a tail-spin and lost three successive games to Regen, Fox and Suesman—one too many! Dake did not lose a game though he was lucky in his encounter with Cohen, who sealed the only winning move at adjournment, then let the wily Westerner perpetrate a psychological swindle to draw.

Section I - Qualifications

Name	W	L	D	Points
I. Kashdan	8	0	3	9½
A. S. Denker	8	1	2	9
A. Kupchik	7	0	4	9
F. Reinfeld	7	2	2	8
H. Morris	5	3	3	6½
N. Grossman	5	4	2	6
A. Elo	3	4	4	5
I. Isenberg	3	5	3	4½
K. Holland	2	7	2	3
E. Glover	1	7	3	2½
E. Jackson	1	8	2	2
I. Rivise	0	10	1	½

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. S. Denker White		N. Grossman Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 QxP	KR-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 Q-K3	Q-R5
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	22 K-R2	Kt-B1
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 B-Q3	R-Q5
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	24 B-K4	QR-Q1
6 P-K3	O-O	25 R-B7	QR-Q2
7 P-QR3	P-QB3	26 KR-B1	P-KKt4
8 Q-B2	R-K1	27 K-Kt2	K-Kt2
9 R-QB1	PxP	28 KR-B4	RxR(B4)
10 BxP	Kt-Q4	29 RxR(B4)	Kt-Kt3
11 BxB	QxB	30 BxKt	QxR
12 Kt-K4	KKt-B3	31 B-K4	Kt-B4
13 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt3	32 QxPch	K-B1
14 O-O	B-Kt2	33 BxKt	PxB
15 P-K4	P-B4	34 KtxP	P-B3
16 P-K5	Kt-Kt5	35 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
17 P-KR3	BxKt	36 QxP	P-KR4
18 PxB	Kt-R3	37 P-K6	R-QB2
19 Q-K4	PxP	38 P-K7	Resigns

Section II - Qualifications

Name	W	L	D	Points
A. W. Dake	9	0	2	10
M. Fox	8	1	2	9
S. Bernstein	7	2	2	8
L. Stolcenberg	6	2	3	7½
S. S. Cohen	6	3	2	7
A. Regen	4	3	4	6
H. Kline	5	5	1	5½
W. Suesman	4	4	3	5½
R. Drummond	3	7	1	3½
L. B. Cook	1	8	2	2
E. Nash	2	9	0	2
T. Barron	0	11	0	0

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

S. S. Cohen White		S. Bernstein Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 B-Q2	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	11 B-B3	P-K4
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	12 R-K1	O-O
4 PxP	KtxP	13 Q-K2	KR-K1
5 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	14 Q-K4	QR-Q1
6 BxBch	QxB	15 P-QR4	P-B4
7 KtxKt	QxKt	16 Q-R4	Kt-Q5
8 P-Q3	Kt-B3	17 BxKt	BPxB
9 O-O	P-KKt3	18 R-K2	R-QB1

19 P-QKt3	P-KR3	28 P-Kt3	P-Q6
20 QR-K1	P-KKt4	29 R-K6	Q-B1
21 Q-Kt3	P-K5	30 K-Kt2	R-B1
22 P-KR4!	P-Kt5	31 R-K3	R-B2
23 PxP	RxKP	32 RxP	R-B2
24 RxR	PxR	33 R-B3	R-B4
25 QxP	RxP	34 R-B7	Q-B3
26 RxP	R-B8ch	35 RxBch	Resigns
27 K-R2	Q-Q3ch		

Mugridge defeated Hanauer in their encounter, and this excellent game evidencing strategy of a high order served notice of his quality. He was the only undefeated man in his section and finished a good second to Polland—allowing Treysman a half point in their final round encounter only because his position was secure and some hard work was still needed to score. Treysman, though qualifying for the Masters, felt too ill to continue and Hanauer assumed his position.

Section III - Qualifications

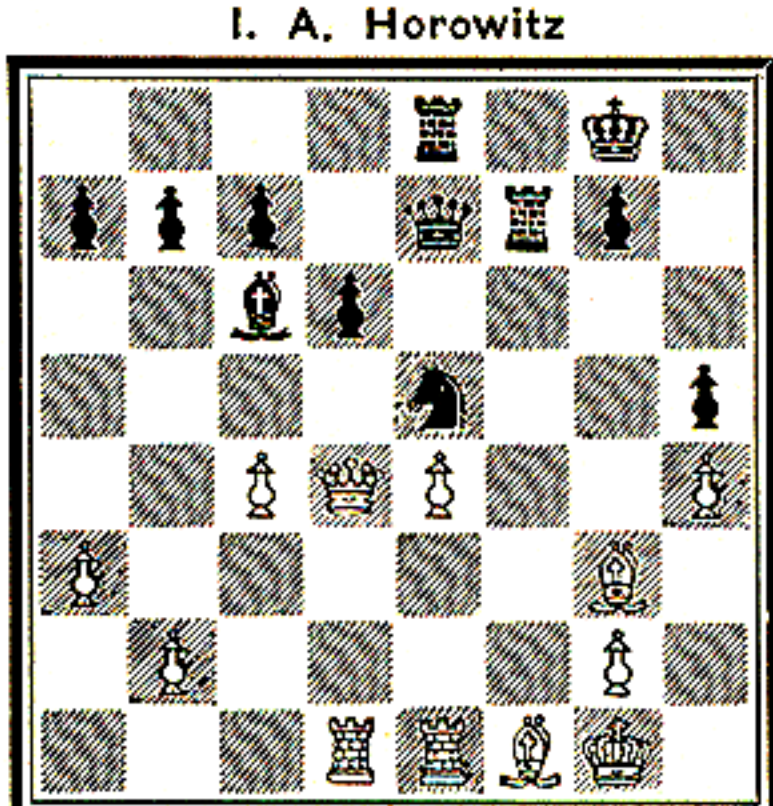
Name	W	L	D	Points
D. Polland	9	1	2	10
D. H. Mugridge	7	0	5	9½
G. N. Treysman	8	1	3	9½
M. Hanauer	9	3	0	9
R. Willman	6	2	4	8
M. C. Stark	4	4	4	6
B. F. Winkelman	4	4	4	6
A. DiCamillo	2	5	5	4½
S. Mlotkowski	3	6	3	4½
M. Leysens	3	8	1	3½
H. D. Bolden	0	6	6	3
G. Weimar	2	8	2	3
F. P. Arnold	0	9	3	1½

Levin registered a formidable series of victories, his score at one time being 8-0, and seemed headed for the Masters, but in the last few rounds he fell down against the leaders and had to be content with the Consolation. Jaffe started him on the downward path with an excellent triumph, but his further losses to Morton and Santasiere were wretched exhibitions. Jake can do much better. Jaffe's failure

to enter the charmed circle surprised everyone. The famous internationalist played some of the best chess in the preliminaries. Horowitz was lucky to escape with a draw, and had Jaffe been content to play for a draw against McHale, all would have been well.

Section IV - Qualifications

Name	W	L	D	Points
I. A. Horowitz	8	0	4	10
H. Morton	8	1	3	9½
A. E. Santasiere	8	1	3	9½
C. Jaffe	8	2	2	9
J. Levin	8	3	1	8½
D. Weiner	4	3	5	6½
W. P. McHale	3	5	4	5
M. Surgies	4	6	2	5
J. Wilkinson	4	6	2	5
H. M. Woods, Jr.	3	7	2	4
N. S. Janke	2	8	2	3
B. B. Price	0	9	3	1½
E. Teplinsky	0	9	3	1½



B. Price
1 R-B6!
2 BxKt PxB
3 Q-Q2 R-B5 and wins
An interesting setting would have occurred had White attempted to equalize future material loss by capturing 3 QxRP. In that event Black would have continued . . . RxBch; 4 Rx R, P-QKt3 and the White Queen is trapped!

37th A. C. F. Congress Finals - Masters Tourney	Horowitz	Dake	Denker	Kashdan	Kupchik	Polland	Mugridge	Santasiere	Fox	Hanauer	Morton	Bernstein	Total
I. A. Horowitz (New York, N. Y.)	.	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	1	8
A. W. Dake (Portland, Ore.)	1	.	½	½	½	1	0	1	1	1	½	½	7½
A. S. Denker (New York, N. Y.)	0	½	.	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	7½
I. Kashdan (New York, N. Y.)	0	½	½	.	1	0	½	1	1	1	½	1	7
A. Kupchik (New York, N. Y.)	½	½	½	0	.	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	7
D. Polland (New York, N. Y.)	0	0	½	1	½	.	1	0	½	1	1	1	6½
D. Mugridge (Washington, D. C.)	0	1	0	½	0	0	.	1	1	½	½	0	4½
A. Santasiere (New York, N. Y.)	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	.	1	½	½	1	4½
M. Fox (Montreal, Canada)	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	.	½	½	1	3½
M. Hanauer (New York, N. Y.)	½	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	½	.	½	½	3½
H. Morton (Boston, Mass.)	½	½	0	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	.	0	3½
S. Bernstein (New York, N. Y.)	0	½	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	1	.	3

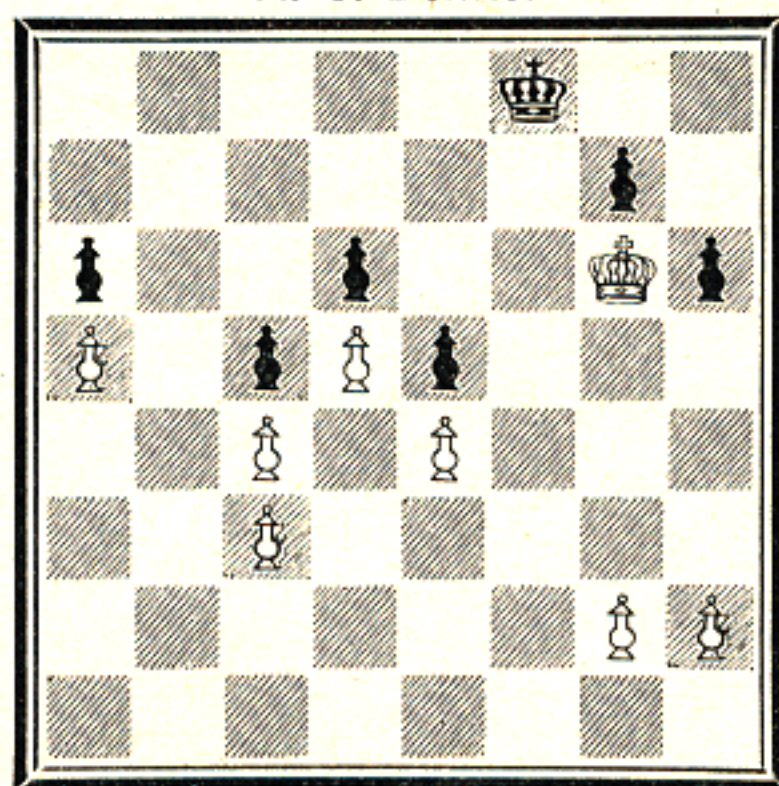
In the Finals, Horowitz undoubtedly was the class of the field. Apart from his loss to Dake, he was not only at his best in victories over Kashdan, Denker, Bernstein and Santasiere, but the manner in which he gradually obtained winning attacks and endings out of apparently equal positions, was impressive.

Dake played his special brand of super-chess throughout the tournament; faultless openings, energetic mid-games, classic endings. Only defeat in the last round at the hands of Mugridge kept him from what might have been a tie for first.

Denker showed that he is a master of the first rank. He is fast and plays every branch of the game with ease and sureness. He lost a game in the preliminaries to Kashdan—which does not detract from his record, as a study of the game will show, for Kash was in superlative form—and a game to Horowitz in the finals—due to a downright blunder. These apart, he played sterling chess . . . the boy is good and has many victories ahead of him in the international as well as the national arena. The "handsomest" chess Adonis, by feminine acclamation, will go places . . .

Kashdan and Kupchik played excellent chess, but possibly found the two rounds per day plus a Philadelphia hot spell enervating. Kash lost to Polland as well as Horowitz. Kupchik lost only to Kashdan but drew too many.

A. C. F. Congress
A. S. Denker



I. A. Horowitz

1 P-R4	K-Kt1
2 P-Kt4	K-B1
3 K-R7	K-B2
4 K-R8!!	....

Not 4 P-Kt5, P-R4!!; 5 K-R8, K-Kt3; 6 K-Kt8 stalemate.

4	K-B1?
--------	-------

Better would have been 4 . . . K-Kt3; 5 K-Kt8, K-B3; 6 K-B8, P-Kt4; 7 Pxpch (not 7 P-R5 stalemate), KxP; 8 K-K7, KxP; 9 KxP and White would come out into the endgame with 3 Pawns to the good.

5 P-Kt5 and wins

Philadelphia Flickers

(Left to Right)

KASHDAN
vs.
HOROWITZ

POLLAND
vs.
DAKE

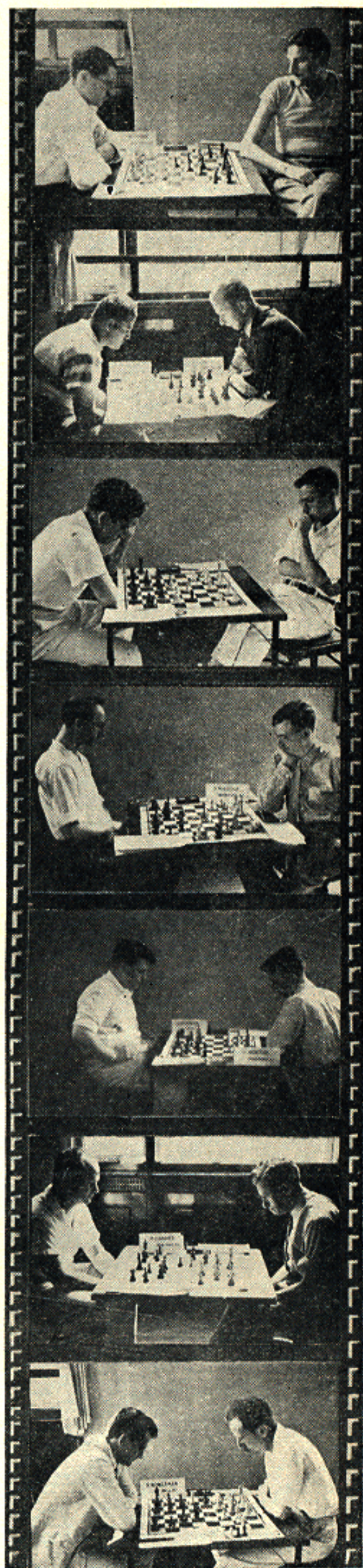
BERNSTEIN
vs.
SANTASIERE

FOX
vs.
MUGRIDGE

WILKINSON
vs.
MORTON

HANAUER
vs.
KUPCHIK

WINKELMAN
vs.
WILLMAN



(Courtesy of J. Silberman)

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

RETI OPENING

I. Kashdan White		I. A. Horowitz Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 P-QKt4	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-Q5	23 P-QR4	R-R5
3 P-KKt3	P-QB4	24 B-K1	R-R2
4 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	25 B-Q2	R-R5
5 O-O	P-K4	26 B-K1	KR-R1
6 P-K4	B-Kt5	27 B-Q2	QR-Kt1
7 P-KR3	B-K3	28 P-R5	P-Kt5!
8 P-Q3	P-B3	29 BxP	KtxPch
9 Kt-R3	Q-Q2	30 BxKt	BxBch
10 K-R2	P-KKt4	31 K-R1	P-Kt6!
11 Kt-B2	P-KR4	32 RxP	RxR
12 Kt-Kt1	KKt-K2	33 PxKtP	R(R1)-Kt1
13 B-Q2	Kt-Kt3	34 PxRP	QxP
14 P-QR3	B-Kt5!	35 B-Kt4ch	KRxB
15 PxB	PxPch	36 QxRch	RxQ
16 Kt-R3	Kt-B5!!	37 RxQ	R-Kt7
17 PxKt	KPxP	38 Kt-K1	R-KB7
18 P-B3	PxKt	39 K-Kt1	P-R7ch
19 B-R1	Kt-K4	40 KxR	P-R8(Q)
20 Q-K2	B-Q3		
21 R-KKt1	O-O-O	Resigns	

R. Willman won the Consolation Tournament after a close struggle with J. Levin and A. Regen. The final winner was in doubt until the very last day. In fact Levin met Willman in the final round, worked up a winning position, and let his opponent escape with a draw. Had Levin won there would have been a triple tie for first.

S. Mlotkowski and G. Wiemar tied for first in Class A. To see a player with Mlotkowski's reputation relegated to Class A (even though he wins the event) is to be reminded quite forcibly that Father Time is no respecter of personages—even among chess players.

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz White		A. E. Santasiere Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt1
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	21 BxKt	QPxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	22 Kt-B4	B-R3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	23 QR-Q1	O-O
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	24 Q-K1	Kt-R2
6 B-K2	P-QR3	25 Q-B3	BxKt
7 O-O	Q-B2	26 PxB	P-B3
8 P-QR4	P-QKt3	27 Q-K1	P-R6
9 P-B4	B-Kt2	28 PxP	KR-Q1
10 B-B3	B-K2	29 Kt-K3	RxR
11 K-R1	KKt-Q2	30 QxR	Kt-Kt4
12 P-B5	P-K4	31 Kt-Q5	B-Q1
13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B4	32 P-B4	Q-Q3
14 B-K3	QKt-Q2	33 B-R5	B-K2
15 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3	34 B-Kt6	Kt-B2
16 Q-K2	QR-B1	35 Q-R5	Kt-R3
17 Q-B2	P-KR4	36 R-KKt1	B-B1
18 Q-K2	P-R5	37 B-K8	Q-Q1
19 QR-B1	P-R4	38 QxKt	Resigns

Finals - Class A Tourney

Name	W	L	D	Points
S. Mlotkowski	9	1	3	10½
G. Weimar	10	2	1	10½
A. DiCamillo	8	2	3	9½
R. Drummond	9	3	1	9½
E. Nash	9	3	1	9½
H. Bolden	7	5	1	7½
H. Woods, Jr.	5	4	4	7
E. Jackson	4	4	5	6½
E. Glover	2	6	5	4½
I. Rivise	4	8	1	4½
N. Janke	3	8	2	4
B. B. Price	3	8	2	4
L. Cook	1	10	2	2
E. Teplinsky	0	10	3	1½

For Additional Games from
THE PHILADELPHIA CONGRESS
See the October CHESS REVIEW

37th A. C. F. Congress

Finals - Consolation Tourney

	Willman	Levin	Regen	Morris	Weiner	Winkelman	Surgies	Stark	Elo	McHale	Suesman	Isenberg	Total
R. Willman (New York, N. Y.)	.	½	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	9
J. Levin (Philadelphia, Pa.)	½	.	½	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
A. Regen (Philadelphia, Pa.)	0	½	.	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	8½
H. Morris (Philadelphia, Pa.)	0	½	½	.	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	7
D. Weiner (Philadelphia, Pa.)	0	1	0	½	.	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	6½
B. Winkelman (Philadelphia, Pa.)	1	0	0	½	½	.	0	0	½	1	1	1	5½
M. Surgies (Milwaukee, Wis.)	0	0	½	½	½	1	.	½	½	½	½	½	5
M. Stark (Washington, D. C.)	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	.	½	1	½	1	4½
A. E. Elo (Milwaukee, Wis.)	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	.	½	1	½	3½
W. McHale (Philadelphia, Pa.)	½	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	½	.	½	½	3½
W. Suesman (Providence, R. I.)	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	0	½	.	½	2½
I. Isenberg (Altoona, Pa.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	½	.	2

The Podebrad Masters Tournament

By LAJOS STEINER

An interesting tournament. At the beginning it seemed that Frydman of Poland had a firm grasp on the premier position. He swept everything before him. After seven rounds he had scored six and a half points and after the ninth round his total was eight. One talked of a second Rubinstein. Frydman played his openings rather simply; in the middle game he was content to make slow progress, especially as Black when he adopted defenses which required precision, such as the Sicilian. But his real prowess became manifest in the endgame. There he displayed a great keenness of judgment coupled with stubborn tenacity.

In spite of this, some were inclined to doubt his greatness and prophesied his downfall. Particularly did these point to the contest Frydman-Pirc. There Frydman had an overwhelming advantage but so mismanaged the play that he was able to draw only after great effort.

The tenth round proved to be fatal for the Pole. He encountered Alekhine, adopted the Sicilian Defense, and failed to make the necessary precautionary move, P-QR3. That was enough. He lost. Thereafter he completely collapsed. In the next seven rounds he was able to obtain only three draws, the balance being scored for his opponents. A sad commentary on Frydman's fate!

On the other side of the story, the tenth round victory brought Alekhine to a tie with Frydman. The former world champion was still to be reckoned with. And the spectators were intent on observing the effects of his recent dethronement. Without question, such a heavy blow leaves a mark which only time can heal.

With human beings it is difficult to erase the traces of such a loss. They burrow deep. Shortly after the loss of their titles, both Capablanca and Alekhine tried a comeback. Both did well. Such superb players could not do otherwise. But the wounds were still fresh, hampering their fighting spirit. It was evident that their play had been affected. Only Lasker's play did not seem to suffer, but his try came many years after he had lost his crown—he let time do its part.

After defeating Frydman, Alekhine gained the lead. But then came Flohr. Following an uneventful start, Flohr played inspiring chess, and a few rounds before the finish, he came abreast of Alekhine. His usual clear cut style



SALO FLOHR AND HIS LOVELY WIFE, RAISA

netted him slight advantages in the endgame, which he carefully turned to account. His game against Pirc in the semi-final round was a case in point. Both reached the endgame with Bishop, Knight and several Pawns apiece. But Pirc had an isolated Queen Pawn. This he gave little consideration, expecting to draw easily and playing passive, unenterprising chess. Gradually Flohr fixed his opponent's pawns on the wrong colors, and behold, out of nothing, he obtained a favorable position. He smashed through with P-K4, eliminating his opponent's isolated QP but at the same time opening diagonals of attack to the fixed pawns. Pirc's King, Knight and Bishop were kept busy on the defense. They were tied down. They couldn't move. But they also couldn't stand still. Suddenly the Pawns fell Once more the power and will to win had won out.

With a few more rounds to go Flohr and Alekhine are tied. Both must fight hard to win. Flohr is young and fresh. He fights his opponents with every bit of energy in him. Alekhine is handicapped. He has to fight his opponents and his memories. His play lacks the ease and abandon of former years. He has hard games—(Pelikan fights with a stout heart). He has bad games—(that Treybal can

play well). Alekhine does not lose. But he cannot keep pace.

Flohr finishes too strongly to be stopped. First he draws level with Alekhine. Then he forges ahead! He wins in the semi-final round. Then he draws his last game against Opocensky, an old antagonist.

In the last round Alekhine meets Petrov, an old friend. Alekhine reaches a good position. Two Bishops prove troublesome but Petrov resists stoutly. It is getting late. Every other game is finished. If Alekhine wins he ties for first. His advantage rests on the Q side. It is a minute advantage. It requires slow, tedious technique to work out. And then it is questionable whether it would lead to a win. He has no patience and catapults into a K side attack. It is unsuccessful. Alekhine loses a Pawn. The extra Pawn almost queens. By a neat sacrifice of the exchange Alekhine holds the game intact. But that is all. The point is halved. Flohr is first.

Podebrad Masters Tournament
July, 1936

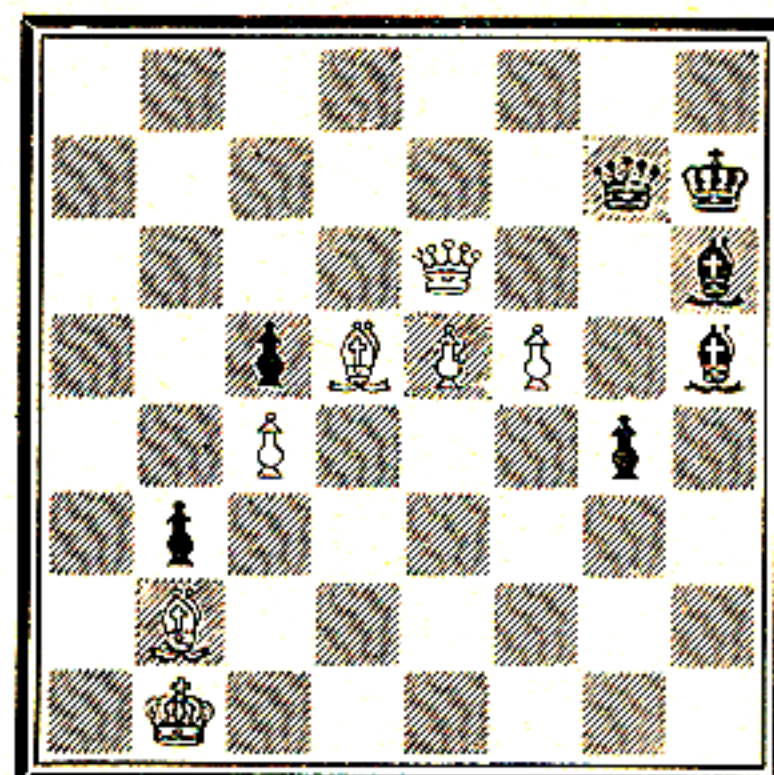
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

P. Frydman
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	29 P-B5	R-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	30 P-Kt5	PxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	31 BxP	R-Kt2
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	32 BxBch	KxB
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	33 R-R8	R-Kt7
6 B-Kt5	P-K3	34 R-KB8	RxRP
7 Kt-Kt3!	....	35 RxPch	K-B4
A new move.		36 P-Kt4ch!!	....
7	B-K2	The only winning move.	
8 Q-Q2	O-O?	36	K-B5
....	(P-KR3!)	37 R-Q6	R-R6ch
9 O-O-O	Kt-R4	38 K-K2	R-R5
10 K-Kt1	KtxKt	39 K-B3	P-R4
11 RPxKt	Kt-K1?	40 R-K6!	....
12 BxB	QxB	(R-Q5 only draws).	
13 Kt-Kt5!	B-Q2	40	R-B5ch
14 KtxQP	KtxKt	41 K-K3	P-R5
15 QxKt	QxQ	42 RxKP	P-R6
16 RxQ	B-B3	43 R-Q5	R-R5
17 P-KB3	KR-Q1	44 R-Q4ch	....
18 RxRch	RxR	(Gains a tempo).	
19 B-Q3	P-K4	44	K-B6
20 K-B1	K-B1	45 R-Q1	P-R7
21 K-Q2	K-K2	46 R-KR1	R-R6ch
22 R-R1	P-QR3	47 K-B4	R-R5ch
23 K-K3	R-Q3	48 K-K5	K-Q7
24 R-R5	P-B3	49 P-B6	K-K6
25 P-QKt4	K-Q2	50 K-Q6	RxKP
26 P-KKt3	P-KKt4	51 RxP	R-Q5ch
27 P-KB4	KtPxPch	52 K-K5	Resigns
28 PxP	R-K3		

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. K. Treybal

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 60TH MOVE

61 P-B6???

B-Kt3ch

Resigns

61 B-K4! would have won easily.

Podebrad Masters Tournament
July, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

J. Foltys
White

E. Eliskases
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 O-O-O	Q-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 R-Q2	B-Kt5
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 Kt-Q5	P-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	19 P-B5	P-K3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	20 BxB	KxB
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	21 P-B6ch	K-R1
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	22 Kt-K7	R-Q1
8 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	23 Kt-Q4	Q-R5
9 P-B4	O-O	24 K-Kt1	Kt-B2
10 P-Kt4	QKt-R4	25 P-R5	PxP
11 P-Kt5	Kt-K1	26 R(Q)-R2	R-Q2
12 B-Q4	R-B1	27 P-K5	RxKt
13 P-KR4	Kt-B5	28 RxP	BxR
14 BxKt	RxB	29 RxB	Resigns
15 Q-Q3	R-B1		

Podebrad Masters Tournament
July, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

E. Eliskases
White

G. Stahlberg
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	18 PxP e. p.	RxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 P-KKt4	KR-B1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 QR-K1	P-K4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 PxP	BxP
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	22 R-B4	RxR
6 BxB	QxB	23 QxR	B-R4
7 P-B4	P-QR3	24 P-K6	R-B1
8 Kt-B3	P-QB4	25 Q-K5	Kt-B1
9 PxP	Kt-QB3	26 K-R1	P-Kt3
10 Kt-K2	QxP	27 P-K7	R-K1
11 Q-Q2	P-QKt4	28 Q-K6ch	K-Kt2
12 QKt-Q4	KtxKt	29 Q-K5ch	K-Kt1
13 KtxKt	Kt-Kt3	30 B-K4!	Kt-Kt3
14 P-QKt3	B-Q2	31 B-B5!!	P-KR3
15 Q-K3	R-QB1	32 Q-K6ch	K-Kt2
16 B-Q3	O-O	33 BxP	Resigns
17 O-O	P-B4		



Podebrad Masters Tournament																		Won	Lost	Drawn	Total		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
1	S. Flohr (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>) . . . . .	.	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	6	13
2	Dr. A. Alekhine (<i>France</i>)	1/2	.	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	8	0	9	12 1/2
3	J. Foltys (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	1/2	0	.	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	8	3	6	11
4	V. Pirc (<i>Yugoslavia</i>)	0	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6	2	9	10 1/2
5	G. Stahlberg (<i>Sweden</i>)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	0	1/2	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	0	1	1/2	7	3	7	10 1/2
6	E. Eliskases (<i>Austria</i>)	1	0	0	1/2	1	.	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	1	1/2	6	4	7	9 1/2
7	P. Frydman (<i>Poland</i>)	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	5	5	9 1/2
8	J. Pelikan (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	0	.	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	7	6	4	9
9	K. Richter (<i>Germany</i>)	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	.	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	0	1	1	5	4	8	9
10	V. Petrov (<i>Latvia</i>)	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	0	1/2	.	1	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	5	5	7	8 1/2
11	L. Steiner (<i>Hungary</i>)	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	.	1	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	6	6	5	8 1/2
12	K. Opocensky (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	.	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	8
13	Miss V. Menchik (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	0	1	1	.	0	1	1	0	1	6	9	2	7
14	E. Zinner (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	1	1/2	1	0	0	1/2	1	.	0	0	0	1	5	9	3	6 1/2
15	Dr. Skalicks (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	0	1/2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	0	1	.	1/2	1	1/2	4	9	4	6
16	Dr. Treybal (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	3	8	6	6
17	Dr. Fazekas (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1	1	0	1/2	.	0	3	12	2	4
18	Sir G. A. Thomas (<i>England</i>)	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	.	1	10	6	4

Podebrad Masters Tournament July, 1936			
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
S. Flohr White		E. Eliskases Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 BxKt	RxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 R-B1	BxKP!
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	20 PxP	QxPch
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	21 K-R1	B-Kt5
5 B-Kt5	P-KR3	22 QxP	QR-K1
6 B-R4	O-O	23 R-QB3	BxKt!
7 P-K3	QKt-Q2	24 B-R7ch	KxB
8 Q-B2	P-B3	25 RxQ	RxR
9 P-QR3	R-K1	26 R-B4	B-Q6
10 B-Q3	P-R3	27 P-R3	B-K5
11 R-Q1	P-QKt4	28 K-Kt1	R-K3
12 P-B5	P-K4	29 Q-Q7	R-KKt3
13 PxP	Kt-Kt5	30 RxP	RxPch
14 B-Kt3	BxP	31 K-B1	R(K)-KKt6
15 Kt-K2	Q-Kt3	32 Q-R7	B-Q6ch
16 O-O	KKtxP(K4)		Resigns
17 KtxKt	KtxKt		

Podebrad Masters Tournament July, 1936			
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
S. Flohr White		P. Frydman Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 O-O	Kt-B1
2 P-B4	P-K3	14 P-QKt4	P-QR3
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	15 P-QR4	B-Kt5
4 P-Q4	B-K2	16 Kt-Q2	R-Q3
5 B-Kt5	O-O	17 KR-K1	Kt-Kt3
6 P-K3	Kt-K5	18 P-Kt5	RPxP
7 BxB	QxB	19 PxP	Kt-R5
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	20 PxP	PxP
9 QxKt	P-QB3	21 R-R1	QR-Q1
10 R-B1	Kt-Q2	22 Q-B5	Q-Kt4??
11 PxP	KPxP		(KtxKtP!)
12 B-Q3	R-Q1	23 Kt-K4!	Resigns

Podebrad Masters Tournament July, 1936			
FRENCH DEFENSE			
K. Richter White		G. Stahlberg Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 Kt-R3	Kt-K6
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-Kt1	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 BxP!	KtxR
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	24 BxPch!!	KxB
5 BxKt	BxB	25 QxKt	R-B4
6 P-K5	B-K2	26 R-Kt1	B-Q2
7 Q-Kt4	O-O	27 Q-Kt4	QxRch
8 O-O-O	P-KB4	28 QxQ	R-KKt1
9 Q-R3	P-B4	29 QxP	B-B3
10 PxP	Kt-B3	30 P-Kt4	P-Q5
11 P-B4	BxP	31 Kt-Kt5ch	
12 P-KKt4	PxP		R(Kt)xKt
13 Q-Kt3	Q-R4	32 PxR	RxKP
14 K-Kt1	B-Kt5	33 P-KR4	R-K5
15 QKt-K2	Kt-K2	34 Q-B5	K-Kt3
16 Kt-Q4	B-B4	35 Q-B8	RxP
17 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3	36 Q-B6ch	K-R4
18 KtxB	QxKt	37 P-Kt6	P-Q6
19 B-Q3	Kt-B4	38 Q-R8ch	K-Kt4
20 QxP	P-KKt3	39 P-Kt7	Resigns

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My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

Metropolitan Chess League
New York, 1932

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Kashdan White	F. J. Marshall Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 B-Kt5	P-B3
6 P-K3	Q-R4
7 Kt-Q2	.....

The simplest reply, which adequately meets the threats of ... B-Kt5 and ... Kt-K5. 7 Q-Kt3 or 7 Pxp are good alternatives

7 B-Kt5

7 ... Pxp; 8 BxKt, KtxB; 9 KtxP, Q-B2 gives Black the 2 Bs, but at a loss of time, which makes the maneuver questionable.

8 Q-B2 O-O
9 B-K2

Evidently not 9 B-Q3?, Pxp! wins a piece as both Bs are attacked.

9 Kt-K5

If 9 ... P-K4; 10 O-O!, KPxp; 11 Kt-Kt3!, Q-B2; 12 Kt(Kt)xP and White's position is much superior as Black will have a difficult time in developing his Q side pieces. Less convincing after 9 ... P-K4 would be 10 PxpK, Kt-K5!; 11 KKtxKt, PxKt; 12 O-O, BxKt; 13 PxB, KtxP; White must then be careful to avoid a neat trap. 14 B-B4, (if 14 QxP, QxBP leads to an even game), R-K1; 15 QxP??, B-B4! wins the Queen.

10 KKtxKt PxKt
11 B-R4

Better than 11 B-B4, P-K4; when White has less choice than after the text.

11 P-K4
12 O-O Pxp
13 KtxP!

Playing for complications which lend a zest to the next few moves. Also good is 13 Pxp, P-KB4; 14 P-B5! forcing the exchange of Black's KB. Or 13 ... P-KKt4, 14 B-Kt3, P-KB4; 15 P-B4!, Pxp e. p.; 16 Bxp, and Black's game is too broken up for safety.

13 P-KB4

If ... Pxp; 14 P-QR3, Pxpch will save the Bishop as it will have a square whichever way White retakes and ... B-K8 would follow if 15 K-R1. But 14 Pxp is favorable to White, who has a very strong attacking position to make up for the isolated KP.

14 P-QR3!

The point! The Bishop has no retreat, so the following exchange is forced.

14 PxKt

If 14 ... P-Q6; not 15 Bxp?, PxKt!; 16 PxB, PxB, wins a piece; but 15 PxB!, QxR; 16 Bxp,

Q-R3; 17 P-B5, P-QKt4; 18 Kt-Q6. The threat of B-K7 and Q-Kt3ch will at least regain the exchange, with the far better game.

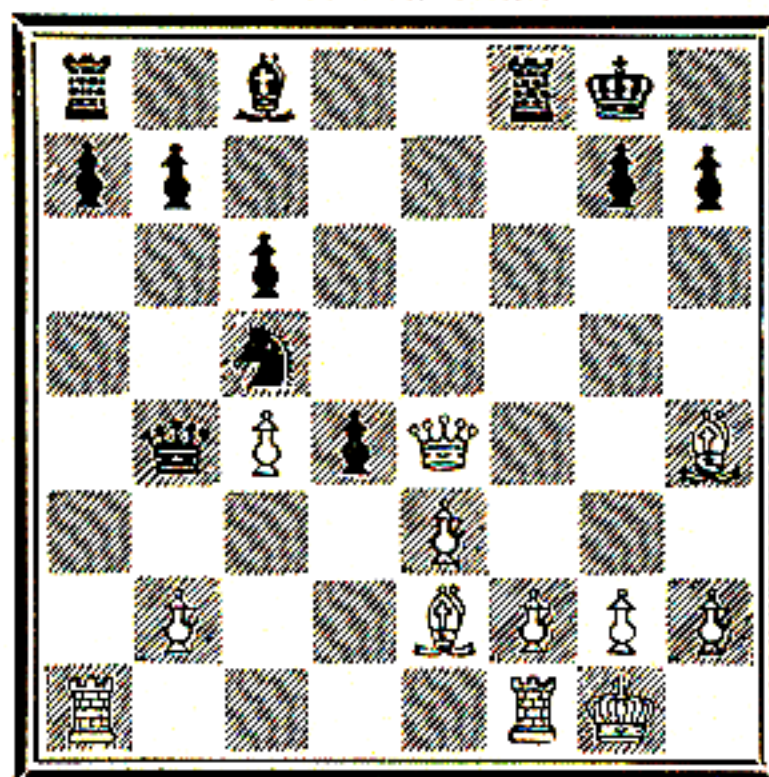
15 PxB QxP
16 QxP

16 Pxp is sufficient for an advantage, due to the weak center Pawn, but the text also makes matters difficult for Black.

16 Kt-B4

In order to answer 17 QxQP with ... Kt-Kt6!. If 16 ... QxKtP; 17 B-Q3, P-KKt3; 18 Pxp or even 18 P-B5, and the attack is too strong. Or 16 ... Pxp; 17 B-Q3, P-KKt3; 18 B-K7 wins.

F. J. Marshall



I. Kashdan

17 B-K7

Leading to a better ending. 17 Q-K7 is less certain because of ... P-Q6!; 18 B-R5, B-K3 or B4; with a difficult game.

17 KtxQ
18 BxQ P-B4
19 B-Q3!

This gains at least a Pawn although Black can obtain opposite colored Bishops, which should make the ultimate win still very difficult.

19 R-K1

The best chance. If PxB; 20 BxKt, Pxp; 21 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 22 Pxp and Black must give up the QKtP by developing his B. And not 19 ... KtxP?; 20 BxBP wins a piece.

20 BxKt RxB
21 Bxp B-K3

But this loses a second P after which the game is hardly in doubt. Better was 21 ... Pxp; 22 Pxp, B-K3; 23 Rxp, R-QB1 (of course not RxR??; 24 R-B8 mate); 24 B-Q4, Bxp; 25 R-B1, R-K2 and Black can still put up considerable resistance.

22 BxQP Bxp
23 KR-B1 B-Q4

If . . . B-R3; 24 R-B7, R-Kt5; 25 QR-QB1 threatening to double the Rooks on the seventh rank, and Black is badly tied up.

24 P-B3	R-K2
25 R x P	R-Q1
26 R-R5	....

Now White will eventually establish two passed pawns on the K side, and the win is reasonably easy.

26	B-B3
27 K-B2	P-R3
28 P-R4	R(K)-Q2
29 R(R)-QB5	R-R1
30 P-R5	R(R)-Q1

Black clearly has nothing to do but wait for developments.

31 P-QKt4	R-Q4
-----------	------

Otherwise P-Kt5 will still further restrict Black's game, and rob the Bishop of its only secure square.

32 R x R	R x R
33 P-Kt4	K-B2
34 R-B4	....

Planning to proceed by P-K4, K-K3, etc.

34	P-KKt3
---------	--------

This at once gives White the two connected passed pawns, but the same result could have been forced by the proper advance of the pawns.

35 P x Pch	K x P
36 R-B1	....

Threatening R-KR1 when Black must exchange his last P on that side and further clarify the position.

36	P-R4
37 P x Pch	R x P
38 P-K4	K-B2
39 K-K3	K-K3
40 R-KKt1	R-R2
41 R-Kt5	Resigns

It still takes some time to advance the pawns, but Black has no real hope left.

Syracuse, 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	E. Tholfen
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	P x P

This yields the center too early, and is not as effective as 3 . . . Kt-KB3; 4 B-KKt5, B-K2, etc.

4 KtxP	Kt-Q2
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2

5 . . . KKt-B3 was a bit better at once, when White must either exchange Knights or lose time. The text makes a slight but useful difference to White, as indicated in the next note.

6 B-Q3	KKt-B3
7 P-B3	....

Preparing, if . . . KtxKt; 8 BxKt, Kt-B3; to play 9 B-B2! followed by Q-Q3 and B-Kt5, with a good attack, as soon as Black castles

7	P-B4
--------	------

This gives White a Pawn majority on the Queen side, which is an advantage in this type of position. More in order was . . . O-O, followed by . . . P-QKt3, etc., without any immediate commitment.

8 KtxP	KtxKt
9 P x Kt	B x P
10 O-O	O-O
11 B-KKt5	P-KR3

This weakens the King side and is the type of move which should be avoided unless quite essential.

12 B-R4	B-K2
13 Q-K2	Q-B2
14 QR-Q1	R-Q1

Black's game is already difficult. On the natural . . . P-QKt3 comes 15 BxKt, BxB; 16 Q-K4, P-Kt3; 17 QxR, B-QKt2; 18 QxP, R-R1; 19 QxRch, BxQ; 20 B-K2, and White has two Rooks and a Pawn for the Queen, which should be a winning margin.

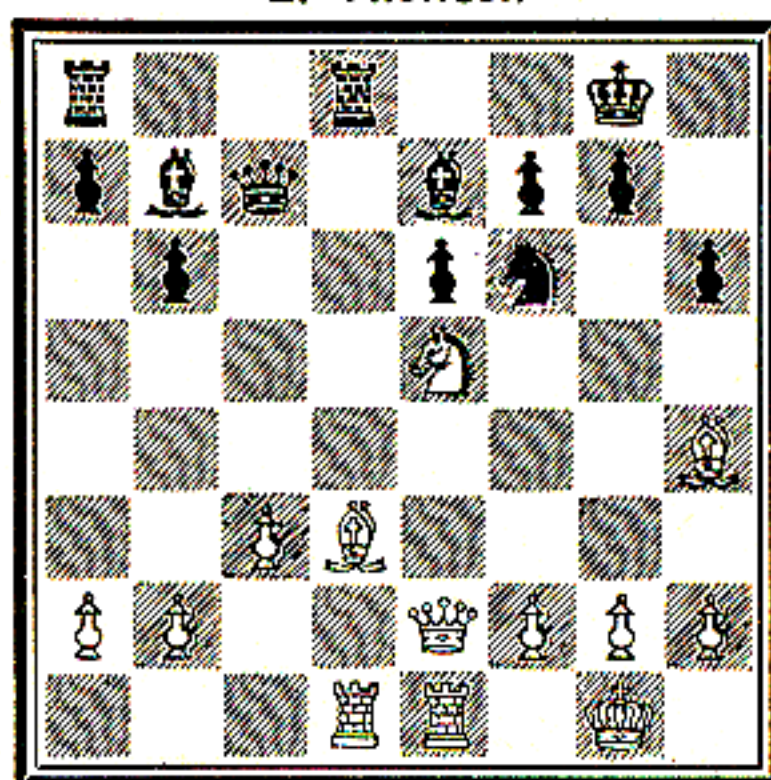
15 Kt-K5	P-QKt3
16 KR-K1	....

If now 16 BxKt, BxB; 17 Q-K4, B-Kt2! and the checks lead to nothing. Instead White prepares for the following sacrifice, which will lead to very interesting play.

16	B-Kt2
---------	-------

This is about the only reasonable move, so Black decides to take his chances in the coming complications. . . . B-Q2 would have avoided the sacrifice, but the simple KtxB would give White a good positional advantage.

E. Tholfen



I. Kashdan

17 KtxP!	Q-B3
----------	------

This is the counter which White had to examine very carefully before embarking on the combination. If instead 17 . . . KxKt; 18 QxPch, K-B1; 19 BxKt, B or PxB; 20 B-B4! wins. Or 17 . . . RxB; 18 KtxPch!, PxKt; 19 QxPch, K-B1; 20 R x R, with a winning game.

18 B-K4!

The point. However Black takes, White's Knight will escape by capturing the Rook, and he must emerge with a net gain.

18 QxB

If 18 . . . KtxB; 19 KtxR, with the exchange ahead, which cannot be regained, as the attack on the Queen forces further exchanges.

19 QxQ BxQ

But here 19 . . . KtxQ was better. If then 20 KtxR, BxB! 21 KtxB, BxPch; 22 K-B1, BxR; 23 RxB, R-B1ch; 24 K-Kt1. But Black still cannot avoid the loss of a Pawn, which should be sufficient to win.

20 KtxR P-KKt4

The only chance. If 20 . . . BxKt; 21 BxKt, BxB; 22 RxB wins.

21 RxB!

In conjunction with the next move, this simplifies the game, and retains the important Pawn plus.

21 KtxR
22 Kt-B6 B-B4
23 B-Kt3 R-KB1
24 R-Q8

Avoiding the last danger and reducing the game to a case of simple routine.

24 KtxB
25 RxRch KxR
26 RPxKt P-R3

Allowing the exchange of the last piece, but the game should win with little trouble in any event.

27 Kt-Kt8 P-QR4
28 Kt-Q7ch K-K2
29 KtxB PxKt
30 K-B1 K-Q3
31 K-K2 K-Q4
32 P-Kt3 P-K4
33 K-K3 P-R4
34 P-B3 P-KR5
35 PxP PxP
36 P-R3 Resigns

There is evidently nothing to do after White gets a passed Pawn by P-QKt4.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship New York, 1934

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	A. C. Simonson
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	P-KKt3

At this point the King's fianchetto is inconsistent. It is only good if Black plans an attack in the center by . . . P-QB4, to open the long diagonal. But here, by 2 . . . P-B3, he has already adopted a different formation.

5 PxP KtxP

If 5 . . . PxP; 6 B-B4, and with the center blocked, Black's Bishop at Kt2 will have much less scope.

6 P-K4 Kt-Kt3

This loses more time, but after 6 . . . Ktx Kt; 7 PxKt, White's advantage in position and development is already quite considerable.

7 B-K2 B-Kt2
8 B-K3 B-K3

A good move, to gain an entrance at QB5, or else exchange this Bishop, which otherwise blocks Black's Queen side development.

9 O-O O-O

If 9 . . . Kt-B5; 10 B-B4!, KtxP?; 11 Q-B1! Kt-B5; 12 P-Q5, and wins a piece, for if . . . BxKt; 13 QxB also attacks the Rook. It is interesting to note that 11 Q-B2 would not suffice, because of . . . Kt-B5; 12 P-Q5, PxP; 13 PxP, B-B4; 14 Q-R4ch, Kt-Q2! 15 QxKt, R-QB1, regaining the piece.

10 Q-B1 B-B5
11 B-R6

The exchange of Bishops leaves weaknesses in Black's King side, and with White commanding the center, he is soon enabled to create some annoying threats.

11 QBxB
12 KtxB QKt-Q2
13 P-QR4

A maneuver which gains time by driving the Knight, and space through its constricting effect on the Queen side.

13 R-B1
14 P-R5 Kt-R1
15 Kt-Kt3 Kt-B2

White was threatening 16 Kt-B5!, BxB (if . . . PxKt; 17 Q-Kt5!); 17 QxB, PxKt; 18 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B3; 19 P-K5 and wins. The text is a defense, for if now 16 Kt-B5?, PxKt; 17 Q-Kt5, Kt-K3!

16 KR-K1 R-K1
17 BxB KxB
18 Q-Kt5

The threats of Kt-B5 or Kt-R5ch, followed by Q-R6, Kt-Kt5, etc., require attention. Black must weaken himself, no matter how he drives the Queen.

18 P-K3

As good as any. If now 19 Kt-R5ch, K-Kt1; 20 Q-R6, PxKt; 21 Kt-Kt5, Q-B3! (better than . . . Kt-B1; 22 R-R3, with a dangerous attack); 22 QxPch, K-B1; 23 QxRP, Q-Kt3, and Black is a piece ahead with little to fear.

19 Q-Q2

Now White plans P-K5 and Kt-K4, to take advantage of the new squares gained after Black's last move.

19 P-KB4

Daring, but it still further weakens the King's position. 19 . . . Kt-Kt4, and if 20 P-K5, P-QB4 would have offered better chances to equalize. But White could prepare by 20 P-Kt4, etc.

20 P-R4 R-B1
21 PxP

Opening the lines, which is the quickest way to take advantage of White's superior control on both sides of the board.

21 KPxP
22 Q-Kt4

A useful tempo, as Black must stop to defend the KtP.

22 R-QKt1
23 Kt-Kt5 Kt-B3

The only move. The threat was 24 Q-K7ch, which can now be answered by . . . K-Kt1.

24 Q-B5 P-KR3

Eventually necessary, but every Pawn move on this side creates at least one more target, of which White soon makes very effective use.

25 Kt-B3 P-R3
26 R-K7ch K-Kt1

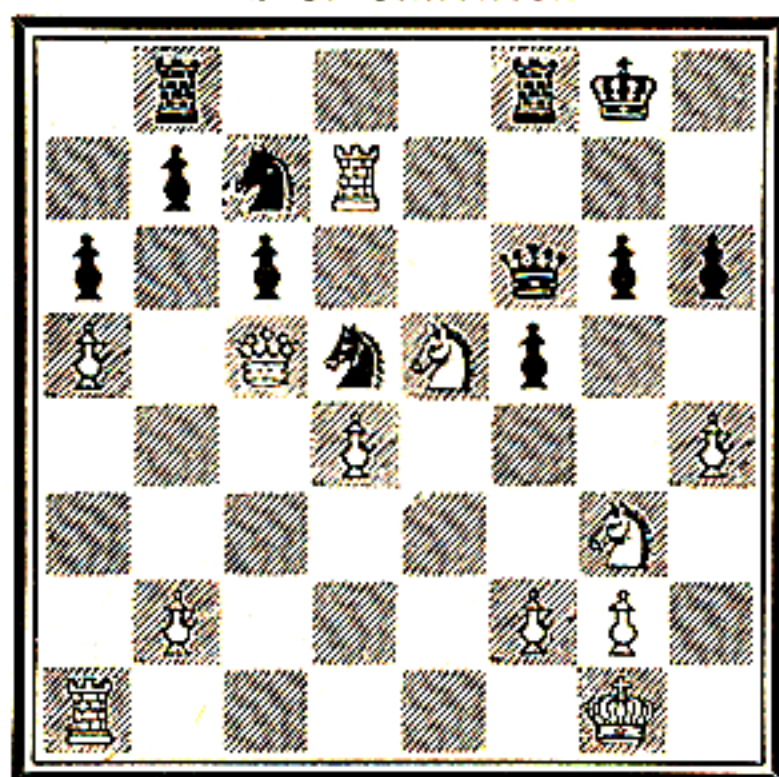
If 26 . . . R-B2; 27 QR-K1 is strong, or simply 27 RxRch, KxR; 28 P-R5! etc., with a winning position.

27 Kt-K5 Kt(B3)-Q4

If 27 . . . Kt(B2)-Q4; 28 KtxKtP!, KtxR; 29 KtxKtch, K-B2; 30 Kt(Kt3)xP, with more than enough for the exchange. But the text allows a still stronger continuation.

28 R-Q7 Q-B3

A. C. Simonson



I. Kashdan

29 Q-B1!

The winning move. The RP must be defended, but some material loss can no longer be avoided.

29 P-B5

If 29 . . . QxP or . . . Q-R1; 30 KtxKtP wins the exchange, or 29 . . . P-KKt4; 30 Kt-R5, followed by R-Kt7ch and Kt-Kt6ch, at least winning the Queen.

30 Kt-K4 Q-B4

If 30 . . . Q-K3; 31 R-Q6 is no better for Black.

31 Kt-Q6 Q-K3

32 Kt(Q6)-B7

A remarkable position. With only one open file along which to operate, the White pieces have done a splendid job of sifting through the opponent's defenses. Black has nothing better than the coming sacrifice of the exchange.

32 RxKt
33 RxR R-KB1
34 RxRch KxR
35 Q-B5ch K-Kt2
36 R-K1

The win is now fairly simple, as Black can do little but wait until the superiority of material begins to assert itself.

36 Kt-Kt4
37 Kt-B3 Q-B3
38 R-K8 Kt-Q3
39 R-QKt8 Q-K2
40 Kt-K5

Having made way for the Rook, the Knight can now return to play his part in the final attack.

40 Q-QB2
41 R-QR8 Kt-K2
42 Kt-Q3

Threatening Q-K5ch, as well as KtxP, which forces another retreat.

42 Kt-B2
43 R-K8 Kt-B4

If 43 . . . Kt-Q3; 44 Q-K5ch, K-B2; 45 R-KR8, and Black is helpless. Or 43 . . . K-B3; 44 KtxP, etc.

44 Q-B8ch K-B3
45 Kt-K5

Again the Knight enters his best square, this time threatening Kt-Kt4 mate.

45 P-R4
46 Q-Kt8! Resigns

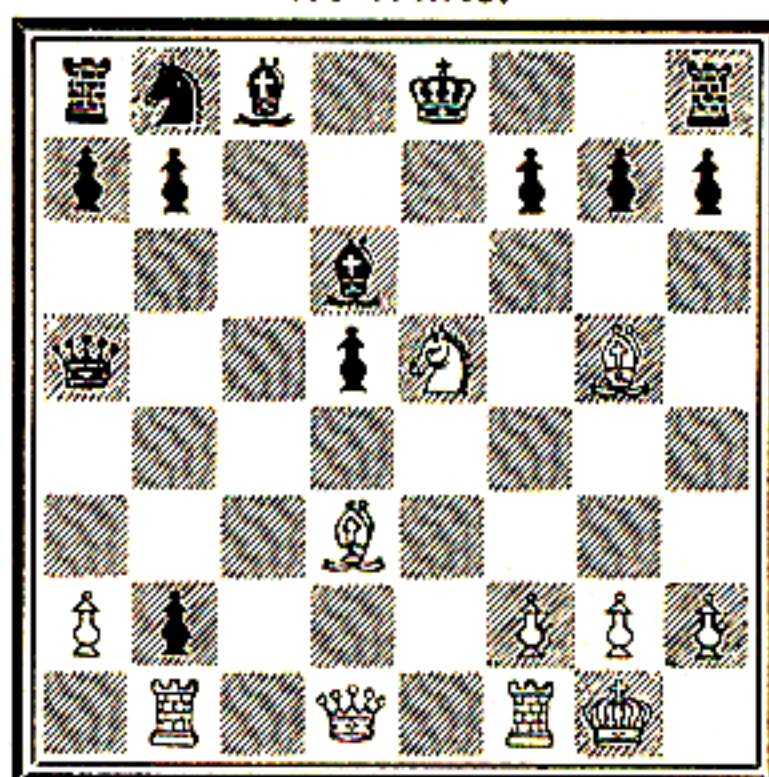
The only defense to mate is . . . KtxRP, when 47 R-KB8 wins easily.

(Continued from Page 205)

25 Kt-Q6ch! BxKt
26 RxKtch B-K2
27 RxBch!

If 27 . . . KxR; 28 Kt-B6ch. As Reinfeld so aptly puts it "the White Knights have covered themselves with glory."

W. Winter



P. Keres

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 12TH MOVE

13 KtxP KxKt
14 Q-R5ch P-Kt3

There is no satisfactory alternative:

I. 14 . . . K-K3; 15 B-B5ch!, K-K4 (15 . . . KxB loses the Q); 16 KR-K1ch, K-Q5; 17 B-K3ch, K-B6; 18 Q-Q1!

II. 14 . . . K-B1; 15 KR-K1, B-Q2; 16 R-K3, etc.

III. 14 . . . K-Kt1; 15 Q-K8ch, B-B1; 16 B-K7, Kt-Q2; 17 B-KB5, P-KR3; 18 B-Kt6, etc. (R).

(Continued on Page 218)

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The Story and Glory of Chess!

A champion is only a champion for so long, and a Canadian chess title is good for just one year—unless the noble conqueror proves his metal shows no wear. And so it goes—the season for more meddling and muddling of chess titles is now being enjoyed by Dominion



F. W. WATSON

players at the Annual National Chess Convention, Aug. 29th—Sept. 12, 1936, in Toronto! The list of prospective entries selected for the premier event is so cluttered with names of present, ex- and pre-war champs, one might as well try to pick a winner in the Irish sweepstakes! However, it is

quite within reason to expect Monsieur Fox, the Montrealer, to pile his name somewhere in the top heap—if, of course, he does not decide to retire! The line-up includes: M. Fox (defender), B. Blumin, D. Le Dain, B. Harvey, F. Payette, W. A. Rawlings, and Keller-Wolff—Montreal; J. H. Belson, J. S. Morrison, S. E. Gale, D. R. Swales, R. Drummond, R. E. Martin and C. A. Crompton—Toronto; A. Mogle and A. Helman—Winnipeg; H. W. Jordan, H. Opsahl, K. Whitfield and J. Therien—respectively of Moose Jaw, Temiskaming, Galt and Quebec. Thus, the mind-panorama for those unable to witness such a spectacle is little

short of the big chess tournament in any city, where—amidst a confusion and monotony of non-rhythmic tick-tocks from an array of clocks in an atmosphere filled with the smokey aroma of various types and makes of tobaccos, one sees the bowed heads of a generation's chess youth smiling through a vapor-like curtain with an ever-glowing ambition to become the champion of tomorrow, and pitting their wits against the cunning players of yesteryear.

Miscellaneous News

Early entries for Major tournament—1936 Dominion preliminary event, include: M. Allen, W. Davidson, G. W. Goynes, G. O. McVickar, K. Kerns, W. Rover, R. Spence, S. A. LeRisch, W. L. Hudson, S. Sherman, V. Tye, R. B. Smith, K. O'Brien, B. Blumberg, A. Joltham, E. Brown and A. Boyle; expected quota—thirty to fifty players.

After seven rounds of play in the Toronto summer tournament the standing listed players as: Belson and Crompton 5-1; Swales and Martin 4½-1½; Schaffer 4-3; Auerbach 2-4; Hayes and Loriaux 1-5; Taylor 1-6.

H. Opsahl is the reported winner of 2nd group in recent Canadian Correspondence championship and is the acknowledged holder of silver king trophy.

W. A. Rawlings and R. B. Hayes won special prizes, awarded by W. Runkowski, for shortest games—17 and 19 moves respectively—in 1936 New Members event. C. C. C. A. Bulletin, August, 1936.

An upset from Dominion Championship 1934, (Toronto).

FRENCH DEFENSE

K. H. Whitfield
White

J. H. Belson
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	14 Kt-K4	Q-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3(?)
3 B-Q3	PxP	16 BxP	PxB
4 BxP	Kt-KB3	17 QxPch	K-B1
5 B-Q3	P-B4	18 Kt-R5	Q-KB2
6 PxP	BxP	19 QxPch	K-K2
7 Kt-KB3	O-O	20 Kt-Kt5	Q-B4
8 O-O	Kt-B3	21 QR-Q1	B-Q2
9 P-B3	P-K4	22 Q-Q6ch	K-Q1
10 B-KKt5	R-K1	23 Kt-Kt7!	Q-Kt5
11 Q-B2	P-KR3	24 Kt(Kt5)-K6ch!	Resigns
12 BxKt	QxB		
13 QKt-Q2	B-Kt3		

(Continued from Page 217)

15 BxPch! PxB
16 QxR B-KB4

Or 16 . . . Kt-Q2; 17 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 18 B-R6 ch, K-K1; 19 QxPch, K-Q1; 20 QxB winning quickly (Keres).

17 QR-K1 B-K5
18 RxB!! PxR
19 Q-B6ch Resigns

Mate is unavoidable: e. g. 19 . . . K-K1; 20 Q-K6ch, K-B1; 21 B-R6 mate and after 19 . . . K-Kt1; 20 QxPch, K-B1; 21 QxBch, K-Kt1; 22 Q-K6ch, K-Kt2; 23 Q-K7ch, K-Kt1; 24 B-B6!

The Zandvoort International Tournament

Since Dr. Euwe won the World Championship his native Holland has literally been seething with chessic enthusiasm. A chess newspaper sprang up. Chess radio broadcasts became regular features. Numerous local tourneys and matches were held. In fact chess assumed a major position in Dutch sporting life.

Taking advantage of this state of affairs it was decided to hold an International Masters' Tournament. The site selected was the town of Zandvoort. The time: July 18 to August 1. The players were selected by invitation and consisted of eight foreign masters and four "favorite sons": R. Fine (U. S. A.), Dr. S. Tartakower (Poland), E. Grunfeld, A. Becker and R. Spielmann (Austria), G. Maroczy (Hungary), P. Keres (Esthonia), E. D. Bogolubow (Germany), and Dr. Euwe, Dr. Landau, G. van Doesburgh, L. Prins, all Netherlands.

Fine assumed the lead in the very first round and was never headed. He was the only player to go through the schedule undefeated, though he had a close call in his game with Dr. Euwe. He finished a full point ahead of the World Champion, and his victory furnished still another proof (if one is needed) of American chess prowess.

Dr. Euwe finished a good second, a point ahead of Keres and Dr. Tartakower, who tied for third and fourth positions. Bogolubow and Maroczy tied for fifth and sixth.

Zandvoort International Tournament

July, 1936

RETI OPENING

P. Keres White		R. Fine Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	33 B-Kt4	P-KR4
2 P-B4	PxP	34 P-R4!	P-K4
3 P-K3	Kt-KB3	35 K-R2	K-Kt3
4 BxP	P-K3	36 K-Kt3	B-Q6
5 O-O	P-B4	37 R-B6	R-Kt2
6 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	38 B-B3	B-Kt4
7 B-Kt2	P-QR3	39 R-B8	K-B2
8 P-QR4	B-K2	40 P-B3	B-Q2
9 Kt-K5	Kt-QR4	41 R-QR8	B-Kt4
10 P-Q4	KtxB	42 R-B8	R-Q2
11 KtxKt	O-O	43 K-B2	R-Q8
12 QKt-Q2	B-Q2	44 R-B7ch	K-Kt1
13 Kt-K5	B-K1	45 P-Kt4!	R-B8ch
14 R-B1	PxP	46 K-Kt2?	P-K5!
15 BxP	Kt-Q2	47 PxKP	PxP
16 KtxKt?	BxKt	48 P-K5?	R-B6
17 Kt-B4	R-B1	49 PxP	PxP
18 Q-B3	P-QKt4	50 K-Kt1	B-B8
19 Q-Kt3	P-B3	51 R-B6	K-B2
20 B-Kt6?	Q-K1	52 P-K4	P-Kt6
21 Kt-Q6	BxKt	53 P-K5	PxP
22 QxB	PxP	54 BxP	B-R6
23 PxP	BxP	55 R-B1	P-R4!
24 B-B5	R-KB2	56 K-R1	P-R5
25 B-R3	R-Q1	57 B-Q4	P-R6
26 Q-Kt6	P-R3	58 R-B2	R-Kt6!
27 R-B5	B-Kt4	59 P-R5	R-Kt8ch
28 KR-B1	KR-Q2	60 B-Kt1	R-Kt7
29 P-R3	R-Kt1	61 R-B7ch	K-K3
30 QxR	QxQ	62 B-Q4	R-Kt8ch
31 R-B8ch	QxR	63 B-Kt1	P-R7
32 RxQch	K-R2		Resigns

Zandvoort International Tournament

July, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

R. Fine White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 B-B3	B-B4!
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	25 Kt-Kt5	R-B7ch
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	26 K-K4	Kt-Kt6ch
4 P-QR4	P-K4!	27 K-Q3	KtxR
5 PxP	QxQch	28 RxKt	RxBP
6 KxQ	Kt-QR3	29 KtxKP	R-Kt6ch
7 P-K3	B-K3	30 K-B2	R-B7ch?
8 Kt-B3	O-O-Och	31 K-Kt1	B-K2
9 B-Q2	Kt-R3	32 B-K1	R(Kt)-Kt7
10 K-K1	Kt-QKt5	33 BxR	RxB
11 R-B1	Kt-Q6ch	34 Kt-Q4	P-B4?
12 BxKt	RxB	35 Kt-Kt5	P-QR3
13 P-R3	B-K2	36 Kt-B3	K-Q2
14 Kt-Q4	R-Q1	37 Kt-Q5	B-Q1
15 KtxB	PxKt	38 R-QB1	R-B6
16 R-B2	Kt-B2	39 RxP	RxP
17 P-B4	P-KKt4	40 P-K6ch	K-Q3
18 K-K2	PxP	41 R-B8	KxKt
19 PxP	R-Kt6	42 RxBch	KxP
20 Kt-K4	RxPch	43 R-QKt8	R-Q6
21 K-B3	KR-Kt1	44 RxP	R-Q2
22 RxP	Kt-R3	45 R-Kt8	K-B4
23 QR-B1	Kt-B4	46 K-B2	Drawn

Zandvoort International Tournament

July, 1936

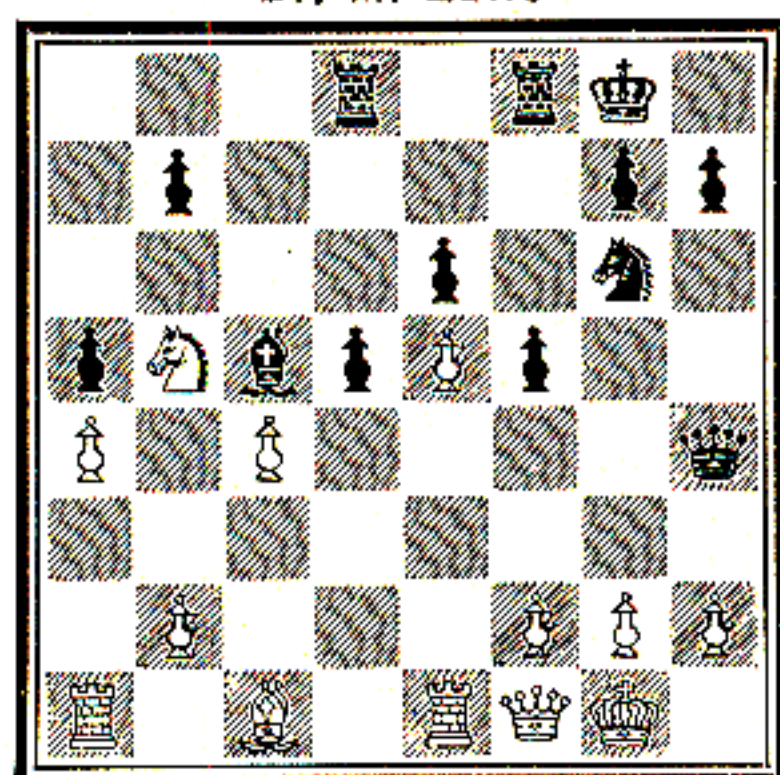
RETI OPENING

P. Keres White		A. Becker Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 P-Kt4	P-B3
2 P-B4	P-KKt3	22 BxB	QxB
3 P-Q4	B-Kt2	23 Kt-B6ch	K-R1
4 P-KKt3	O-O	24 P-KKt5	R-K3
5 B-Kt2	P-Q3	25 K-R1	Kt-B2
6 O-O	QKt-Q2	26 Q-K3	P-B4
7 Kt-B3	P-K4	27 PxP	PxP
8 P-Kt3	Q-K2	28 QxBP	R-B3
9 P-K4	PxP	29 Q-K7	R-QB1
10 KtxP	Kt-B4	30 QR-Q1	Kt-K3
11 R-K1	B-Q2	31 RxP	Q-B1
12 B-Kt2	KR-K1	32 QxKtP	Q-R6
13 Q-Q2	Q-K4	33 Q-Kt3	QxQ
14 P-QKt4	Kt-R3	34 PxQ	Kt-B4
15 P-B4	Q-KR4	35 R-K3	K-Kt2
16 Kt-Q5	B-R6	36 P-B5	P-KR3
17 Kt-B5!	PxKt	37 Kt-R5ch	K-B1
18 BxKt	QBxB	38 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
19 Q-B3	Q-R3	39 R-Q7	Kt-Q1
20 KxB	PxP	40 R(K)-Q3!	Resigns

Zandvoort International Tournament

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1| R. Fine (U. S. A.) .....	.	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	6	0	5	8 1/2
2| Dr. M. Euwe (Holland)	1/2	.	1	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	5	1	5	7 1/2
3| P. Keres (Esthonia)	0	0	.	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	5	3	3	6 1/2
4| Dr. S. Tartakower (Poland)	0	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	3	1	7	6 1/2
5| E. D. Bogolubow (Germany)	1/2	1	0	1/2	.	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	1	1	4	3	4	6
6| G. Maroczy (Hungary)	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	3	2	6	6
7| E. Grunfeld (Austria)	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	9	5 1/2
8| S. Landau (Holland)	0	1/2	0	0	1	0	1/2	.	1/2	1	1	1	4	4	3	5 1/2
9| R. Spielmann (Austria)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	9	5 1/2
10| G. Van Doesburgh (Holland)	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	.	0	1	1	4	6	4
11| A. Becker (Austria)	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	.	1/2	1	6	4	3
12| L. Prins (Holland)	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	.	0	8	3	1 1/2

Dr. M. Euwe



P. Keres

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 21ST MOVE

22 B-K3	P-Q5
23 B-Q2	P-Q6
24 P-QKt3	P-B5
25 R-K4	R-B4
26 QR-K1	R-R4
27 P-R3	R-Kt4

28 Kt-Q6
29 BxBP
30 RxKt
31 KR-K4
Resigns

QxP
KtxB
Q-Kt6!
R-R4

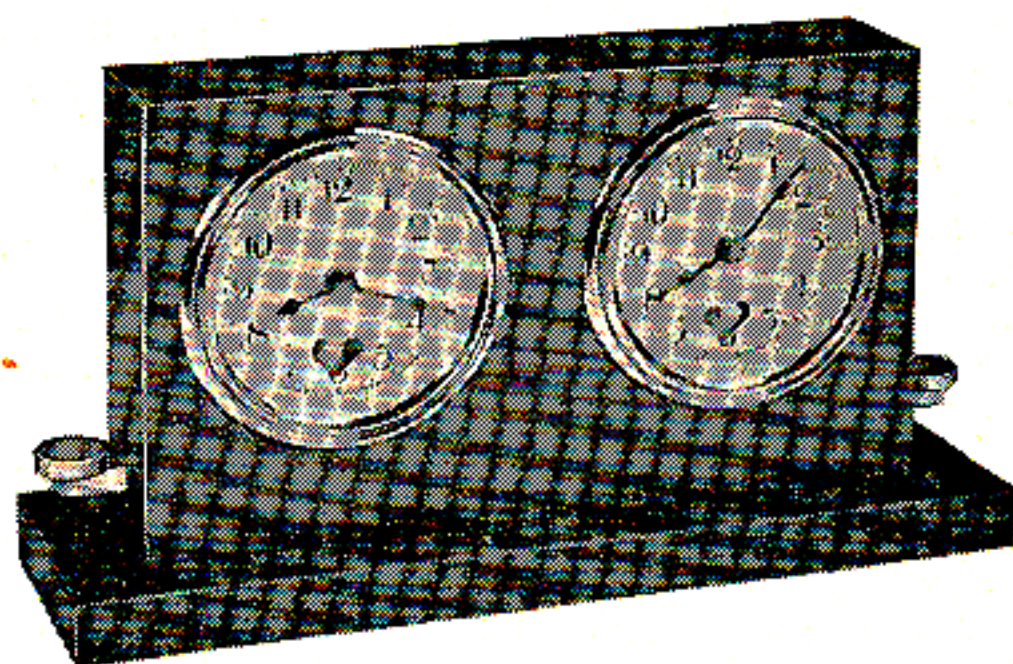
Zandvoort International Tournament
July, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Dr. M. Euwe
White

E. Grunfeld
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 P-K5	Kt-Q2
2 P-QB4	PxP	16 KtxQP	O-O
3 Kt-KB3	P-QR3	17 Q-B5	Kt-B4!
4 P-K3	P-K3	18 Kt-B6ch	BxKt
5 BxP	Kt-KB3	19 RxQ	BxR
6 O-O	P-B4	20 Kt-Kt5	BxKt
7 Q-K2	Kt-B3	21 BxB	KR-K1
8 R-Q1	P-QKt4	22 QR-K1	R-K3
9 B-Kt3	P-B5	23 R-K3	QR-K1
10 B-B2	Kt-QKt5	24 P-KR4	P-KR3
11 Kt-B3	KtxB	25 B-B6!	P-Kt3
12 QxKt	B-Kt2	26 Q-B4	K-R2
13 P-Q5!	PxP	27 B-Kt5!	P-B4
14 P-K4	B-K2	28 PxP e. p.	Resigns

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Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

It is with no small degree of trepidation that we undertake the duties of Problem Editor of THE CHESS REVIEW. But whatever the tribulations of this new status, to one tenet of editorial theory we most heartily subscribe and will in action faithfully perform and execute, *viz.*, that the expressed will of the solvers and composers shall model the department according to their desires and that our every energy shall be directed toward the creation of a live, responsive medium between the best in problems and the solvers. In that connection, we hope that solvers will suggest freely and criticize completely.

Accordingly, correspondence is welcomed and will receive immediate attention in spite of the reputed burden of such a procedure. Also the most concise and pertinent single comment on each problem will be published following the solution.

Another point: In order that the Quoted Section may be truly representative of the solvers' wishes, and as a special perquisite of each set of correct solutions of *six* or more problems from *each* section (12 problems out of 18), the solver may recommend for publication any problem which has marked a highlight in his solving experience. This recommended problem will be published, together with the commendant's name, in the Quoted Section.

Composers' originals will receive due editorial evaluation, and an attempt will be made to analyze thematically outstanding problems and taskers. Questions concerning the terminology of theme study will gladly be answered by mail.

To all readers of this department is extended an earnest invitation to take part in the creation of a problem medium which shall give the greatest possible satisfaction to both solvers and composers.

P. F. BLAKE AND P. KAREL TRAXLER

All problemdom mourns the passing of two composing stars of the first magnitude—P. F. Blake, the great British problemist, and P. Karel Traxler, famous in Czechoslovakian chess annals for more than half a century and one of the leading representatives of the Bohemian school of composition.

Mr. Blake composed some 500 problems, nearly all of them of exceedingly high quality, and perhaps a third won prizes. For the past thirty years he has been one of England's stellar composers. One of his prize-winners is reproduced in this month's Quoted Section.

Mr. Traxler was celebrated as early as 1887 at which time appeared the first collection of Bohemian Chess Problems in a volume of that name. He so deeply impressed Bohemian chess that many of his contemporaries—Dobrusky, Choculous, Kondelik, Pospisil, and others—are known as followers of the Traxler school. He and his compeers won first prizes in a number of international tourneys. He died advanced in years, already in his eighties, and is one of the few composers whose achievements will probably never be overshadowed by the work of younger generations. We reproduce one of his lightweight gems.

A NOTE TO COMPOSERS

The editors of THE CHESS REVIEW have generously offered to send all composers, American or foreign, a free copy of the issue in which their originals appear. We hope that a large number of foreign composers will respond, so that we may present a truly cosmopolitan selection.

HONOR PROBLEM

The Honor Problem for July is No. 456 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs. Our congratulations on his continued well-deserved success. We wish again to urge all solvers to vote for the honor problem.

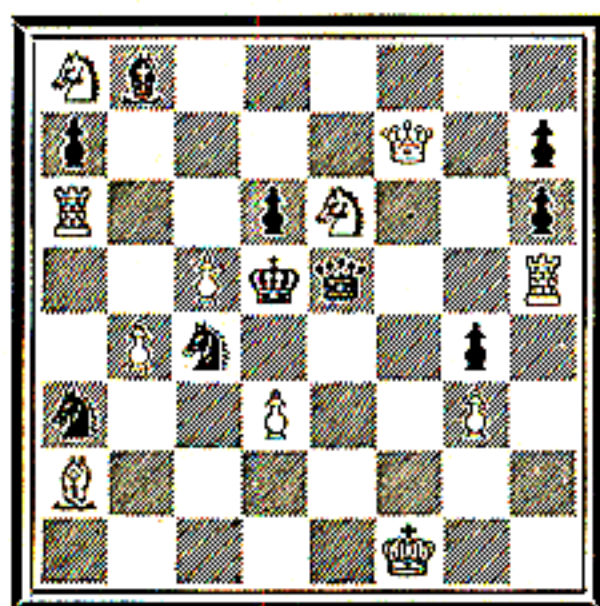
SOLUTIONS

- No. 451 (Jacobs): No solution after 1 Re6, Bb6.
No. 452 (Joel): 1 Ke2. Competent waiting cross-checker.
No. 453 (Charosh): 1 Bd4 threat; 2 Bxe5. 1 . . . PxB; 2 Pe5. 1 . . . Kf6; 2 Qf7 ch.
No. 454 (Charosh): 1 Bc5, any; 2 Sd7.
No. 455 (Cheney): 1 Kb4 threat; 2 Sf3 ch. 1 . . . RxP; 2 Bf4 ch. 1 . . . Kd6; 2 Sxf5 ch. 1 . . . Ke4 or PxB; 2 Kc5. Several solvers were misled by the try 1 Sxe6.
No. 456 (Dobbs): 1 Qg3 threat; Qxg4 ch. 1 . . . Pd1 (Q); 2 Sf6 ch. 1 . . . Pf6; 2 Qb3 ch. 1 . . . KxS; 2 Qxg4. 1 . . . RxS; 2 Qxe5. Beautiful varied play with clean-cut mates.
No. 457 (Dobbs): 1 Qh8, Kb1; 2 Rg2. 1 . . . Bb1; 2 Qh1. 1 . . . Bxb3; 2 RxB. The somewhat weak pinning key is atoned for by the fine try 1 Rg2 defeated by Bxb3!

Original Section

475

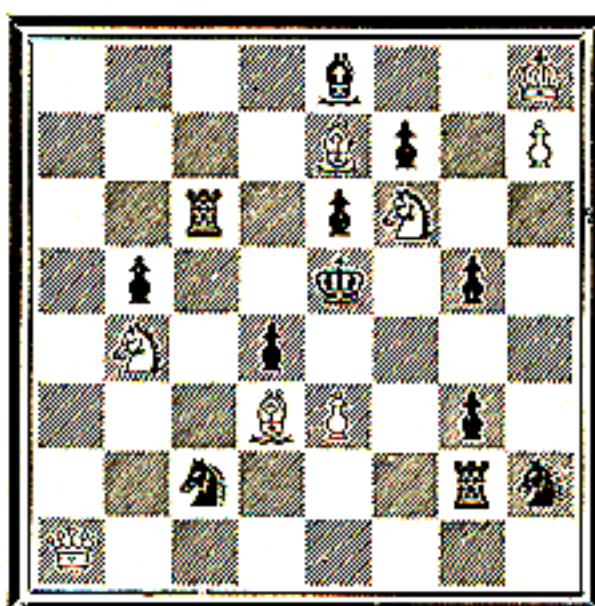
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Georgia



Mate in 2

478

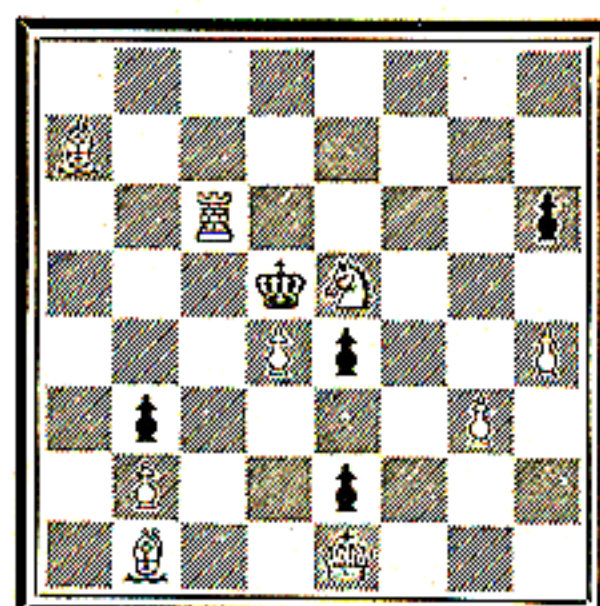
DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria



Mate in 3

481

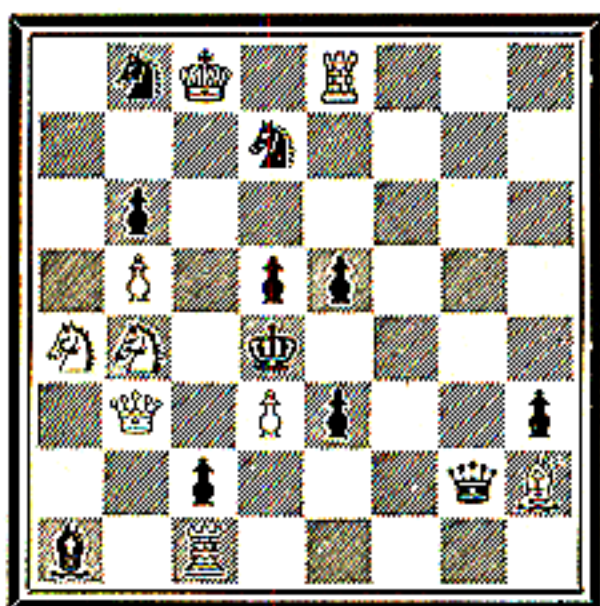
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, New York



Mate in 4

476

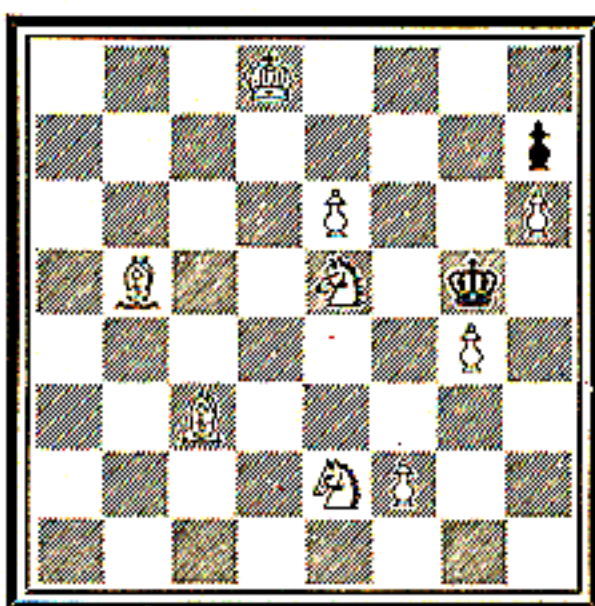
A. D. GIBBS
Buffalo, New York



Mate in 2

479

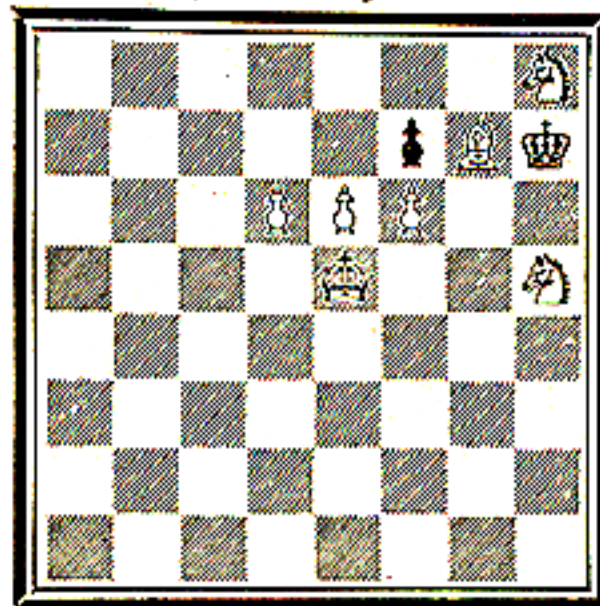
FRED SPRENGER
New York City
(Dedicated to R. Cheney)



Mate in 3

482

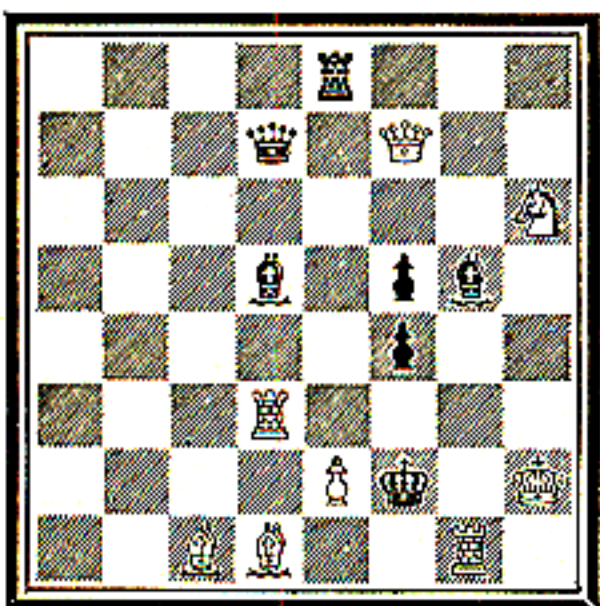
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pennsylvania



Mate in 4

477

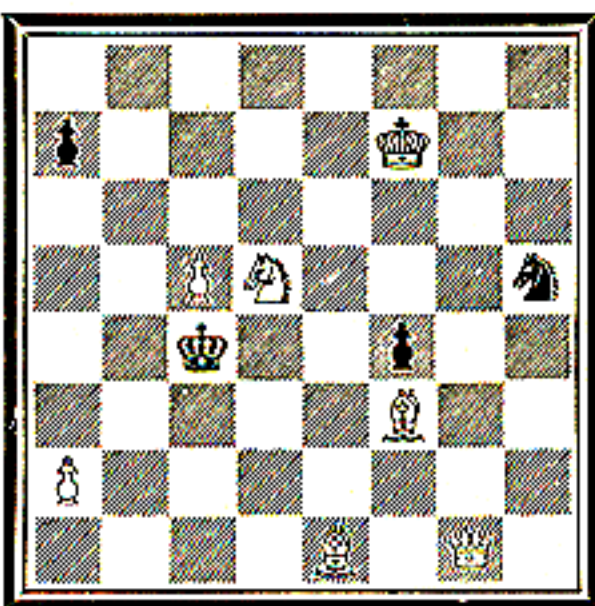
D. C. McCLELLAND
Wesleyan University



Mate in 2

480

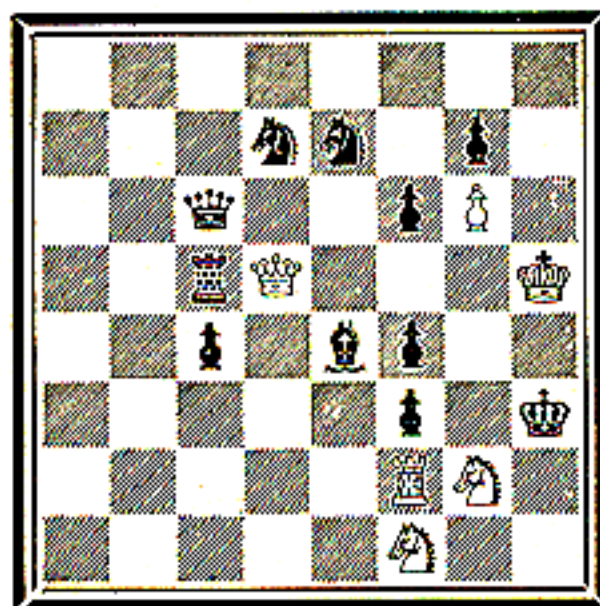
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, California



Mate in 3

483

DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria



SELFmate in 2

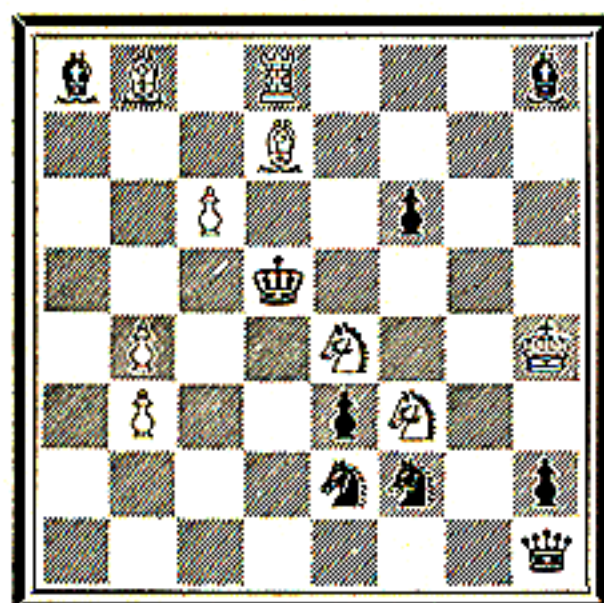
SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE OCTOBER 10th, 1936

Quoted Section

484

P. F. BLAKE

1st Prize - Hampstead "Express"

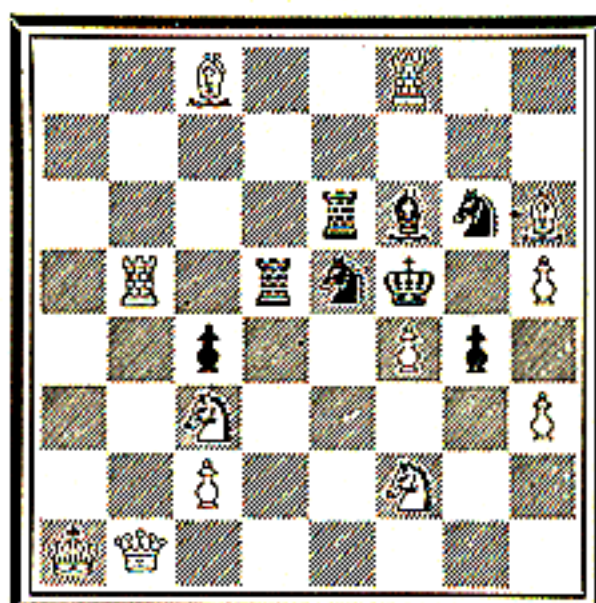


Mate in 2

487

M. SEGERS

IL Problema - 1933

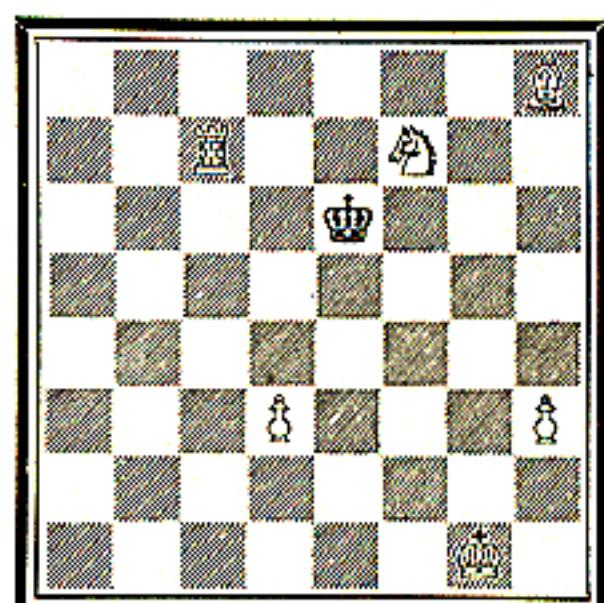


Mate in 2

490

KENNETH S. HOWARD

American Chess Bulletin - 1927



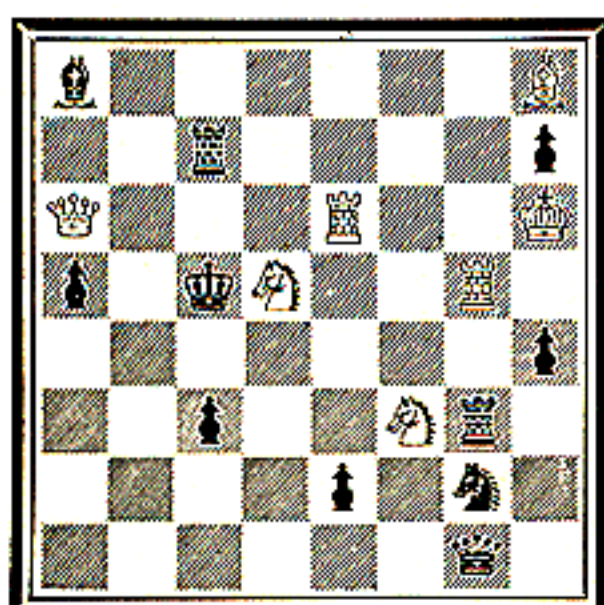
Mate in 4

485

S. S. LEWMANN

Moscow

First Prize



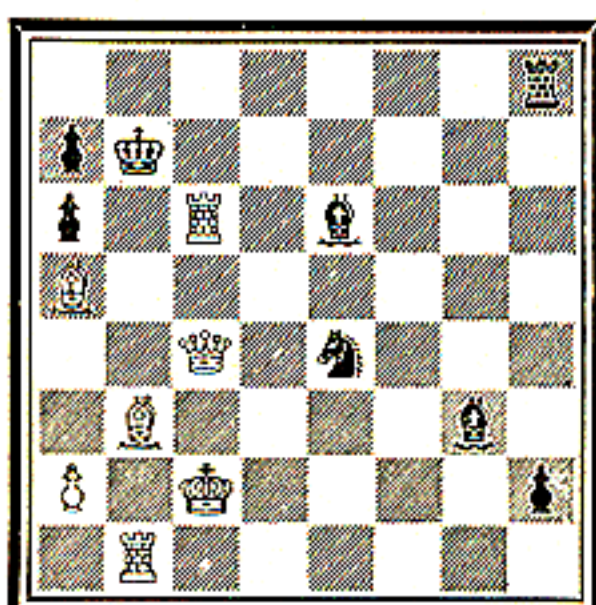
Mate in 2

488

H. VON GOTTSCHALL

1st Prize German Chess Ass'n

Tourney - 1925

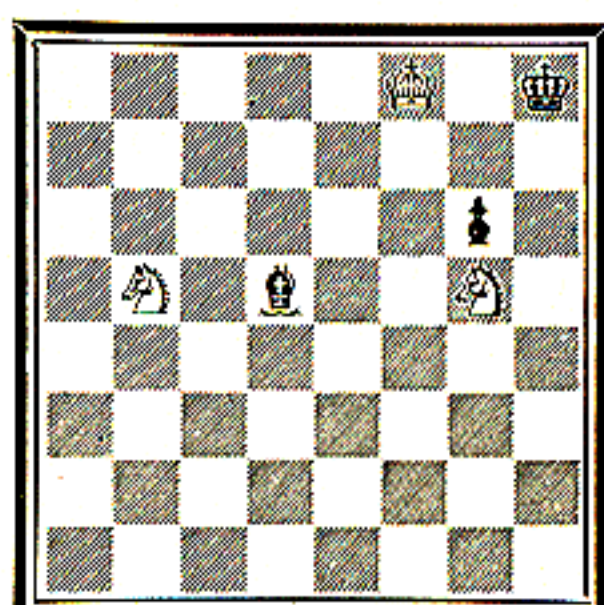


Mate in 3

491

P. KAREL TRAXLER

Zlatá Praha - 1918



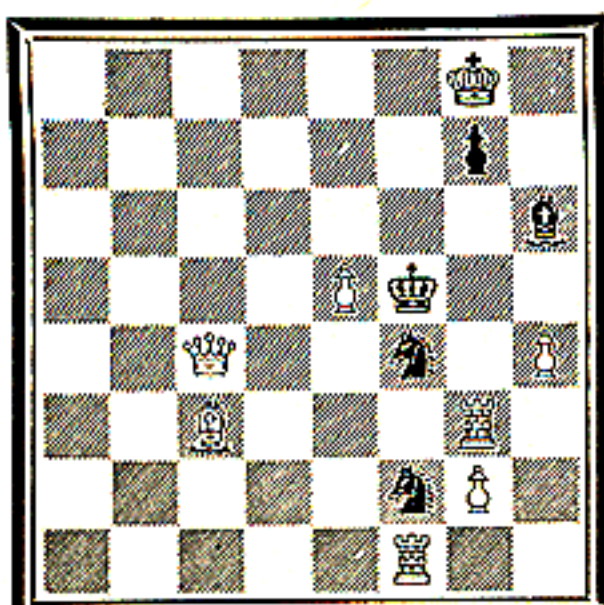
Mate in 4

486

C. MANSFIELD

British Chess Magazine

March, 1922



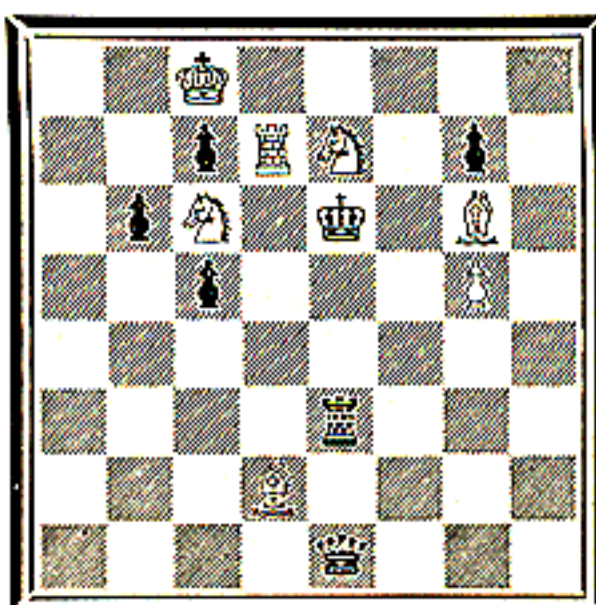
Mate in 2

489

F. PALATZ

Hamburg, Germany

Magyar Sakkvilag - 1934

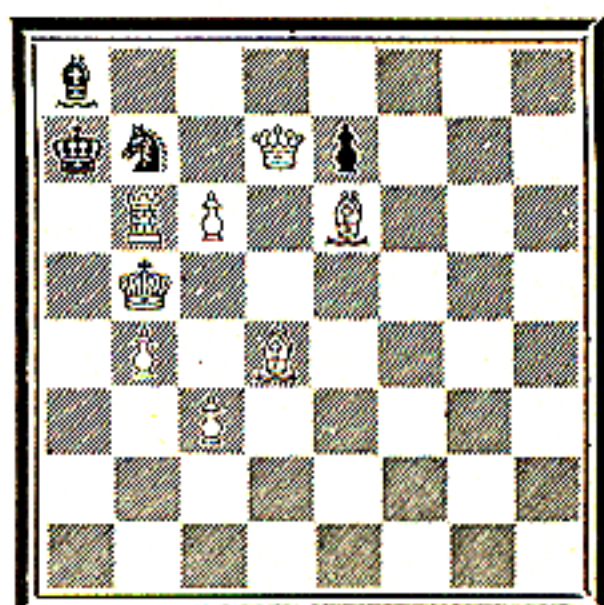


Mate in 3

492

GEORGE E. CARPENTER

(Posthumously Published)



White SELFmates in 7

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE OCTOBER 10th, 1936

No. 458 (Gring): 1 Pb5, Kc4; 2 Qa4 ch. 1 . . . Be2; 2 Qb3 ch.

No. 459 (Howard): 1 Kf8 threat; 2 Qe8 ch. 1 . . . Be5; 2 Qxb ch. 1 . . . Pd2; 2 Qd5 ch. This caused some grief among solvers who gave the close try 1 Qd7 with the threat of Sxg5, defeated by 1 . . . Bg6.

No. 460 (Stichka): 1 Ra3, KxR; 2 Be7 ch. 1 . . . Kc5; 2 Bh4.

No. 461 (Stichka): Cooked by 1 Qe1, Re2; 2 QxR. Intention: 1 Bd3 threat; 2 Sg6 ch. 1 . . . BxB; 2 QxP ch. 1 . . . Rxf2; 2 Qc1 ch. 1 . . . QxS; 2 Qc1. Credit given only for the cook.

No. 462 (Jacobs): 1 Sb3, Pa4; 2 Sd2. 1 . . . BxP; 2 Qe3 ch. 1 . . . Bd4; 2 Bd2 ch. 1 . . . ; else 2 Qf3 ch. The switchback after 1 . . . Pa4 and the Black mobility combine to make this an unusual problem. Praised by many solvers.

Correct solutions to all problems were received from H. B. Daly, West Roxbury, Massachusetts; George Partos, Corona, N. Y. and M. Gonzalez, Shandaken, N. Y.

Tourney Announcements

CCLA Tourney

A Problem Contest for North American Composers, from Mexico to Alaska, is being conducted by The Correspondence Chess League of America. The judge is Otto Wurzburg, internationally famed composer and critic. The Contest consists of four divisions as follows: A Two-Move Open Contest, a Two-Move Cross-Check division, a Two-Move Mutate division, and a Three-Move Open Contest. In each division first prize is \$4.00, second prize \$3.00 and in the Three-Move Open a third prize of \$2.00. Any number of entries may be sent until November 1, 1936, to P. W. George, Problem Editor of the CCLA Bulletin, 3952 Twenty-fifth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

1937 Miniature Tourney

A 1937 International Composing Tourney is held for direct mate 3-move and 4-move miniatures (7 pieces or less). Judge: Kenneth S. Howard. Prizes: \$5.00 for the winning problem in each section. In addition, a special prize of \$3.00 will be awarded for the best 4-move miniature showing mutual interference of two or more black men. Merit problems will be published in *The American Chess Bulletin*. Any number of entries may be sent to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., until March 1, 1937.

Virginia State Championship

Lynchburg will be the site of this year's tournament for the Virginia State title. Approximately 200 chess enthusiasts are expected to participate in the various tournaments sponsored by the Virginia State Chess Federation over the Labor Day Holidays.

Lone Star State News

An entry list of between thirty-five and forty players is expected for the 1936 Texas State Championship Tournament scheduled to be held in Dallas, September 5, 6, 7. The site of the tourney will be the Chrysler Penthouse at the Texas Centennial Exhibition.

News Events

New England Notes

Seasonable activities predominated in and around Boston during the month of August. The New Bedford Chess Club staged one of its famous clam-bakes at Fairhaven on the 16th; a week later the Massachusetts State Ass'n held its mid-summer meeting in Weston at the home of George Sturgis, President of the Ass'n; and on the 23rd the Weymouth Chess Club members embarked on a fishing trip off Minots Light in Boston Harbor.

Boston chess fans are pleased to learn that Weaver W. Adams was awarded brilliancy prizes for his game against Bernstein, one of the players in the recent national championship tournament held in New York. In this game Adams sacrificed the exchange, thereby obtaining a neat winning position.

The first annual tournament of the Commonwealth Chess Club was won by C. C. Lee, Secretary of the Metropolitan League of Boston.

Chess in Pennsylvania

Seventy-five players entered the Philadelphia Championship Tourney and after a series of eliminations I. Ash, J. Levin, H. Morris and H. Weinholtz entered a final round-robin. The result of the cross-play was a tie for first between Ash and Levin with scores of 2-1. Morris finished third and Weinholtz fourth. A feature of the tourney was the fact that neither Ash nor Levin lost any games.

Twenty-five players entered the Delaware County Championship Tourney. V. Di Martino finished first, P. B. Driver, second and J. R. Chamberlin, third.

L. S. Tarleton won the championship of the Delmont C. C. (Upper Darby).

Philadelphia City Championship Finals, 1936

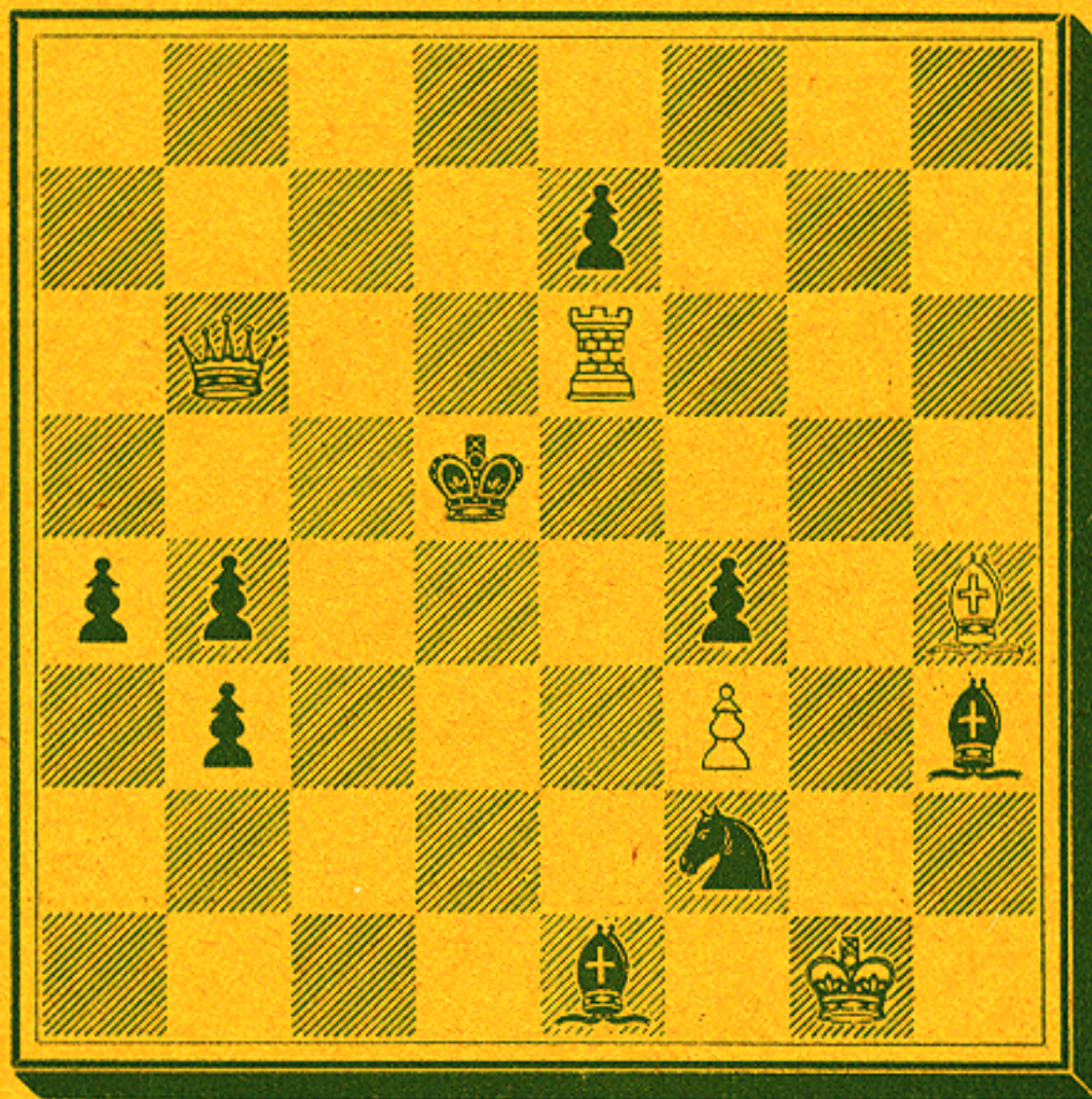
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

H. Morris White		I. Ash Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 QxB	Q-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Kt-K2	P-QR4
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 Kt-B4	P-Kt5
4 P-K3	Kt-Q2	21 P-KR4	Q-K2
5 B-Q3	P-KB4	22 P-R5	QxP
6 Kt-QB3	B-Q3	23 P-R6	P-Kt3
7 P-QKt3	KKt-B3	24 R-Q2	Q-K2
8 B-Kt2	O-O	25 R-Kt1	R-B2
9 Q-B2	Kt-K5	26 Q-B2	B-Q2
10 O-O-O	Q-R4	27 P-B3	PxP
11 K-Kt1	P-QR3	28 R-R2	Q-Kt4
12 P-KKt4	B-Kt5	29 Q-QKt2	P-QB4
13 BxKt	BPxB	30 Q-B1	QxP(K4)
14 Kt-K5	KtxKt	31 QxBP	Q-K5ch
15 PxKt	P-QKt4	32 K-R1	P-Q5
16 P-B5	B-R6	33 Kt-R5	PxP
17 KR-B1	BxB	Resigns	

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif



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Vol. IV, No. 10 *Published Monthly* October, 1936

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Bouquets and Brickbats

The old adage that it is impossible to satisfy everyone must once more be dusted off and dragged from its lair. Some readers are asking that we publish *all* the games of the Nottingham Congress. Still others request that we annotate most of them. We wish that we could comply with the latter, but in this mundane world there are such things as space and printer's costs. Regarding the first request—as one who has been compelled by duty to play over the entire 105 games (39 wins for White, 24 wins for Black, 42 draws) we are in a position to state with some authority that many of them were born to blush unseen.

We have endeavored to present the story of the Congress and most of the outstanding games. We wish to acknowledge publicly our indebtedness to Mr. Paul Hugo Litwinsky, who was on the scene of action during the entire Congress and covered it for us in a most able manner.

Soon after the Nottingham Congress Dr. Milan Vidmar sailed for the United States. In the course of his short stay he quite naturally mixed a little chess with his engineering activities—a simultaneous exhibition at the Capital City Chess Club in Washington, D. C.; off-hand games against Denker and Kashdan at the Manhattan Chess Club and Reshevsky at the Marshall Chess Club—and voiced his opinions on a variety of chess topics.

He believes that in a match between the United States and Russia the American players would be victorious; that the younger masters are not better than the older masters but that they can stand more punishment; that Fine has reached the peak but Reshevsky still has unplumbed possibilities; that Kashdan is the most talented player in America.

What do you think? Don't be bashful. Let's hear from you.

We regret having to hold over Lajos Steiner's most interesting article on the Munich Olympiad until the November issue due to lack of space. The Nottingham Congress takes up too many pages in this issue despite the most rigorous editorial pruning.

Lajos, who shared the burdens of the first board with Geza Maroczy for the victorious Hungarian team, sends in his report from Moscow and writes that he is traveling to Australia to participate in the Australian Championship

(Continued on Page 243)

The Nottingham International Masters Tournament

By PAUL HUGO LITWINSKY

PART II

The great Nottingham Congress came to an end on Friday evening, August 28, with a celebration dinner at the Victoria Station Hotel at which the usual speeches were made and the prizes awarded. Capablanca and Botwinnik divided the first and second prizes, and Fine, Reshevsky and Dr. Euwe tied for third.

As was expected, the play in the final rounds was acute. At the end of the twelfth round, Euwe, Capablanca and Botwinnik stood even with 8 points each. Then in the next round Euwe committed a blunder in a drawn position against Dr. Lasker, while both Capablanca and Botwinnik won their games handily. In the fourteenth round Euwe regained his form and held Botwinnik to a draw in a splendidly played game, Capablanca drawing tamely with Fine. The last round found Capablanca and Botwinnik tied; Botwinnik got into difficulties with Winter, but ultimately drew. Capablanca, however, with first prize in his very grasp, missed his way and could only draw with Bogolubow. Thus one of the strongest chess congresses in history came to a dramatic end.

The position of Reshevsky and Fine must speak eloquently for the achievements of American chess. Both tied for third prize with the present world champion, Dr. Max Euwe, only half a point below the first two. Fine went through undefeated, although he drew too many games to give him first prize. Alekhine came in sixth with a total of 9, gained by superb play in the last rounds, which brought him $5\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 6. Dr. Lasker put up a fine performance, considering his age and the strain of the contest, tying with Flohr at $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Bogolubow, Tartakower and Vidmar were quite out of form. The English players took the last four places, as expected, although Tylor played very well and held many of the grandmasters.

The closeness of the struggle must be noted. Between first and eighth place there was a margin of only one and one-half points. With a little luck any of these eight players could easily have gained first prize. Flohr's score, for example, would have been equal with that of Capablanca and Botwinnik if he had won an easily won game with Tartakower and been content with a draw against Tylor. Alekhine, on the other hand, had a sure win against Tylor

and the better game against Capablanca. This tightness of play is a testimonial to the bitterness of the struggle.

That Capablanca was somewhat favored by luck he himself admitted at the prize-giving, saying that Botwinnik had to work for every point, whereas he had been the recipient of several without undue exertion on his part. Nevertheless, his score here and at the last Moscow tournament reveals the fact that he has been able to cope with the hypermoderns who, it was once feared, had outdistanced him.

The generosity of Alderman Derbyshire, who financed half of the Congress to a sum of at least \$6500, made the great Nottingham Tournament possible. To him the chess world owes heartfelt thanks and future support of his far-sighted ideas for the world betterment of chess.

Special prizes to spur the players on to even greater efforts were many. Mr. I. S. Turover of Washington, D. C., noted master and patron of chess, donated prizes of \$50 for the most brilliant game of the tournament and \$25 for the best result by a non-prize winner against the four prizewinners or those tied for the first four places. Mr. Harold M. Phillips of New York contributed prizes of \$5 each for the most brilliant game in rounds 12 to 15 inclusive.

Mr. P. H. Litwinsky of Chicago contributed prizes of \$25 for the best played end game by an English player, \$15 for the most brilliant King's side attack, \$5 for the best score by a non-prize winner in the last seven rounds, \$5 for the player winning the largest number of games as White using the King's side openings, \$10, equally divided, for the most aggressive draw, and \$10 for the largest number of outright wins.

Mr. A. J. Mackenzie of Birmingham was the tournament director and was most successful in his duties, the major part of which consisted of amicably settling the incessantly clamorous demands of the press for scores of games and vantage points of watch.

Thus the Nottingham International Tournament of 1936 brought together for the first time in chess history the four men who have at some time held the championship of the world. America may well be proud that in the younger generation of grandmasters she has such splendid representatives as Reuben Fine and Samuel Reshevsky.

Round VII - August 17

White	Black	Opening	Moves	Leaders
Dr. S. Tartakower ... 1/2	Dr. M. Vidmar 1/2	Bird's Opening	16	Botwinnik .5
R. Fine	W. Winter	Queen's Gambit Declined ...	32	Euwe .....5
E. D. Bogolubow ... 1/2	Dr. M. Euwe 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined ...	39	Fine .....4 1/2
Dr. A. Alekhine 0	S. Reshevsky	Queen's Pawn Opening	62	Reshevsky .4 1/2
J. R. Capablanca 1/2	M. Botwinnik 1/2	Queen's Indian Defense	29	Vidmar ...4
T. H. Tylor	Dr. E. Lasker	Four Knights Game	46	Capablanca .3 1/2
S. Flohr	Sir G. A. Thomas ... 0	English Opening	85	Flohr .....3 1/2

C. H. O'D. Alexander, a bye.

Tartakower-Vidmar: Nothing in it. *Fine-Winter:* Reuben sacrificed a piece and won handily. *Bogolubow-Euwe:* Well played—by both sides. *Alekhine-Reshevsky:* Sammy's knights made 30 of his 61 moves and won the ending neatly. *Capablanca-Botwinnik:* Capa took no chances. *Tylor-Lasker:* Tylor, the king's pawn exponent in this tournament, found that Lasker knew the king's pawn openings, too. *Flohr-Thomas:* The rook and pawn end game was not handled by Sir George with quite his usual accuracy.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. A. Alekhine White	S. Reshevsky Black
1 Kt-KB3 P-Q4	32 K-B1 Kt-Q5
2 P-Q4 Kt-KB3	33 P-QKt4 Kt-Q4
3 P-K3 P-B4	34 Kt-B5 P-QKt4
4 P-B3 QKt-Q2	35 Kt-Q3 P-B3
5 QKt-Q2 Q-B2	36 B-B1 PxP
6 Q-R4 P-KKt3	37 KtxP Kt-B7
7 P-B4 B-Kt2	38 B-Kt2 Kt(B7)xP
8 PxQP KtxP	39 K-K2 K-Kt1
9 Q-Kt3 KKt-Kt3	40 P-Kt3 Kt-K2
10 P-QR4 PxP	41 Kt-B3 Kt(K2)-Q4
11 PxP P-QR4	42 Kt-Kt5 Kt-B2
12 B-Kt5 O-O	43 K-K3 Kt-B3
13 O-O Kt-B3	44 P-B4 P-R3
14 R-K1 B-B4	45 Kt-B3 K-B2
15 Kt-B1 Q-Q3	46 K-Q3 Kt-Q4
16 Q-R3 QxQ	47 B-B1 Kt-B3
17 RxQ Kt-(B3)-Q4	48 B-Kt2 Kt-Q2
18 Kt-Kt3 B-Q2	49 B-R3 P-K4
19 R-Kt3 KR-Q1	50 K-K3 K-K3
20 B-Q2 KtxP	51 B-Kt2 K-Q4
21 R-R1 Kt-(R5)-Kt3	52 Kt-R4 Kt-Kt3
22 RxP BxB	53 B-B1 Kt-B5ch
23 R(Kt3)xB P-K3	54 K-B2 Kt-Kt5
24 P-Kt3 R-Q2	55 K-K2 Kt-R7
25 Kt-K4 RxR	56 B-Q2 P-Kt5
26 BxR Kt-B1	57 PxP P-Kt6
27 Kt-K5 BxKt	58 K-Q1 KtxP
28 PxB Kt-B2	59 Kt-Kt2 K-K5
29 Kt-B6ch K-Kt2	60 P-R4 Kt-Q6!
30 KtxR KtxR	61 B-R5 Kt-Kt7ch
31 B-Q2 Kt-K2	Resigns

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Fine White	W. Winter Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4	17 O-O-O P-KB4
2 P-QB4 P-QB3	18 PxP QxP
3 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3	19 P-B5 B-B2
4 P-K3 B-B4	20 BxRP PxP
5 Kt-B3 P-K3	21 QxBP K-Q1
6 Kt-KR4 B-K5	22 QxKP Q-B3
7 P-B3 B-Kt3	23 Q-Q5 K-K2
8 KtxB RPxKt	24 B-Kt4 KR-QB1
9 P-KKt3 B-Q3	25 K-Kt1 Kt-B1
10 P-B4 Kt-K5	26 P-KKt4 P-QR4
11 KtxKt PxKt	27 B-B3 P-KKt3
12 B-Q2 Q-K2	28 PxP QxBP
13 P-QR3 Kt-Q2	29 Q-B4 Kt-K3
14 Q-Kt3 QR-Kt1	30 KR-B1 Q-R4
15 Q-R4 P-QR3	31 P-Q5 KtxP
16 B-K2 P-KKt4	32 P-Q6ch Resigns

Round VIII - August 18

White	Black	Opening	Moves	Leaders
W. Winter	E. D. Bogolubow ... 1	King's Indian Defense	29	Botwinnik .6
Dr. M. Vidmar 1/2	Dr. A. Alekhine 1/2	King's Indian Defense	23	Euwe .....6
C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	R. Fine	English Opening	48	Fine .....5 1/2
S. Reshevsky 1/2	S. Flohr	Queen's Gambit Accepted ...	23	Reshevsky .5
Dr. M. Euwe	Dr. S. Tartakower ... 0	Tchigorin's Defense	40	Capablanca .4 1/2
M. Botwinnik	T. H. Tylor	Reti Opening	36	Vidmar ...4 1/2
Sir G. A. Thomas ... 0	J. R. Capablanca 1	Ruy Lopez	38	Flohr .....4

Dr. E. Lasker, a bye.

Winter-Bogolubow: Bogolubow always signs his name on his score sheet in the abbreviated form of "Bog", and Winter stumbled into the bog. *Vidmar-Alekhine:* Both masters were imbued with the harmonious spirit of peace. *Alexander-Fine:* Alexander played weakly. *Reshevsky-Flohr:* Flohr quickly re-

turned the gambit pawn and equalized. *Euwe-Tartakower:* This was the first time that Euwe had ever beaten Tartakower in a tournament game. *Botwinnik-Tylor:* An interesting combinative game in which the better combinative player won. *Thomas-Capablanca:* Sir George mismanaged the opening.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

RETI OPENING

M. Botwinnik White		T. H. Tylor Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 QxKt	Q-B3
2 P-B4	P-Q4	21 Kt-R4	P-Kt4
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	22 BxB	QR-Q1
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	23 Q-B6	PxKt
5 O-O	O-O	24 Q-B3	PxP
6 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	25 RPxP	Q-Kt2
7 Kt-B3	P-B3	26 P-QB5	B-Q5
8 Q-Q3	P-QKt3	27 QR-QB1	P-K4
9 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	28 P-B6	P-K5
10 P-K4	PxKP	29 QxKP	QxKtPch
11 KtxP	P-B4	30 Q-Kt2	BxPch
12 Kt-B3	PxP	31 K-B1	RxRch
13 QxQP	Kt-K1	32 RxR	QxQch
14 KR-Q1	B-KB3	33 KxQ	B-Kt3
15 Q-K3	Q-K2	34 R-Q7	R-Q1
16 QR-Kt1	Kt-QB4	35 P-B7	BxP
17 B-QR3	Kt-Q3	36 RxB	R-Q7ch and Resigns
18 BxKt	PxB		
19 QxP	BxQKt		

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

TCHIGORIN'S DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. S. Tartakower Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 P-K5	PxP
2 P-QB4	Kt-QB3	22 KtxP	QxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-K4	23 KtxR	KtxKt
4 PxQP	KtxP	24 QxKtP	R-Q1
5 P-K3	Kt-B4	25 RxBP	Q-K3
6 P-K4	Kt-Q3	26 R-K7	Q-KB3
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	27 Q-Q7	R-KB1
8 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	28 R-K8	Kt-Q3
9 Q-Kt3	P-KB3	29 RxRch	KxR
10 B-K3	Kt-K2	30 R-Q3	Q-K4
11 QR-B1	Kt(K2)-B1	31 K-B1	P-KR4
12 B-Q3	B-K2	32 QxRP	Kt-B4
13 O-O	O-O	33 Q-Q7	P-KKt3
14 Kt-QKt5	BxKt	34 R-QKt3	Q-B5
15 BxB	KtxB	35 P-KKt3	Q-B8ch
16 P-Q6ch	R-B2	36 K-Kt2	Kt-K6ch
17 PxP	Q-Q2	37 K-R3	Q-B8ch
18 KR-Q1	Kt(B)-Q3	38 K-R4	Kt-B4ch
19 P-QR4	Kt-Q5	39 K-Kt5	Q-B8ch
20 BxKt	KPxP	40 K-B6	Resigns

Round IX - August 20

White	Black	Opening	Moves	Leaders
Dr. A. Alekhine ... 1	Dr. M. Euwe 0	French Defense	81	Botwinnik .61½
S. Flohr 1	Dr. M. Vidmar 0	Queen's Gambit Declined ...	58	Euwe 6
Dr. E. Lasker ½	M. Botwinnik ½	King's Indian Defense	44	Capablanca .51½
J. R. Capablanca ... 1	S. Reshevsky 0	Queen's Gambit Accepted ...	57	Fine 5½
E. D. Bogolubow ... 1	C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	Queen's Indian Defense	24	Flohr 5
T. H. Tylor ½	Sir G. A. Thomas ... ½	Hungarian Defense	29	Reshevsky .. 5
Dr. S. Tartakower .. 1	W. Winter 0	From Gambit	30	Alekhine ..4½

R. Fine, a bye.

Alekhine-Euwe: If only this game had counted in the recent match! Alekhine got the better of the opening and held the upper hand throughout. *Flohr-Vidmar:* Vidmar overlooked a little combination. *Lasker-Botwinnik:* Lasker said that if he had been younger, he would have played on to win. *Capablanca-Reshevsky:* Full revenge for Margate, 1935.

Of course, Sammy got into time trouble. *Bogolubow-Alexander:* Bogolubow remarked that his opponent found the best moves—to lose! *Tylor-Thomas:* An old-fashioned opening, steady on both sides. *Tartakower-Winter:* Another old-fashioned opening. Winter thought that Tartakower's sacrifice of the exchange was a blunder. He was mistaken.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 Q-R6	B-K1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-QKt4	P-Kt4
3 P-K5	P-QB4	21 Kt-B5	BxKt
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 PxP	KtxQBP
5 B-Q3	PxP	23 Q-K2	Kt-K5
6 O-O	P-B3	24 Q-K3	B-Kt3
7 B-QKt5	B-Q2	25 Kt-K5	P-B4
8 BxKt	PxB	26 KtxB	PxKt
9 QxP	PxP	27 P-KB3	KtxB
10 QxKP	Kt-B3	28 RPxKt	K-B2
11 B-B4	B-B4	29 P-R4	R-QR1
12 Kt-B3	O-O	30 K-B2	R-Kt7
13 B-Kt3	Q-K2	31 R-K2	P-B5
14 P-QR3	P-QR4	32 R-KR1	K-Kt1
15 KR-K1	R-R2	33 Q-K5	Q-QR2ch
16 Kt-QR4	R-Kt2	34 K-B1	R-Kt8ch
17 Q-B3	B-R2	35 R-K1	RxRch
18 QxRP	Kt-K5	36 KxR	Q-KKt2

37 QxKPch	K-B1	60 Q-Q2	Q-R8
38 QxQP	Q-B6ch	61 K-K2	K-R3
39 K-B2	R-K1	62 P-B4	PxP
40 P-Kt4	Q-K6ch	63 PxP	Q-R5
41 K-Kt3	Q-B5ch	64 K-B2	K-R2
42 K-R3	R-K2	65 P-Kt5	Q-R6
43 Q-QB5	Q-B3	66 Q-Q7ch	K-R1
44 P-Kt3	Q-R1ch	67 Q-B8ch	K-R2
45 K-Kt2	Q-B6	68 Q-B7ch	K-R1
46 R-R7	QxQBPch	69 K-K2	Q-R7ch
47 K-R3	Q-K7	70 K-K3	Q-Kt6ch
48 RxR	QxR	71 K-Q4	Q-Kt5ch
49 QxBP	Q-K8	72 K-Q5	Q-Kt4ch
50 Q-B5ch	K-B2	73 K-Q4	Q-R3
51 K-Kt2	Q-QR8	74 Q-Kt6	Q-B1
52 Q-QB2	K-B3	75 Q-Q6	Q-B7
53 Q-Kt3	K-K4	76 P-R6	Q-Q7ch
54 K-B2	K-B3	77 K-K5	Q-B6ch
55 Q-Kt6ch	K-Kt2	78 K-K6	Q-B1ch
56 Q-Kt4	Q-R8	79 K-K7	K-R2
57 Q-K1	Q-R7ch	80 Q-Q7	Q-B6
58 K-K3	K-R2	81 K-K6ch	Resigns
59 P-R5	Q-R7		



The world champion encounters his predecessor at Nottingham. P. H. Litwinsky (*seated*), special correspondent for THE CHESS REVIEW, is an interested spectator.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

J. R. Capablanca
White

S. Reshevsky
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 QKt-Q2	Q-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
3 P-B4	PxP	15 B-K3	R-B1
4 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	16 Q-Q2	Kt-K5
5 QxBP	P-K3	17 Q-Q3	Kt(Q2)-B4
6 P-KKt3	P-QR3	18 KtxKt	KtxKt
7 B-Kt2	P-QKt4	19 Q-Q1	B-R1
8 Q-B6	R-R2	20 R-B1	QR-B2
9 B-B4	B-Kt2	21 P-Kt3	Kt-Q2
10 Q-B1	P-B4	22 RxR	RxR
11 PxP	BxP	23 BxB	KtxB
12 O-O	O-O	24 Q-Q4	Kt-Q4

25 R-Q1	P-B3	44 PxPch	KxP
26 Kt-K1	B-Kt2	45 K-Q4	K-R5
27 BxKt	PxB	46 KtxP	K-Kt6
28 P-K3	Q-K5	47 P-B4	P-Kt5
29 P-KR4	P-QR4	48 P-B5	B-B1
30 P-B3	QxQ	49 K-K5	B-Q2
31 RxQ	R-B8	50 P-K4	B-K1
32 K-B2	R-R8	51 K-Q4	K-B6
33 R-Q2	P-R5	52 P-K5	P-Kt6
34 Kt-Q3	R-QKt8	53 Kt-K3	K-B5
35 R-Kt2	RxRch	54 P-K6	P-Kt7
36 KtxR	B-B3	55 KtxPch	KxP
37 Kt-Q3	P-Kt4	56 K-Q5	K-Kt5
38 RPxP	BPxP	57 Kt-K3ch	K-B5
39 Kt-Kt4	PxP	The game was adjourned here. Black resigned without resuming play.	
40 PxP	B-Kt2		
41 P-Kt4	K-Kt2		
42 K-K2	K-Kt3		
43 K-Q3	P-R4		

Round X - August 21

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
W. Winter 0	Dr. A. Alekhine 1	French Defense 40	Botwinnik . 61½	
Dr. M. Euwe 1½	S. Flohr 1½	Queen's Gambit Declined . . 19	Capablanca . 61½	
C. H. O'D. Alexander 1	Dr. S. Tartakower . . 0	Dutch Defense 42	Euwe 61½	
S. Reshevsky 1	T. H. Tylor 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . 40	Fine 61½	
R. Fine 1	E. D. Bogolubow . . . 0	Dutch Defense 36	Reshevsky . . 6	
Sir G. A. Thomas . . 0	Dr. E. Lasker 1	Queen's Gambit Declined . . 56	Alekhine . . 51½	
Dr. M. Vidmar 0	J. R. Capablanca 1	Queen's Gambit Declined . . 30	Flohr 51½	

M. Botwinnik, a bye.

Winter-Alekhine: Alekhine showed that he can win with the French as well as against it. *Euwe-Flohr:* In the Zurich 1934 tournament book Alekhine remarks of the Euwe-Flohr game there, "A typical Euwe-Flohr game with all pieces off." His remarks are applicable here as well. *Alexander-Tartakower:* Alexander's first win and a good one. *Reshevsky-Tylor:* A convincing Reshevsky win with much strategic maneuvering. *Fine-Bogolubow:* Even Bogolubow had to laugh at the final position. "Anyway," he said in his inimitable German, "I made him get into time trouble." *Thomas-Lasker:* One of the few queen and pawn endings that Dr. Lasker has played since the match with Schlechter in 1910. *Vidmar-Capablanca:* This game was postponed by consent of all the players and re-scheduled for August 26 due to Dr. Vidmar being seized with a bad attack of stomach cramp just before the game. We wonder whether it might have been "Capablanca fright!"

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
Dr. M. Vidmar White		J. R. Capablanca Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 K-Kt1	P-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Q-B2	P-R5
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q1
4 B-Kt5	P-KR3	20 Kt(B3)-K4	P-R6
5 BxKt	QxB	21 P-Kt3	B-R4
6 Kt-B3	P-B3	22 K-R1	Q-R5
7 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q2	23 Kt-R5	BxR
8 P-K3	B-Q3	24 RxB	Q-Q1
9 B-K2	Q-K2	25 P-KKt4	P-Kt3
10 Kt-Q2	O-O	26 Q-Q2	K-R2
11 O-O-O	Kt-B3	27 Kt-B4	P-B4
12 B-B3	P-QKt4	28 Kt-Q6	KtxKt
13 P-B5	B-B2	29 QxKt	PxP
14 P-K4	PxP	30 QxKtP	Q-R4
15 Kt(Q2)xP	Kt-Q4	Resigns	
16 KR-K1	B-Q2		

Round XI - August 22

White		Black	Opening	Moves	Leaders
Dr. A. Alekhine	1	C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	Queen's Indian Defense	27	Botwinnik .71/2
M. Botwinnik	1	Sir G. A. Thomas . . . 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 69		Capablanca .7
S. Flohr	1	W. Winter 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 33		Euwe7
T. H. Tylor	1/2	Dr. M. Vidmar . . . 1/2	Four Knights Game 67		Fine7
J. R. Capablanca . . . 1/2		Dr. M. Euwe 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 22		Reshevsky .7
Dr. E. Lasker	0	S. Reshevsky 1	Queen's Gambit Accepted . . . 23		Alekhine . .61/2
Dr. S. Tartakower . . 1/2		R. Fine 1/2	Queen's Pawn Opening 37		Flohr61/2

E. D. Bogolubow, a bye.

Alekhine-Alexander: Before the game started one of the spectators remarked that an Alexander was sure to win. He was right. Unfortunately for England, however, it was not the English Alexander. Alekhine showed a glimpse of his real form and brought off a brilliant little game. (This will appear in the November CHESS REVIEW annotated by Dr. Max Euwe.—The Ed.). *Botwinnik-Thomas:* Botwinnik got an overwhelming positional advantage, and Sir George had to give up a piece on the 22nd move. He fought hard thereafter to hold the game, but Botwinnik gave him no chance. *Flohr-Winter:* Both got into time trouble, but only Flohr got out. *Tylor-Vidmar:* A rather dull game. Vidmar worked overtime trying to find a win. If there actually was one, it was microscopic. *Capablanca-Euwe:* An exciting little game which belies the supposed placidity of its 22 moves. *Lasker-Reshevsky:* Lasker blundered away the game. *Tartakower-Fine:* Tartakower had a slight edge but it was not enough to win.

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
J. R. Capablanca White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 RxQ	B-B7
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	13 R-Q4	B-B2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	14 KKt-B3	Kt-QB3
4 Kt-B3	PxP	15 R-Q2	B-KKt3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	16 P-QKt4	P-QR4
6 P-K3	P-K3	17 P-Kt5	Kt-K4
7 BxP	B-QKt5	18 KtxKt	BxKt
8 O-O	O-O	19 B-Kt2	Kt-K5
9 Kt-K5	P-B4	20 R-K2	BxB
10 Kt-R2	B-R4	21 RxB	KtxP(B4)
11 PxP	QxQ	22 Kt-B1	Draw

Round XII - August 24

White		Black	Opening	Moves	Leaders
W. Winter	0	J. R. Capablanca 1	Queen's Indian Defense 38		Botwinnik .8
Dr. M. Vidmar 1/2		Dr. E. Lasker 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 33		Capablanca .8
Dr. M. Euwe	1	T. H. Tylor 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 25		Euwe8
S. Reshevsky 1/2		M. Botwinnik 1/2	Dutch Defense 41		Fine71/2
E. D. Bogolubow . . 1/2		Dr. S. Tartakower . . 1/2	Dutch Defense 46		Reshevsky .71/2
R. Fine 1/2		Dr. A. Alekhine . . . 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 66		Alekhine . .7
C. H. O'D. Alexander 1		S. Flohr 0	Sicilian Defense 62		Flohr61/2

Sir G. A. Thomas, a bye.



NOTTINGHAM INTERNATIONAL MASTERS' TOURNAMENT

STANDING (left to right): R. Fine, S. Tartakower, M. Vidmar, E. D. Bogolubow, T. H. Tylor, C. H. O'D. Alexander, S. Flohr, S. Reshevsky, M. Botwinnik, A. J. Mackenzie (*Tourn. Dir.*)
 SEATED (left to right): Sir G. A. Thomas, Dr. E. Lasker, J. R. Capablanca, J. N. Derbyshire (*Patron*), Mrs. Derbyshire, M. Euwe, A. Alekhine, W. Winter.

Winter-Capablanca: Capa gave up the exchange and allowed an attack that made the spectators think he would be mated. Winter resigned, however, seeing that the continuation of his attack would be refuted by a pretty Queen sacrifice. The whole game was played in Capa's best style. *Vidmar-Lasker:* Interesting. Both masters showed considerable ingenuity. *Euwe-Tylor:* Hardly a full afternoon's work for the world champion. *Reshevsky-Botwinnik:* The inevitable time trouble kept Sammy from trying harder to find a win. A very interesting game.

Bogolubow-Tartakower: Two old opponents in an old-fashioned tussle. Bogolubow found shortly after adjournment that his pawn plus meant nothing. *Fine-Alekhine:* Reuben played very creditably and neutralized all of Alekhine's winning chances, having a few of his own which, however, did not materialize. *Alexander-Flohr:* A surprising upset. Alexander had the worst of it and went in for an attack to which Flohr nervously succumbed. A good win by the young British master.

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

DUTCH DEFENSE

S. Reshevsky

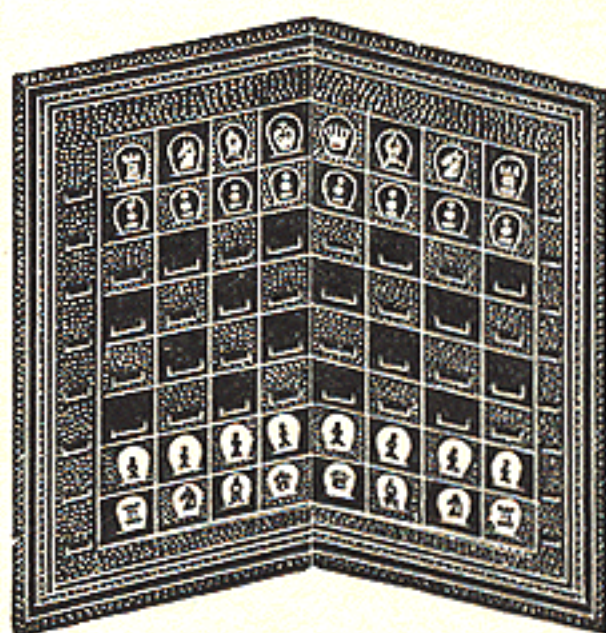
M. Botwinnik

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	22 QxB	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	23 Kt-Kt3	R-QB1
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	24 P-KKt4	P-KKt3
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	25 Q-Q4	Q-K2
5 O-O	O-O	26 QR-B1	B-K1
6 P-B4	P-Q4	27 R-KB4	R-Q1
7 Kt-B3	P-B3	28 QR-KB1	Q-Q2
8 R-Kt1	Q-K1	29 PxP	PxP
9 P-B5	Q-R4	30 B-R3	QxP
10 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	31 RxBP	QxQ
11 Q-B2	Kt-Q2	32 KtxQ	R-Kt2ch
12 P-Kt5	B-B3	33 K-R1	B-Q2
13 B-B4	Q-K1	34 R-R5	BxB
14 B-B7	R-B2	35 RxB	R-Kt4
15 B-R5	P-K4	36 Kt-KB5	R-Q2
16 P-K3	KtxKt	37 R-KR4	R-QB2
17 BxKt	P-K5	38 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
18 Kt-Q2	Kt-B1	39 Kt-B5ch	K-Kt1
19 P-KB3	BPxP	40 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
20 PxP	QPxP	41 Kt-B5ch	Drawn
21 P-Q5	BxB		

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THE CHESS REVIEW
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Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Fine

White

Dr. A. Alekhine

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 PxQ	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 B-K4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	17 R-Q3	B-K1
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	18 KR-Q1	RxR
5 B-Kt5	P-KR3	19 RxR	K-B1
6 BxKt	BxB	20 K-B2	P-KR4
7 P-K4	PxKP	21 BxKt	PxB
8 KtxP	Kt-B3	22 Kt-Kt5	K-K2
9 KtxBch	QxKt	23 P-QKt3	P-B4
10 Q-Q2	O-O	24 P-KR4	B-B3
11 Q-K3	R-Q1	25 P-B3	P-B5
12 O-O-O	Kt-K2	26 K-B3	R-K1
13 B-Q3	Kt-B4	27 R-Q6	K-B1
14 Q-K5	QxQ	28 P-K6	P-B3

29 Kt-R3	K-K2	49 R-Q8	B-K7
30 R-Q2	KxP	50 R-Kt8ch	K-B6
31 KtxPch	K-B2	51 R-KB8	K-K6
32 KtxRP	R-KR1	52 Kt-K1	K-K5
33 Kt-B4	RxP	53 Kt-Kt2	B-R4
34 Kt-Q5	R-R4	54 R-Q8	K-B6
35 P-R4	R-K4	55 Kt-R4ch	K-Kt5
36 Kt-B4	P-KKt4	56 R-Q4ch	K-Kt4
37 Kt-Q3	R-K6	57 Kt-Kt2	B-B6
38 R-R2	P-Kt5!	58 Kt-B4	B-K5
39 K-Q2	R-K2	59 Kt-Q5	R-K4
40 PxP	BxP	60 R-Q1	B-B6
41 KtxP	B-B6	61 R-Kt1ch	B-Kt5
42 K-B3	BxP	62 K-Q4	R-K5ch
43 R-KB2	P-B4	63 K-Q3	R-K3
44 P-R5	K-B3	64 Kt-K3	R-Q3ch
45 P-Kt4	K-Kt4	65 K-B3	R-Q1
46 Kt-Q3	K-R5	66 P-Kt5	R-K1
47 R-B4	K-Kt6		
48 R-Q4	B-B6		Drawn

Round XIII - August 25

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
Dr. A. Alekhine 1	E. D. Bogolubow . . . 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 47	Botwinnik .9	
S. Flohr 1/2	R. Fine 1/2	English Opening 19	Capablanca .9	
M. Botwinnik 1	Dr. M. Vidmar 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 24	Reshevsky .8 1/2	
Dr. E. Lasker 1	Dr. M. Euwe 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 33	Alekhine .8	
J. R. Capablanca 1	C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	English Opening 44	Euwe 8	
Sir G. A. Thomas . . 0	S. Reshevsky 1	Ruy Lopez 43	Fine 8	
T. H. Tylor 1/2	W. Winter 1/2	Sicilian Defense 31	Flohr 7	

Dr. S. Tartakower, a bye.

Alekhine-Bogolubow: Alekhine was a pawn down and Bogolubow was in time trouble. Alekhine hence initiated an attack that upset his opponent precisely as he had calculated that it would. *Flohr-Fine:* Flohr was depressed after his loss to Alexander and Fine did not feel like forcing the play. Result: draw. *Botwinnik-Vidmar:* A pretty little combination by Botwinnik, who throughout the tournament played enterprising chess. *Lasker-Euwe:* An incomprehensible blunder lost a piece, the game, and a valuable point for Dr. Euwe. *Capablanca-Alexander:* An erratic game. Capa missed an earlier win; then, shortly after adjournment, Alexander lost his queen on an oversight. *Thomas-Reshevsky:* Thomas made a slip in the opening and never recovered from the bad effects. *Tylor-Winter:* Vigorous play. Tylor made a creditable record with the white pieces, using the King's side openings.

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Botwinnik

White

Dr. M. Vidmar

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K3	13 Kt-K5	B-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14 QR-Q1	Kt-QKt5
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Q-KR3	B-Q4
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	16 KtxB	Kt-(Kt)xKt
5 B-Kt5	O-O	17 P-B4	QR-B1
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	18 P-B5	PxP
7 B-Q3	P-B4	19 RxP	Q-Q3
8 O-O	BPxP	20 KtxBP!	RxKt
9 KPxP	PxP	21 BxKt(B)	BxB
10 BxBP	Kt-Kt3	22 RxKt	Q-QB3
11 B-Kt3	B-Q2	23 R-Q6	Q-K1
12 Q-Q3	QKt-Q4	24 R-Q7	Resigns

Round XIV - August 27

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
Dr. S. Tartakower .. 0	Dr. A. Alekhine 1	Queen's Pawn Opening 36	Botwinnik .91½	
Dr. M. Vidmar ½	Sir G. A. Thomas .. ½	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 66	Capablanca .91½	
Dr. M. Euwe ½	M. Botwinnik ½	Nimzowitsch Defense 56	Alekhine .. 9	
E. D. Bogolubow .. 0	S. Flohr 1	French Defense 46	Euwe 8½	
W. Winter 0	Dr. E. Lasker 1	Queen's Pawn Opening 48	Fine 8½	
R. Fine ½	J. R. Capablanca ... ½	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 20	Reshevsky .8½	
C. H. O'D. Alexander ½	T. H. Tylor ½	Caro-Kann Defense 24	Flohr 8	

S. Reshevsky, a bye.

Tartakower-Alekhine: Alekhine won with a neat combination. *Vidmar-Thomas:* There were three or four ways for Vidmar to win this ending. He overlooked them all in favor of the drawing line. *Euwe-Botwinnik:* A magnificent game that does credit to

the two eminent players. An ending of great difficulty was admirably contested. With such draws no one can find fault. *Bogolubow-Flohr:* Bogolubow was hypnotized by the Lasker-Euwe game and made a similar blunder, losing the exchange and the game.

Winter-Lasker: Lasker can still win an ending with an extra pawn. *Fine-Capablanca:* Capa offered a draw on the 6th move and Reuben accepted on the 20th. *Alexander-Tylor:* The first Caro-Kann of the congress. Sometimes Caro can and sometimes Caro can't.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe White		M. Botwinnik Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	23 R-Q1	RxRch
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	24 BxR	Q-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 B-K2	K-B2
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	26 P-KB3	B-R5
5 PxP	QxP	27 B-Q3	P-KR3
6 P-K3	P-B4	28 P-KKt3	B-B3
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	29 K-B2	P-K4
8 PxB	QKt-Q2	30 B-K2	Kt-Q2
9 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	31 Q-Q3	QxQ
10 P-B4	Q-Q3	32 BxQ	P-K5!
11 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	33 BxP	BxB
12 B-K2	R-QB1	34 PxP	Kt-Kt1
13 O-O	B-K5	35 K-B3	Kt-B3
14 Q-B3	O-O	36 B-B3	P-KKt3
15 QR-Q1	KR-Q1	37 K-B4	P-R3
16 P-Q5	Q-B1	38 P-QR4	K-K3
17 PxP	PxP	39 P-R4	Kt-Kt5
18 Kt-K5	Q-K2	40 K-B3	Kt-Q6
19 KtxKt	KtxKt	41 B-Kt7	Kt-K4ch
20 R-Q2	B-B3	42 K-K2	KtxP
21 B-Kt4	Kt-B3	43 BxP	Kt-Kt7
22 RxRch	RxR	44 B-Kt7	KtxP

45 P-Kt4	P-QKt4	52 P-R6	Kt-B1
46 P-R5	PxP	53 K-Q3	K-Q4
47 PxP	K-B2	54 P-K4ch	K-B3
48 B-R1	Kt-Kt3	55 K-B4	P-R4
49 K-B3	P-Kt5	56 P-K6	K-Q3
50 P-K5	Kt-Q2		Drawn
51 K-K4	K-K3		

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. S. Tartakower White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-B3	P-KB4
2 P-KKt3	P-B4	20 Q-Kt2	Q-R4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	21 R-K1	B-B4
4 B-Kt2	PxP	22 Kt-Q1	P-Kt4
5 O-O	B-Kt5	23 B-K5	QR-Q1
6 KtxP	P-K4	24 B-B3	RxKt
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	25 R(R1)xR	BxPch
8 P-KR3	B-KB4	26 K-B1	BxR
9 P-B4	P-Q5	27 RxB	P-B5
10 Q-Kt3	Q-B2	28 PxP	RxPch
11 P-K3	B-K2	29 K-Kt1	Kt-R7
12 PxP	PxP	30 R-K3	R-B8ch
13 B-B4	Q-B1	31 QxR	KtxQ
14 R-Q1	O-O	32 KxKt	Q-B2ch
15 KtxP	BxRP	33 K-Kt2	QxP
16 KtxKt	PxKt	34 R-K7	Q-Q4ch
17 BxB	QxB	35 K-R3	P-KR4
18 Q-KB3	Kt-Kt5		Resigns

Round XV - August 28

White		Black		Opening	Moves	Leaders
M. Botwinnik	.....1/2	W. Winter	.....1/2	Reti Opening	.....38	Botwinnik .10
S. Reshevsky	.....1	Dr. M. Vidmar	....0	Queen's Gambit Declined	...26	Capablanca 10
Dr. E. Lasker	.....1	C. H. O'D. Alexander	0	English Opening	.....34	Euwe 9 1/2
J. R. Capablanca	....1/2	E. D. Bogolubow	...1/2	English Opening	.....46	Fine 9 1/2
Sir G. A. Thomas	..0	Dr. M. Euwe	.....1	Alekhine's Defense	.....38	Reshevsky . 9 1/2
S. Flohr	.....1/2	Dr. S. Tartakower	..1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined	...57	Alekhine . 9
T. H. Tylor	.....0	R. Fine	.....1	Sicilian Defense	.....71	Flohr 8 1/2

Dr. A. Alekhine, a bye.

Botwinnik-Winter: Winter had a better game, but his pride in being able to hold Botwinnik got the better of him and he consented to a draw. This was the only game of the tournament in which Botwinnik really stood badly. *Reshevsky-Vidmar:* An error in the opening paved the way for a clever combination and earned Sammy a high prize. *Lasker-Alexander:* Alexander, in a perfectly stable position, blundered and lost the exchange. *Capablanca-Bogolubow:* Upon this game depended the first prize. Capa had a win, but he allowed Bogolubow to bring off a counter-combination that equalized and secured for Botwinnik no worse than a tie for first prize. *Thomas-Euwe:* Sir George missed the win of a piece on his 23rd move. An unfortunate slip near adjournment time cost him a rook. *Flohr-Tartakower:* Flohr had an easily won game but overlooked a sudden mating threat and was forced to take a perpetual. *Tylor-Fine:* For long hours this looked like a draw and no prize for Reuben, who was groaning from time to time in sorrowful recognition of the state of affairs. Then Tylor miscalculated the ending, lost still another chance to draw, and ultimately gave Reuben the point he needed to tie for third prize. This was the last game of the tournament.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

RETI OPENING

M. Botwinnik White		W. Winter Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 QxB	Q-Kt3
2 P-B4	P-B3	21 R-QB2	K-B2
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	22 Kt-B1	QR-QB1
4 P-K3	P-KKt3	23 R(B1)-B2	R-QB5
5 P-Q4	B-Kt2	24 Q-K1	R(K1)-QB1
6 Q-Kt3	O-O	25 B-Q1	RxR
7 B-Q2	P-QKt3	26 BxR	P-QR4
8 PxP	PxP	27 Kt-Q3	B-R3
9 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	28 P-QKt4	PxP
10 B-QKt5	P-QR3	29 KtxP	Q-R4
11 B-K2	QKt-Q2	30 B-QKt3	Kt-B3
12 KtxKt	KtxKt	31 R-KB1	Kt-K5
13 P-KB4	P-K3	32 KtxB	QxKt
14 O-O	P-KB4	33 Q-Kt4	R-B6
15 B-KB3	QR-Kt1	34 R-K1	Q-B3
16 QR-B1	P-QKt4	35 P-KR3	R-B8
17 Kt-K2	KR-K1	36 K-R2	Q-B6
18 Q-QR3	B-KB1	37 QxQ	RxQ
19 B-QKt4	BxB	38 R-K2	Drawn

Nottingham Masters' Tournament

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1 M. Botwinnik (Russia).....	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	6	0	8	10
2 J. R. Capablanca (Cuba).....	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	7	1	6	10
3 Dr. M. Euwe (Holland).....	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1	0	0	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	7	2	5	9 1/2
4 R. Fine (U. S. A.).....	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	5	0	9	9 1/2
5 S. Reshevsky (U. S. A.).....	1/2	0	0	1/2	.	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	7	2	5	9 1/2
6 Dr. A. Alekhine (France).....	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	.	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	6	2	6	9
7 Dr. E. Lasker (England).....	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	1/2	.	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	5	8 1/2
8 S. Flohr (Czechoslovakia).....	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	.	1	1/2	1	0	0	1	1	6	3	5	8 1/2
9 Dr. M. Vidmar (Jugoslavia).....	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	.	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	3	5	6	6
10 Dr. S. Tartakower (Poland).....	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	5 1/2
11 E. D. Bogolubow (Germany).....	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	.	1	1	1	1	4	7	3	5 1/2
12 T. H. Tylor (England).....	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	1	0	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	2	7	5	4 1/2
13 C. H. O'D. Alexander (England).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	2	9	3	3 1/2
14 Sir G. A. Thomas (England).....	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	0	8	6	3
15 W. Winter (England).....	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	0	9	5	2 1/2

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

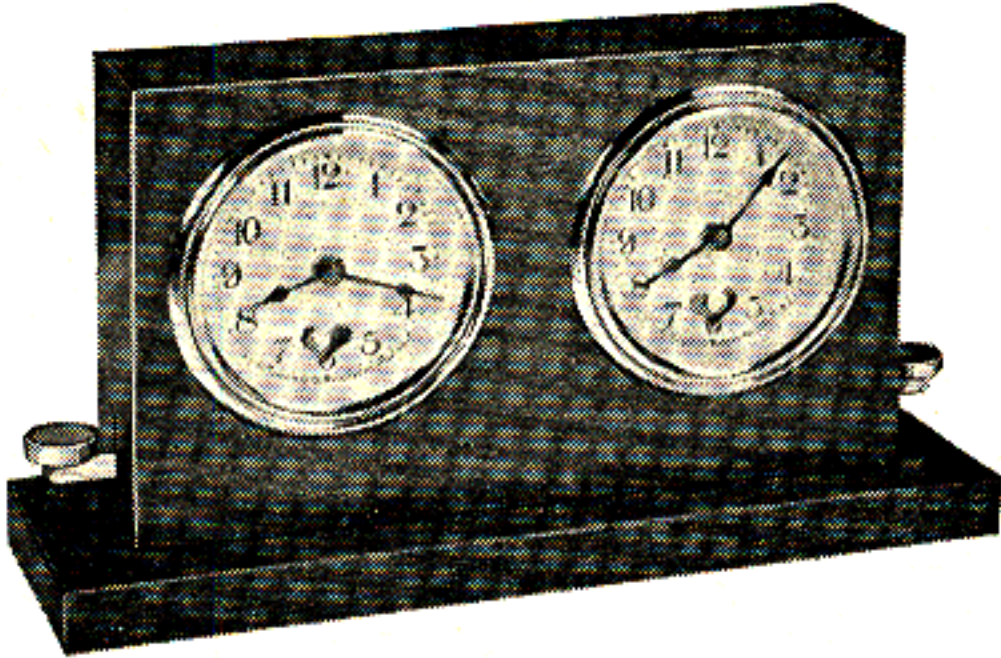
J. R. Capablanca White	E. D. Bogolubow Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
5 P-Q3	P-Q3
6 B-Q2	P-B4
7 R-Kt1	Kt-B3
8 P-QKt4	O-O
9 P-Kt5	Kt-K2
10 Q-B2	P-KR3
11 P-K3	P-R3
12 P-QR4	P-QB4
13 PxP	RxP
14 KKt-K2	Kt-B3
15 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
16 BxKtch	K-R2
17 P-KR4	Q-K1
18 K-B1	Kt-K2
19 P-QR5	KtxB
20 PxKt	Q-B2
21 Q-B4	P-B5
22 KtPxP	B-Kt5
23 R-KKt1	B-B6
24 P-K4	PxP
	25 KtxP
	26 Kt-K6
	27 KtxRch
	28 Q-Kt5
	29 QxKtP
	30 K-Kt2
	31 P-B3
	32 K-R3
	33 QxQch
	34 KR-KB1
	35 K-Kt2
	36 P-R6
	37 K-R3
	38 R-Kt6
	39 K-Kt2
	40 K-R3
	41 B-B4
	42 BxB
	43 BxP
	44 K-R2
	45 PxP
	46 BxP
	Drawn

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky White	Dr. M. Vidmar Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 B-Q3	PxP
6 BxBP	P-B4
7 O-O	P-QR3
8 Kt-B3	P-QKt4
9 B-Kt3	B-Kt2
10 Q-K2	Kt-B3
11 R-Q1	Q-Kt3
12 P-Q5	PxP?
13 P-K4!	PxP
	14 KtxP
	15 QxKtch
	16 B-Q5
	17 B-KKt5
	18 RxR
	19 R-Q7
	20 R-QB1
	21 Q-K3
	22 R-K7
	23 QxB
	24 B-KB4
	25 R-Kt7
	26 R-Q1
	KtxKt
	B-K2
	QR-Q1
	RxB
	O-O
	B-Q1
	B-B2
	Kt-Kt1
	BxKt
	P-KR3
	B-Q3
	Q-Q1
	Resigns

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By I. KASHDAN

U. S. Championship Tournament
New York, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan A. Kupchik

White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 B-Kt5	B-K2

The Orthodox Defense. On the looks of things, Black gets a more backward game than in the Cambridge Springs or Slav Defenses, and the text is about the least aggressive of Black's choices. But he has a sound formation, with no real weaknesses, and White has never demonstrated a lasting advantage if properly continued.

6 P-K3	O-O
7 R-B1	P-B3
8 B-Q3	.....

Black waits for this move in order to play ... Pxp with gain of time. White can delay it for a time by 8 Q-B2, R-K1; 9 P-QR3, P-QR3; 10 B-Q3, but the net result is about the same.

8	Pxp
---------	-----

This temporarily yields the center, but Black relies on the later ... P-K4 or ... P-QB4 as an equalizing measure.

9 BxBP	Kt-Q4
--------	-------

Black rightly tries to exchange a piece or two, in order to free his game.

10 BxB	QxB
11 O-O	R-Q1

More consistent is 11 ... KtxKt; 12 RxKt, P-K4. If then 13 Pxp, KtxP; 14 KtxKt, QxKt; 15 P-B4, Q-K5, with an even game. Less good is 15 ... Q-K2; 16 P-B5! or 15 ... Q-B3; 16 P-K4, etc. Interesting is 13 P-K4, Pxp; 14 QxP, R-K1; 15 P-K5, and now KtxP? will not do because of 16 KtxKt, QxKt; 17 R-K3! winning. But 15 ... Kt-B1 followed by ... B-K3 is sufficient.

12 Kt-K4
----------	-------

Now matters will be more difficult for Black, as either ... P-K4 or ... P-QB4 is answered by BxKt, isolating the QP.

12	KKt-B3
----------	--------

The exchange now involves some loss of time, but it is still Black's best plan.

13 Q-B2
---------	-------

If 13 Kt-Kt3, or Kt-B3, ... P-B4 is effective. The text involves several Queen moves, but accomplishes the object of delaying Black's break in the center.

13	KtxKt
14 QxKt	Kt-B3

If here 14 ... P-QB4; 15 KR-Q1, Pxp; 16 QxQP, with a marked advantage in development. Or 15 ... Kt-B3; 16 Q-K5, Pxp; 17 KtxP, and White has all the better of it.

15 Q-B2	P-QKt3
---------	--------

Eventually necessary, but it creates weaknesses on the Queen side, of which White can make good use.

16 Q-K2
---------	-------

In order to answer ... B-Kt2 with 17 B-R6, and play against the weakened BP, which will be hard to advance at this stage.

16	Kt-Q2
----------	-------

To be able to retake with the Knight after ... P-QB4; Pxp. The move is sufficient evidence that Black did not gain time by driving the Queen.

17 KR-Q1	B-Kt2
18 B-R6	BxB
19 QxB	P-QB4

At last! But White still has the superior game, because of his greater pressure on the Queen's wing.

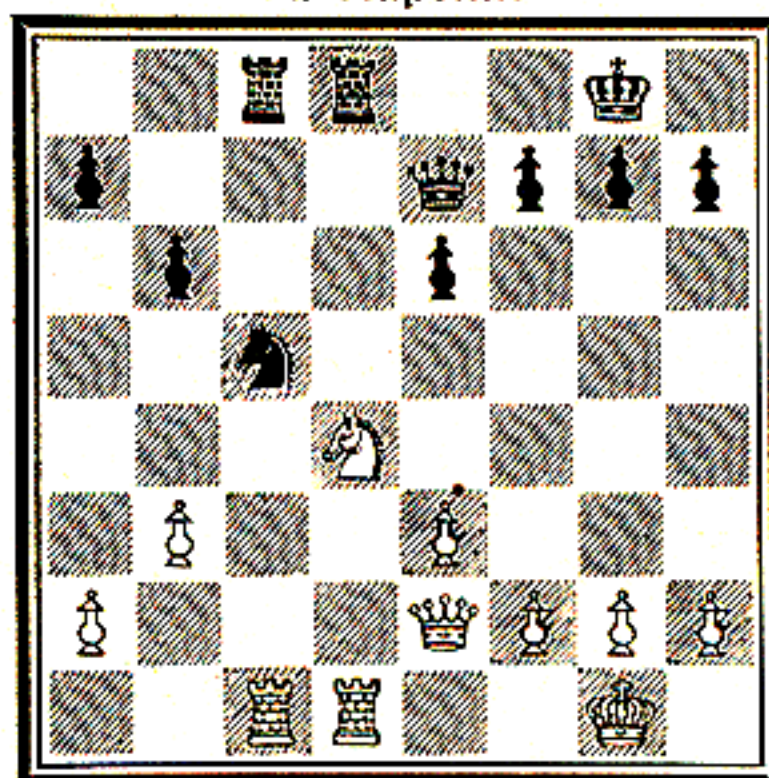
20 P-QKt3
-----------	-------

A useful tempo. White wants his opponent to exchange Pawns, as that will get his Knight to a better post. The text prevents ... P-K4, which would be followed by 21 PxKP, KtxP; 22 KtxKt, QxKt; 23 QxRP! and White's QKtP is not en prise.

20	Pxp
21 KtxP	Kt-B4
22 Q-K2	QR-B1?

The most natural looking move, but here it is a mistake, which costs at least a Pawn. Best was 22 ... Q-Kt2, when White can establish his Knight very strongly by 23 P-QKt4, Kt-K5; 24 P-Kt5, followed by Kt-B6, with definitely better prospects for the endgame.

A. Kupchik



I. Kashdan

23 P-QKt4	P-K4
-----------	------

The point is that if 23 ... Kt-K5; 24 Kt-B6! RxRch; 25 QxR, Q-Kt2; 26 Kt-K7ch! wins. The text is the only move to save the exchange.

24 Kt-B5	Q-B3
25 RxRch	RxR
26 KtxP	KxKt

If the Kt moves, 27 Kt-R5 and the Black King is too exposed.

27 PxKt	PxP
28 RxP	Q-Q3

The best chance to obtain some counter play but White can easily maintain the position, and keep the extra Pawn.

29 R-B1	Q-Q7
30 Q-Kt4ch	K-B1
31 Q-QB4	.....

Now everything is defended, for if . . . Q-Q8ch? 32 RxQ, RxR; 33 Q-B1, etc.

31	K-Kt2
32 P-KR4	.....

This leads to some difficulty. P-KR3 would have been simpler, and more secure.

32	R-Q3
33 Q-B2	.....

And here 33 R-B2, Q-K8ch; 34 K-R2 would have been more effective than the text, which loses some ground.

33	Q-Kt5
--------------	-------

The exchange of Queens would lead to a fairly easy win in the ending.

34 Q-KB5
----------	-------

Now the strongest method, to force an exchange of Pawns. But not 34 Q-QB5?? R-Q8ch! 35 K-R2, QxP mate!

34	QxP
35 QxKPch	R-B3
36 R-B2	K-Kt3
37 R-Q2	R-K3

Allowing an exchange, which makes things easier. But Black has little to do. If 37 . . .

P-KR3; 38 P-Kt3, Q-QKt5; 39 Q-Q4, to be followed by Q-Kt4ch, etc.

38 R-Q6	RxR
---------	-----

If 38 . . . Q-QB5; 39 P-B4! threatening mate, and also P-B5ch, wins the Rook by force.

39 QxRch	P-B3
40 Q-Q3ch	K-R3
41 Q-Q4	.....

This forces the exchange of Queens, or the gain of a second Pawn, winning quickly in either case.

41	Q-Kt4
--------------	-------

If 41 . . . QxQ; 42 PxQ, K-Kt4; 43 P-B3, K-B4; 44 K-B2 wins. Now White can exchange by Q-KB4, but the capture is at least as strong.

42 QxP	Q-Kt4
43 Q-KB7	Q-K4
44 P-R4	P-B4

This allows a forced exchange of Queens, but Black is hopelessly lost in any case, as there is no chance for perpetual check.

45 Q-B8ch	K-Kt3
46 Q-Kt8ch	K-R3
47 Q-Kt5ch!	Resigns

For after 47 . . . KxQ; 48 P-B4ch, K-B3; 49 PxQch, KxP; 50 K-B2 wins. Or 48 . . . QxP; 49 PxQch, KxP; 50 P-R5, and the Pawn cannot be stopped.

U. S. Championship Tournament New York, 1936

CARO-KANN DEFENSE (Notes by I. Kashdan)

H. Morton	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	.....

Alternatives are 3 P-K5, B-B4; 4 B-Q3, BxB; 5 QxB, P-K3, followed by . . . P-QB4, or 3 Kt-QB3, PxP; 4 KtxP, B-B4, or Kt-B3, with an even game in every case.

3	PxP
4 B-Q3	.....

More enterprising play is 4 P-QB4, leading to complications after Kt-KB3; 5 Kt-QB3, Kt-B3; 6 Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 7 PxP, KKtxP; 8 B-QKt5, Q-R4; 9 Q-Kt3, etc. With the text, White seeks to restrain Black's QB, and plays for simple development.

4	Kt-KB3
5 P-QB3	.....

Delaying Kt-KB3 until Black shuts in his Bishop by . . . P-K3. 5 . . . B-Kt5, is playable anyway, but Black is quite content to develop the Bishop on the Queen side.

5	Kt-B3
6 B-KB4	P-K3
7 Kt-Q2	P-QR3

Preparing for . . . P-QKt4, which is useful either in supporting a Knight at QB5, or to start a Queen side attack by . . . P-Kt5.

8 KKt-B3	P-QKt4
9 Kt-K5	B-Kt2
10 Q-K2	.....

Preventing . . . Kt-QR4 (with the idea of . . . Kt-B5) when 11 BxPch! PxP; 12 QxPch, Kt-Q2; 13 P-QKt4 would win.

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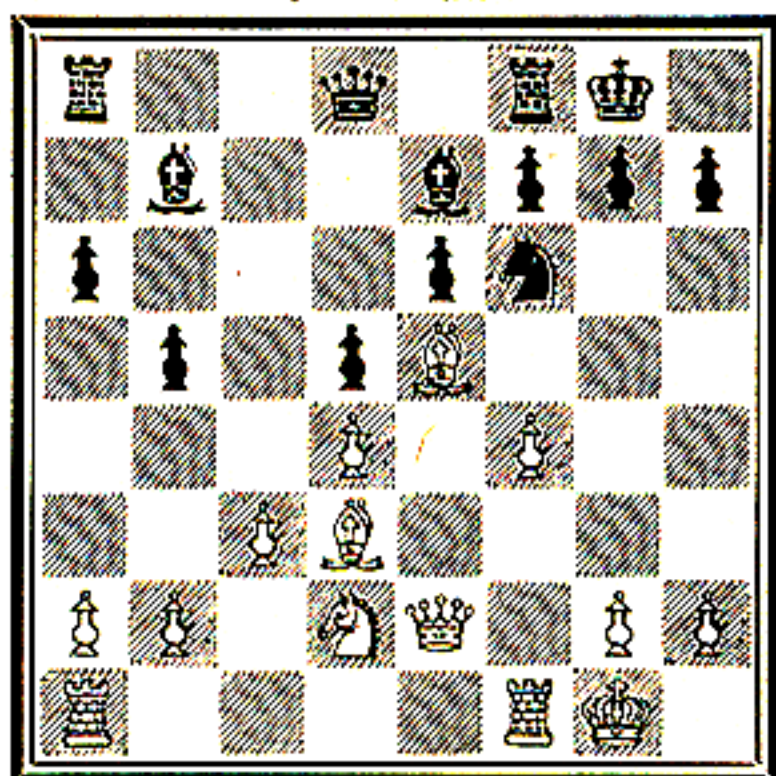
10 KtxKt
11 BxKt

11 PxKt would not be favorable to White, as he cannot do much on the King side, and Black would gain good squares for his pieces.

11 B-K2
12 O-O O-O
13 P-KB4

Planning a direct attack, but it does not turn out well. 13 B-Kt3 should have been played first, or 13 P-QR3 to safeguard the other wing.

1. Kashdan



H. Morton

13 P-Kt3

13 . . . Kt-Q2 is too risky because of 14 BxPch! KxB; 15 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 16 BxP!! KxB; 17 R-B3, B-R5 (this and Black's next move are practically forced) 18 Q-Kt4ch, B-Kt4; 19 PxB, with a powerful attack for the piece. But after the text Black threatens . . . Kt-Q2 and . . . P-B3, which compels the exchange of White's Bishop.

14 BxKt BxB
15 Kt-Kt3

15 P-QR3 was in order, to prevent . . . P-Kt5. Black now has a slight advantage, owing to the two Bishops. The text leads to some exact and very interesting play.

15 P-Kt5!

The proper idea. It opens the lines, and creates targets which can be readily attacked. White's resources had to be carefully examined.

16 Kt-B5

16 PxP, Q-Kt3; 17 P-QR3, BxPch; 18 KtxB, QxKtch, would leave Black with the better endgame, as he can eventually establish two passed Pawns in the center, whereas White's Queen side Pawns are relatively ineffective.

16 B-B1
17 BxRP

Not 17 KtxRP, PxP; 18 PxP, BxKt; 19 BxB, Q-R4, followed by . . . QxBP and the QP falls.

17 BxB

An interesting attempt which just falls short is 17 . . . PxP; 18 PxP, Q-R4; 19 BxB, QxBP; 20, B-Kt7, BxPch; 21 K-R1, R-R2 (if QxKt; 22 QR-B; followed by BxR, with the exchange ahead) 22 Kt-Q7! (but not 22 QR-B1, Q-K6! 23 QxQ, BxQ, remaining a Pawn up) R-Q1; 23

QR-B1, Q-K6; 24 Q-Kt5! or 23 . . . Q-R4; 24 B-B6 retaining a material advantage.

18 KtxB PxP
19 PxP Q-R4
20 Kt-Kt4 KR-B1!

Black could have regained his Pawn at once by . . . BxPch; 21 PxB, QxKt, but then White would have an easy game to defend by 22 KR-Q1, R-Q2, etc. Black's plan must be to win the Pawn without exchanging his Bishop, which will be very useful in the further play. That this plan would prove feasible had to be foreseen when 15 . . . P-Kt5 was played, and is the justification for the entire maneuver from that point.

21 Q-Q2

The best. Not 21 KR-B1, RxB! 22 RxR, BxPch wins. Or 21 Q-Kt2, Q-R6! 22 QxQ, RxQ, which will soon win both Pawns.

21 R-B5
22 P-QR3

A necessary precaution. If 23 KR-B1, BxPch; 24 PxB, QxKt! 25 QxQ, RxQ; 26 R-Q1, QR-R5 wins the Pawn.

22 QR-QB1
23 KR-B1 Q-B2

Threatening . . . BxPch, as well as RxBP.

24 Kt-R2

If 24 Kt-R6, BxPch! 25 QxB (evidently not 25 PxP, RxRch, etc.) Q-Kt2; 26 Q-Q2, QxKt; and the threat of Q-B3 and P-Q5 will win the QBP. Again there is a pretty idea which will not work: 24 . . . Q-R2; 25 Kt-B5 (not 25 Kt-Kt4, RxBP! as in the game), R(B)xKt; 26 PxR, QxPch; 27 Q-B2! B-Q5!? 28 QxB!! (on 28 PxP, RxRch; 29 RxR, QxRch; 30 Q-B1, QxRP is a winning endgame), RxQ; 29 PxR, QxPch; 30 K-R1, QxP; 31 P-QR4! and though Black is two Pawns ahead, there is little to do about the dangerous RP.

24 Q-R2
25 Kt-Kt4

This loses quickly, but a Pawn must fall, and Black's position will remain greatly superior. If 25 Q-Kt2, RxQP! 26 PxR, BxPch; 27 K-R1, BxQ; 28 RxRch, K-Kt2; followed by QxP, and the two Pawns plus are sufficient to decide.

25 RxBP!
26 RxR

26 R-Q1 was better, but after R(B)-B5! the Pawns begin to drop. The text loses at least the exchange.

26 BxPch
27 K-R1 BxR
28 Q-QB2 R-B5
Resigns

As . . . BxKt is threatened, in addition to . . . BxR.

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Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

One of the great desiderata of all chess players is a book on the openings which will be accurate, thorough and up-to-date. The search for such a book is about as likely to be successful as the quest for the Philosopher's Stone; yet the perennial demand for a first-class book on the openings is based on the real needs of practically every player, be he master or tyro.

The only book in the English language which comes even remotely near the ideal is "*Modern Chess Openings*" by Griffith and White. To cavil at the imperfections of such a work is ungrateful; the assembling of so much information at so reasonable a cost is a task for which the chess world *must* be grateful. However, I have found that this work contains lacunæ and errors, which while slight when compared to the total scope of the book, are nevertheless calculated to mar the value of this compendium for all but master players. In this and future articles I shall therefore call attention to such lines of play as unquestionably call for revision or elaboration. My purpose is not to supersede *Modern Chess Openings*, but to enhance its value.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Column 3

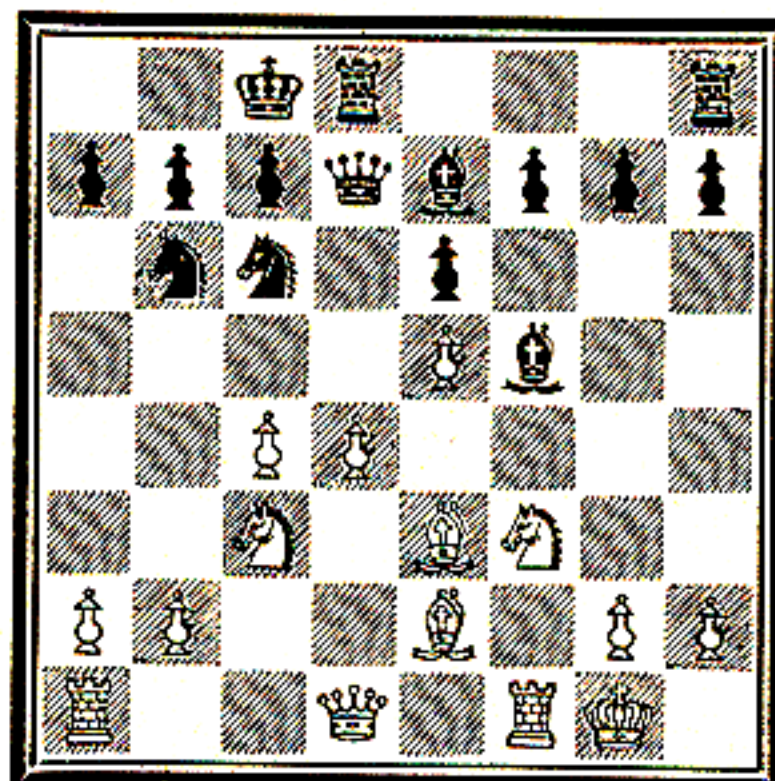
After the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	6 BPxP	Kt-B3
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	7 B-K3	B-B4
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	8 Kt-QB3	P-K3
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	9 B-K2	B-K2
5 P-B4	PxP	10 Kt-B3	....

there is no mention of the plausible continuation 10 . . . Q-Q2; 11 O-O, O-O-O (similar to the line of play in Column 2). It is worth

noting that the previous edition gave this line in Note (b) to Column 1 as a suggestion of Tartakower's.

Black



White

From this point Tartakower continued his analysis (*Die Hypermoderne Schachpartie*, P. 452) with

12 P-Q5!	PxP	RxB wins!	
13 BxKt	RPxB	16 KtxB	PxKt
14 PxP	Kt-Kt5	17 RxP	B-B4ch
15 Kt-Q4!	P-Kt3	18 K-R1	KtxQP

If 15 . . . B-B4; 16

"and White's attack is fully tamed." However, in an important article on this opening (*Wiener Schachzeitung* 1927, P. 18) Grunfeld pointed out that White now wins a piece by 19 P-K6!! (19 . . . PxP; 20 RxKt, PxR? 21 B-Kt4).

Column 5

This consists of the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	8 P-B5	KKt-Q2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	9 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	10 P-QKt4	O-O
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	11 Q-B2	R-K1
5 PxP	KPxP	12 QKt-Q2	B-Kt5
6 B-Q3	B-K2	13 Kt-K5	Kt-B3
7 B-K3	P-Q4		

the column (Zubareff-Torre, Moscow 1925) is now broken off without any comment.

The game continued 14 QR-Kt1? KtxKt! 15 PxKt, P-Q5! and Black has the initiative. But it is clear that the simple 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 O-O is considerably in White's favor because of the weakness of Black's Q side. The moral to be drawn from this line of play is that . . . P-Q4 is an inferior move for Black.

Column 7

This proceeds as follows:

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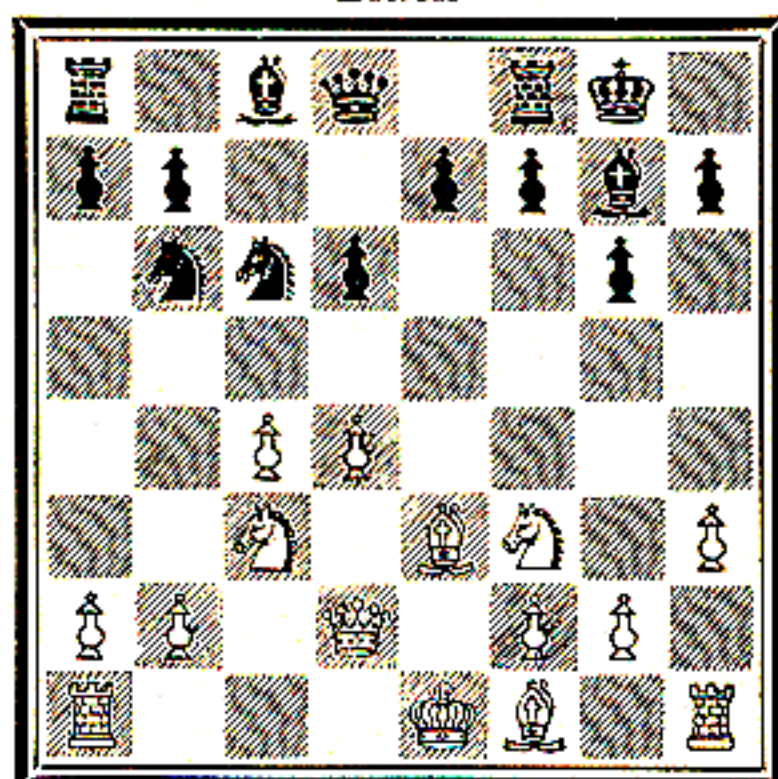
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1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	6 B-K3	P-Kt3
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	7 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	9 P-KR3	O-O
5 PxP	BPxP	10 Q-Q2	....

Black



White

This is a variation which gives scope for some very intricate play. I do not quite understand why the line recommended for White in the previous edition has been dropped here (7 P-Q5, B-Kt2; 8 B-Q4). The game being quoted (Yates-Alekhine, Dresden, 1926) continued:

10	P-Q4	14 B-R6	B-B4
11 P-B5	Kt-B5	15 BxB	KxB
12 BxKt	PxB	16 Kt-K2	B-Q6
13 O-O	Kt-Kt5	17 KR-Q1	....

with advantage to White. I recall that when I first saw this game, the move 10 . . . P-Q4 (with its underlying idea of play on the white squares) seemed rather artificial in combination with the K side fianchetto. The suspicion was confirmed by a subsequent article by Kmoch (*Kagans Neueste Schachnachrichten*, 1927, P. 131), who recommended (see Diagram 2) 10 . . . P-K4! which is decidedly more in accordance with the whole trend of Black's previous play. Kmoch gives the following possible continuations: 11 PxP, KtxP; 12 KtxKt, BxKt (and Black has an excellent game, since . . . P-Q4 can hardly be prevented) *e. g.*:

(a) 13 B-K2, B-K3; 14 P-QKt3, P-Q4!

(b) 13 R-Q1, B-K3; 14 P-QKt3, R-B1; 15 B-Q4 (if 15 B-K2, P-Q4!), BxB; 16 QxB, R-K1; 17 B-K2, P-Q4; 18 PxP (not 18 KtxP, BxKt; 19 PxP, R-B7, etc.), BxQP; 19 KtxB, KtxKt; 20 QxKt, QxQ; 21 RxQ, R-B7; 22 R-Q2, R-B8ch; 23 R-Q1, R-B7; drawn.

The above is all Kmoch's analysis, and he adds: "It is quite possible that Black's moves may be improved on, while White's moves here are practically all forced." One final point: Kmoch's suggestion of 6 P-QKt3 instead of 6 B-K3 seems of doubtful value, to judge from

the game Winz-Danielsson, Warsaw 1935 (see the *Tournament Book*, P. 173).

Column 8

There is an indication left here for note (g), but there is no note (g)!! The game quoted in the column is Maroczy-Colle, Bled 1931 and the position at the close is somewhat in White's favor:

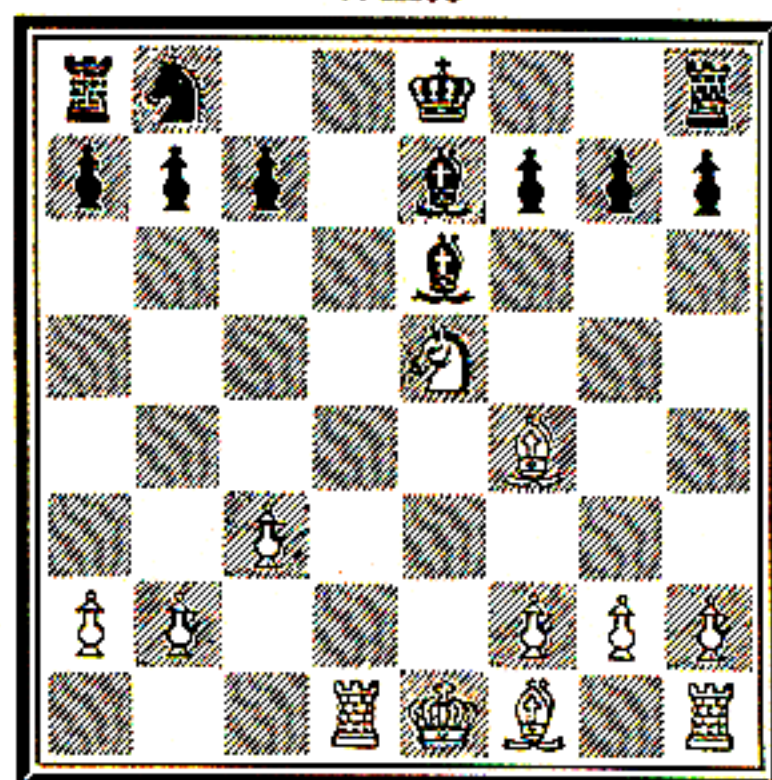
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	8 PxP	RPxP
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	9 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	10 B-Q3	B-R3
4 P-B5	Kt-Q4	11 O-O	B-K2
5 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	12 R-K1	BxB
6 QPxKt	P-K3	13 QxB	R-R4
7 B-K3	P-QKt3	14 B-B4	O-O

Column 9

After the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	continuation.	
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	6	P-Q3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	7 BPxP	KPxP
4 P-B5	Kt-Q4	8 Kt-B3	B-K2
5 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	9 B-KB4	PxP
6 QPxKt	....	10 KtxP	QxQch
there is a note giving	Soultanbeieff's	11 RxQ	B-K3
		with equality.	

White



Black

But Tartakower has shown (*L'Echicquier*, 1932, p. 1711) that this apparently simple position is *not* even. He continues with:

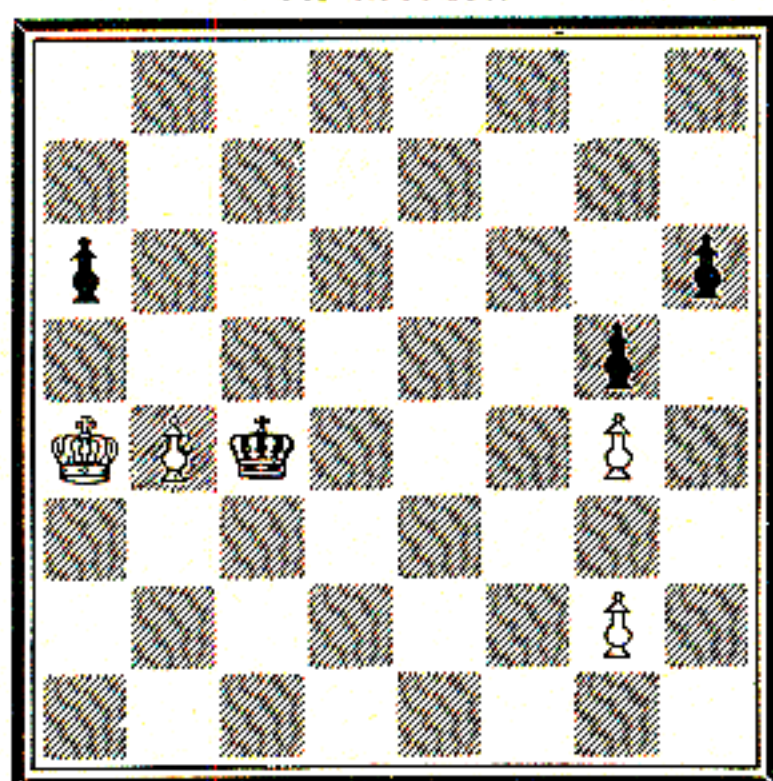
12 B-B4	BxB	fearfully cramped.
13 KtxB	Kt-R3	20 RxB
14 Kt-R5!	QR-Kt1	21 RxQR
15 O-O	O-O	22 B-B4
16 R-Q7	B-Q1	R-Q7 can be answered by . . . R-Q1!
17 B-K3	P-QKt3	22 . . . R-QB1
18 Kt-B6	R-R1	if 22 R-K1; 23 BxP,
19 KR-Q1	Kt-Kt1	R-K7; 24 K-B1, Rx
19 . . . B-B3 would		P? 25 R-Q6! wins.
avoid any immediate		23 R-Q7
material loss, but		and White wins a P.
would leave Black		

(To be continued)

Additional Philadelphia Games

In the diagrammed position, Black to move, Morton conceded Dake a draw. Actually, there is a forced win possible.

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936
H. Morton



A. W. Dake

1	K-Q5!	6 K-R4	K-B5
2 K-R5	K-B6	(If 6 K-Kt3, K-Q6!)	
Diagonal	opposition!	7 K-R3	K-B6
3 K-R4	K-Kt7!	8 K-R4	K-Kt7!
4 P-Kt3	K-B6	9 P-Kt5	PxPch
5 K-R3	K-Q5!	10 KxP	K-B6!

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING
(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz	S. Bernstein
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QB4
4 Kt-B3	. . . . .

Simple and unenterprising. 4 P-Q5 inviting the Blumenfeld Counter Gambit (4 . . . P-QKt4) would undoubtedly lead to interesting positions.

4	PxP
5 KtxP	P-Q4
6 B-Kt5	PxP
7 P-K3	B-K2
8 BxP	O-O

8 . . . P-K4 followed by the exchange of Queens would leave White ahead in development.

9 O-O	P-QR3
10 Q-K2	Kt-Q4

With the idea of simplifying. Otherwise, after White continues KR-Q1 and QR-B1 it will be difficult for Black to find a suitable continuation.

11 BxKt
---------	-----------

If 11 BxB, KtxKt!

11	BxB
12 B-K4!	Kt-Q2
13 KR-Q1	Q-K2
14 QR-B1	R-Kt1

To relieve the pressure exerted on the KtP, and possibly with the idea of eventually continuing . . . P-QKt4.

15 B-Kt1	P-B4
----------	------

To prevent Kt-K4, but this weakens the Pawn formation.

16 P-QR3	Kt-Kt3
----------	--------

The threat was 17 KtxKP!

17 B-R2	B-Q2
---------	------

If 17 . . . K-R1 with . . . P-K4 to follow, then 18 P-QR4 as played is effective.

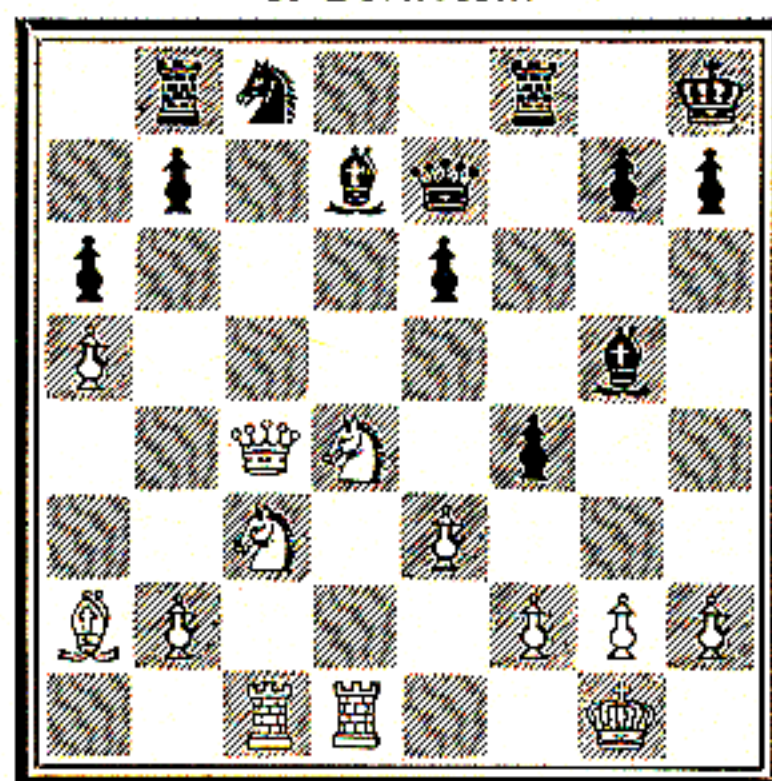
18 P-QR4!
-----------	-----------

To retard Black's development by driving the Kt, or after 18 . . . P-QR4, to gain QKt5 and subsequent command of the Black squares for the White Kt.

18	K-R1
19 P-R5	Kt-B1
20 Q-B4	P-B5!!

If 20 . . . P-K4; 21 Kt-B3 followed by 22 Q-B7 and if 20 . . . Kt-Q3; 21 Q-Kt4! The text injects life into what was rapidly becoming a forlorn hope.

S. Bernstein



I. A. Horowitz

21 Kt-K4!?
------------	-----------

This certainly is in line with the spirit of the previous play, but the simpler 21 PxP, BxP; 22 R-B2 followed by 23 R-K2 might have yielded more fruitful results sooner. Any misstep on White's part here would have been fatal: 21 Q-B7, PxP (among others); 22 QxR, B-B5 and Black has at least a draw by 23 . . . BxPch, followed by . . . Q-R5ch, etc.

21	PxP
22 KtxB	PxPch
23 K-R1	QxKt
24 Kt-B3!	. . . . .

The point. Black's Queen and Bishop are simultaneously attacked.

24	Q-Kt4
--------------	-------

24 . . . RxKt; 25 PxR, B-B3; 26 Q-K2 and White has an adequate defense, with an exchange to the good.

25 Q-B7

Threatening 26 QxR, but not 26 QxB, or 26 RxB, P-B8(Q)ch, etc.

25 Kt-R2
26 B-B4! QR-B1

If 27 . . . KR-B1; 28 Q-B4!

27 BxQ!! RxQ
28 BxB!!!

Of course not 28 RxR, BxB! Black had counted on the rejoinder 28 . . . P-B8(Q)ch, regaining his piece to give him a slight advantage, but now makes the discovery that 29 RxQ, RxB; 30 Kt-K5 wins outright.

White now barely manages to escape by a close shave.

28 RxR
29 RxR P-K4
30 Kt-Q2 R-Q1

If 30 . . . P-K5; 31 Kt-B1 is sufficient.

31 R-B7 P-R4
32 P-KKt3 Kt-B3
33 R-B8 RxR
34 BxR P-K5
35 K-Kt2 P-K6
36 Kt-B4 Kt-K2
37 BxP Kt-B4
38 B-K4 Resigns

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

(Notes by H. Morton)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Morton White D. Wiener Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	ch, etc.
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 K-Kt1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	26 Q-Kt3 K-R1
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	27 B-Kt4 R-Q1
5 P-K3	B-K2	28 BxB RxR
6 Kt-B3	O-O	29 R-K7 R-Q4
7 Q-B2	P-B4	30 R(K1)-K6
8 R-Q1	PxBP	If now Black continues . . . Q-QB1 at once, White wins by
9 BxP	Q-R4	31 RxKt, PxR; 32
10 P-QR3	PxP	Q-K3 (threatening to
11 PxP	Kt-Kt3	win Q), R-Q1; 33 Q-
12 B-R2	QKt-Q4	R6 and mate is
13 B-Q2	KtxKt	forced.
14 BxKt	Q-QKt4	30 Q-B8ch
15 Kt-K5	R-Q1	31 R-K1 Q-B3
16 R-Q3	P-QKt3	32 R(K1)-K6 Q-B8ch
17 O-O	B-Kt2	33 R-K1 Q-B1
18 R-K3	QR-B1	34 Q-Kt4
19 P-QR4	Q-K1	Threatens mate by
20 KtxKBP	KxKt	R-K8ch, KtxR; Q-
21 BxPch	K-B1	KB8.
22 BxR	RxB	34 P-KR3
23 KR-K1	Q-B3	35 RxR QxR
24 P-B3	B-Q3	36 Q-B8ch Kt-Kt1
25 R-K6	. . . .	37 R-K8 K-R2

The threat is 26 RxKt, PxR; 27 QxRP, Q-Q4; 28 Q-R8ch, Q-Kt1? 29 QxPch followed by QxB

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Kashdan White D. H. Mugridge Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 PxB	R-Kt3!
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 B-Q4	Q-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	21 KR-Kt1	P-R4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	22 P-QR4	P-R5
5 P-K3	P-K3	23 B-B1	PxP
6 KtxKt	PxKt	24 RPxP	K-B2
7 Kt-Q2	P-KB4	25 B-Kt2	R-R3
8 P-QR3	B-Q3	26 P-R5	QR-R1
9 P-B5	B-B2	27 PxP	R-R7!
10 P-QKt4	O-O	28 BxP!	Q-R4
11 B-K2	Kt-Q2	29 K-B1	PxB
12 Kt-B4	P-QKt4	30 QxKP	R-R8ch
13 PxP e. p.	PxP	31 K-Kt2	R-R7ch
14 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	32 K-B1	R-R8ch
15 O-O	Kt-Q4	33 K-Kt2	R-R7ch
16 Q-B2	B-Q2	34 K-B1	R-R8ch
17 Kt-K5	R-B3!		Drawn
18 P-Kt3	BxKt		

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz White W. P. McHale Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-K4	B-K2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	15 Kt-Kt3	P-QR4
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	16 B-Q2	Kt-B4
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	17 B-QB3	Q-Q2
5 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	18 Kt-B5	B-B3
6 PxP	KPxP	19 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
7 B-K2	Kt-B3	20 BxB	PxB
8 O-O	B-K2	21 B-Kt4	Q-R5
9 P-Q5	BxKt	22 Q-B3	Kt-Q2
10 BxB	Kt-K4	23 Q-KR3	K-R1
11 B-K2	O-O	24 R-B3!	Q-B7
12 Q-B2	B-B3	25 Q-R6	R-KKt1
13 Kt-Q2	Kt(Kt3)-Q2	26 QxPch	Resigns

A. C. F. Congress
August, 1936

VIENNA GAME

S. Mlotkowski White B. F. Winkelman Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	19 Kt-B3	B-B5
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-Q1	QxRP
3 P-KB4	P-Q4	21 Q-B3	Q-R8ch
4 PxKP	KtxP	22 K-Q2	R-K5
5 Q-B3	Kt-QB3	23 K-K2	QR-K1
6 KtxKt	Kt-Q5	24 K-B2	BxBch
7 Q-B3	PxKt	25 KtxB	Q-R5
8 Kt-K2	Kt-B3	26 B-B4	Q-Q2
9 Q-B4	KtxP	27 P-KKt4	R-B5ch
10 QxKP	Q-K2	28 K-Kt1	B-K5
11 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3	29 R-R2	Kt-R5
12 Q-Q3	B-Kt5	30 B-K2	B-B6
13 B-Q2	O-O-O	31 R-KB1	P-KKt4
14 O-O-O	Q-Q2	32 B-Q1	BxB
15 B-K3	B-Q3	33 RxR	PxR
16 P-KR3	B-KB4	34 KtxB	R-K8ch
17 Q-Q2	KR-K1	35 QxR	Kt-B6ch
18 R-K1	Q-K3		Resigns

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The Dominion Title

Boris Blumin is Canada's chess champion. To him goes the 1936 title, the first prize, the trophy and the glory that goes with it. The new champion deserved to win. For those who will have their little petty arguments or dislikes and likes, it may be well to make clear

that Blumin did not use a hook, but did make one swiping snatch at the silverware—and, after all the excitement and turmoil, it was found to be well in the grip of his hand! Born in Leningrad, Russia, 1907, Mr. Blumin came to Canada in 1924, and from that time to 1931

played chess in Toronto and was soon established as a player of exceptional calibre. In the following years Boris settled in Montreal and became city champion on three occasions: 1933, 1934 and 1936; finished second in 1935 Montreal championship, and third in 1935 Dominion tournament.

The final standing:

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
B. Blumin	10	1	0	10
M. Fox	9	2	0	9
J. Belson	9	2	0	9
H. Morrison	9	2	0	9
R. Drummond	5	5	1	5½
H. Opsahl	5	5	1	5½
J. Therien	5	6	0	5
Schaffer	3	6	2	4
Hayes	2	7	2	3
Cradock	2	8	1	2½
H. Jordan	2	9	0	2
W. Wilson	0	8	3	1½

The Canadian Congress Compendium, 1936

EVENT: Dominion Chess Congress.

TIME: August 28th-September 12th.

PLACE: Toronto, National Exhibition—Automotive Building, Mezzanine floor.

ENTRIES: Twelve players—with representation from Montreal, Quebec, Tem-

iskaming, London and Moose Jaw respectively assigned to: B. Blumin and M. Fox; J. Therien; H. Opsahl; W. N. Wilson and H. W. Jordan.

Toronto comprised a field of six players!

WINNER: B. Blumin (Montreal).

Eleven rounds of play necessitated two sessions per day with rounds scheduled for 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Time limit: 20 m. p. h. 66 games were played; white won 31, black won 30 and 5 games were drawn (!). Draws occurred in the 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th rounds; two in 5th round.

The Queen's Pawn, the Ruy Lopez, Giuoco Piano, French Defense, English and Reti openings were mostly favored.

The shortest game—15 moves! Time: Forty-three minutes, Queen's Pawn, won by Blumin (black) in 10th round against Opsahl.

The longest game—78 moves. Time: Seven hours, eight minutes! King's Pawn, Schaffer-Morrison in 1st round; one adjournment. 12 games were adjourned; reports indicate that no games were adjourned in rounds 3, 8 and 10.

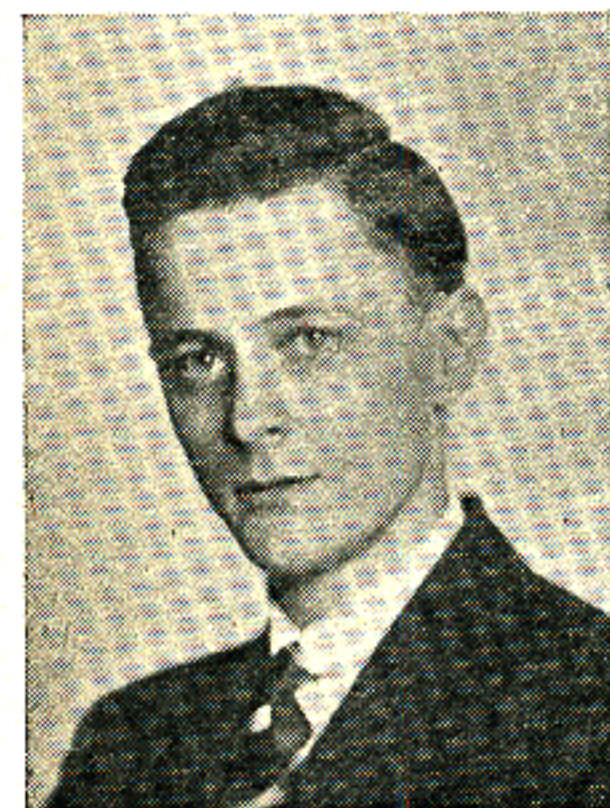
The black forces suffered most in 11th, final round, scoring 1 against 5; the white forces suffered most in 10th round, scoring ½ to 5½!

Drummond and Opsahl shared honors for compiling a fifty per cent score. Blumin's only reverse was with white against Belson in 1st round—39 moves, Queen's Pawn.

Fox experienced two defeats, the first with white against Blumin in 4th round—60 moves, one adjournment—French Defense; the second was with white against Morrison in 9th round—41 moves, one adjournment, English opening.

Belson played to his first loss with white against Fox in 5th round—43 moves, one adjournment, Queen's Gambit Declined; a second defeat came in 6th round with black against Morrison—41 moves, French Defense. Morrison lost two games, one in the 5th round with black against Blumin—41 moves, one adjournment, Queen's Gambit Declined; with a surprise reversal in 7th round, playing black against Drummond—56 moves, one adjournment, English opening.

Progressive score-board showed leaders from 3rd round as: Fox, Belson, Morrison and Therien, each with 3 points, with Blumin next and alone at 2 points. 4th round: Belson, Morri-



F. W. WATSON

son and Therien, tie with 4 points; Blumin and Fox, 3 points (Blumin defeated Fox). 5th round: Blumin, Fox, Belson, Morrison and Therien, tie with 4 points (Blumin defeats Morrison, Belson loses to Fox, and Therien was beaten by Opsahl to fade in next three rounds with consecutive losses). 6th round: Blumin, Fox and Morrison—5 points; Belson—4 points (Morrison defeats Belson). 7th round: Blumin and Fox—6 points; Belson and Morrison—5 points (Drummond defeats Morrison!). 8th round: Blumin and Fox—7 points; Belson and Morrison—6 points. 9th round: Blumin—8 points; Fox, Belson and Morrison—7 points (Morrison defeats Fox). The 10th and 11th rounds added points in respective rotation with Blumin holding the margin.

Major tournament results: 1st and 2nd divided between K. Kerns, Toronto, and Abie Yanofsky, 11-year-old Winnipeg prodigy; cup play-off won by Yanofsky. 3rd and 4th divided by I. Schochet and M. Allen, Toronto. Senior Boys: 1st, A. Yanofsky, Winnipeg; 2nd, A. Breckels, Toronto; 3rd, G. Gottlieb and I. Zimmerman, Toronto.

The Toronto Chess Association supervised all necessary arrangements, etc., with direction of tournament entrusted to Malcolm Sim.

Election of executive officials to the Canadian Chess Federation for the ensuing year include: C. A. Crompton (Toronto), President; C. Robillard (Montreal), C. De Wet (Winnipeg), R. Gingras (Quebec), H. W. Jordan (Moose Jaw), as Vice-Presidents; R. Trotier (Quebec), Secretary; B. Freedman (Toronto), Treasurer.

Dominion Championship 1936 QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White

Black

B. Blumin

J. H. Belson

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 R-R4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	22 Q-B3	Q-Kt4
3 P-B4	P-QKt3	23 P-QKt4	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	24 P-R3	P-R4
5 Q-B2	B-Kt5	25 R-QKt1	PxP
6 B-Q2	O-O	26 PxP	P-K4
7 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	27 K-B1	P-Q5
8 Q-Q3	Kt-QR4	28 BxKt	QxB
9 B-Kt2	BxQKt	29 Q-R1	P-B6
10 QxB	Kt-K5	30 P-Kt5	Q-B5ch
11 Q-B2	KtxB	31 K-Kt2	P-B7
12 KxKt	Q-K2	32 R-QB1	Q-Q4ch
13 P-Kt3	P-QB4	33 P-K4	QxKtP
14 PxP	QxP	34 P-B4	P-Q6
15 P-K3	QR-B1	35 PxP	P-Q7
16 QR-QB1	KR-Q1	36 P-K6	PxR(Q)
17 K-K2	P-QKt4	37 PxPch	K-R1
18 P-KR4	BxKtch	38 QxQ	Q-K7ch!
19 BxB	PxP	39 K-R3	R-Q8
20 P-R5	P-KR3	Resigns	

News Events

Texas State Championship

Thirty-two players entered the contest to determine the championship of the Lone Star State, held this year at Dallas from September 5 to 7. They were divided into four groups of eight; the two highest in each group entered the championship round robin, the next three in each group qualified for the Class A Tourney and the rest played in the Class B Tourney.

Prior to the commencement of the tournament, W. N. Kendall played eight simultaneous blindfold games, winning 4, losing 2 and drawing 2.

W. N. Kendall and J. W. Stapp from Group I, C. P. Gray and Edgar Hartsfield from Group 2, J. C. Thompson and C. Hrissikopoulos from Group 3, and F. H. McKee and Henry Koch from Group 4 won their way into the championship finals. The round robin that followed witnessed a tie for first place between Edgar Hartsfield and J. W. Stapp, with Hartsfield being acclaimed the champion by virtue of his better record against the three leaders. J. Allan Anderson of Ft. Worth acted as referee.

The final standing:

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
E. Hartsfield	4	1	2	5
J. W. Stapp	4	1	2	5
W. N. Kendall	4	2	1	4½
J. W. Thompson	4	3	0	4
C. Hrissikopoulos	3	3	1	3½
F. H. McKee	3	4	0	3
C. P. Gray	2	3	2	3
H. Koch*	0	7	0	0

*Lost to Kendall and withdrew.

The leading scores in the Class A Tourney were C. Villareal 9½-1½, R. West 7-3, Dr. R. S. Underwood 6-4, O. Brantley 6-4, C. G. Webb 5-5.

H. L. Kornrum won the Class B Tourney, score 8-1, with F. Scott in second place 7-2.

(Continued on Page 248)

(Continued from Page 225)

Tournament. He is scheduled to play two serious clock games in Moscow and will give a number of simultaneous displays enroute in Siberia and Japan.

Reuben Fine writes that he and Flohr will participate in a tournament in Oslo, and from there he intends to go to Russia. This, in conjunction with the advice of mutual friends that Reuben actually has \$10.00 deposited to his credit in a Russian bank, may shed some light upon a previously dark secret. Now we know why Reuben took up the study of Russian last fall!

Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

If you have solved problems without an appreciation of themes, you have missed the true edenic joy of solving. How to know themes? Very simple; solve with one eye on the Theme Palæstra. Beginning with this issue, this feature will endeavor to instruct and entertain, initiate and enmesh the wily solver in the fascinating arcana of theme study. Yes, we promise not to be technical. Nor long-winded. Come inside the composer's brain with us, and see what makes those baffling stratagems evolve.

First, let us consider No. 506 by K. S. Howard, a succinct example of what is known as "pawn-one-two" play. Does this give you an idea? Pawn-one-two—two distinct variations from a pawn—and there you have it! But first we must find a key. Oh, yes!—and so, Mr. Solver, it is still up to you.

Next, look at No. 493, a new theme, creation of Dr. E. Foschini of Italy, and apparently a very fertile one. It may be enunciated as follows: The Black King is given two flights. Two Black pieces control a White battery. As the Black King occupies a flight square he pins one of the controlling Black pieces, allowing the battery so to discharge that the battery fore-piece interferes with the non-pinned Black control piece, inflicting mate from the battery hind-piece.

In No. 495 by A. F. MacKenzie we have a related, although different, theme. Here MacKenzie uses self-obstruction of the controlling Black pieces, so that after each Black self-obstruction the battery fore-piece may interfere with the remaining unobstructed Black piece, enabling the hind-piece to deliver mate.

In No. 494 by C. Gavrillov, the theme as proposed by the author is "Two mates with the Queen in the line of pin," and a sparkling task it is! Does this give a clue to the key? We hope so.

Now, scan No. 498 by H. Guttman. Here is news, for just to hand we have a letter from Dr. G. Erdos of Vienna with the following stirring announcement:

"A new problem school constituted in Vienna intends to open up new paths in the invention and study of problem ideas. Among the various studies already considered is a theme which it desires to name the "London Theme" in honor of English composers. The London

Theme is characterized in the following way:

"By decoying one or several Black men the first or second move of a new threat is made possible; moreover, due to the decoys, one or several new partial defenses to the new threat are created. By the decoys no disturbing Black moves but positional hindrances must be removed."

For example, in No. 498 the Key: 1 Qc3 threatens 2 Qh8 mate, therefore 1 . . . Pe5 (the decoy) which allows 2 Qh3 with a threat of 3 Qc8 mate. After 2 Qh3 comes the partial defense 2 . . . Pe6 (another decoy), foiling the threat, but allowing 3 Qa3 mate! Incidentally a marvelous switchback!

Now with the elements of the theme in hand, you can solve Nos. 510, 512, 514 and 500, all charming variants of the London Theme.

Finally, examine No. 497, the first known example of the R. Cheney theme, and with pure mates in the main line! The theme idea consists in a pin by Black which is changed to a half-pin by White's following move; whereupon either one of White's half-pinned pieces is captured by a Black piece, thus releasing the remaining White piece which delivers mate with an interference unpin (Brede) effect. If this seems involved, solve the problem.

In passing we might state that No. 497 shows the maximum thematic content for this theme.

No. 511, an original by A. D. Gibbs, also with maximum thematic content, is perhaps the most stimulating attainment of this theme to date.

Well, having undergone your novitiate, let us know how you like the experiment. And if you have any questions, command us.

SOLUTIONS

No. 463 by M. Charosh. 1 Sd3. Neat presentation of a familiar theme.—G. Dobbs. This style of two-mover was in vogue forty years ago, but to me it has no interest as it does not illustrate any particular theme.—K. S. Howard.

No. 464 by M. Charosh. No solution. After 1 Pc6, Sc2, 2 Sc4, Se3! and no mate. The intended mutual interference of S and B is cleverly arranged.—Ed.

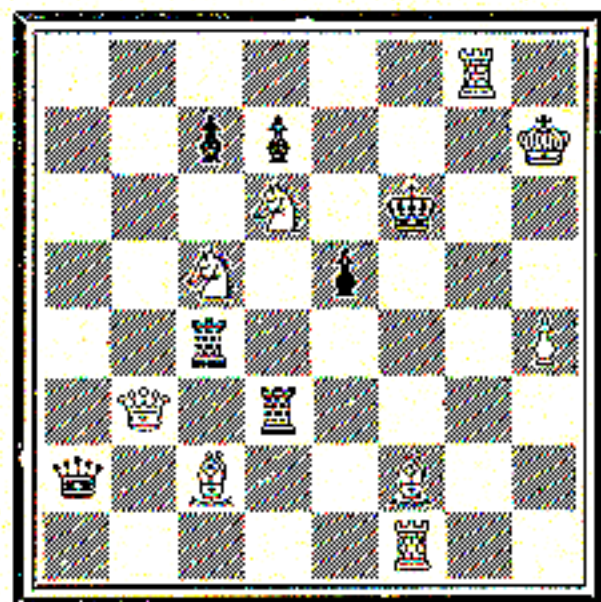
No. 465 by W. Jacobs. Cooked by 1 Rb8, Ra6; 2 Qa2! and 1 Qd1. Threat: 2 Qxh5 3 Qe5 mate. If 1 . . . Rf3; 2 QxR. 1 . . . Re3. 2 SxR! 1 . . . R elsewhere on file A. 2 Pe5ch. Intention: 1 Qc3, RxQ; 2 Rb8! 1 . . . PxQ; 2 Se3.

No. 466 by J. F. Tracy. 1 Rd1! RxP; 2 Qe3ch! 1 . . . Rg5; 2 Qg6! 1 . . . Rh5; 2 Qh7! 1 . . . BxP; 2 QxBch. 1 . . . Ba2; 2 Pc3. Threat 2 QxR. Highly praised by many solvers and received an almost unanimous vote for honor prize. Unfortunately this gem of sacrificial strategy is completely anticipated by A. F. MacKenzie—cf. No. 143 in "Chess Lyrics." The two positions are identical with the exception of a single black pawn, therefore ineligible for honor prize.

Quoted Section

493

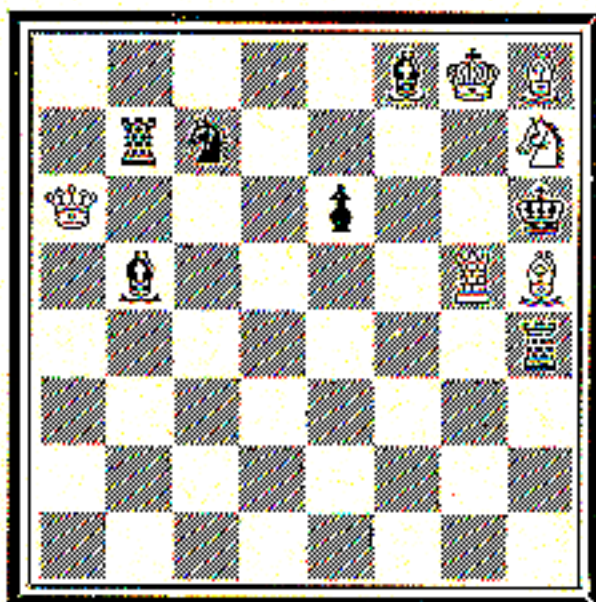
DR. E. FOSCHINI
Australasian Chess Review
(Foschini Theme)



Mate in 2

496

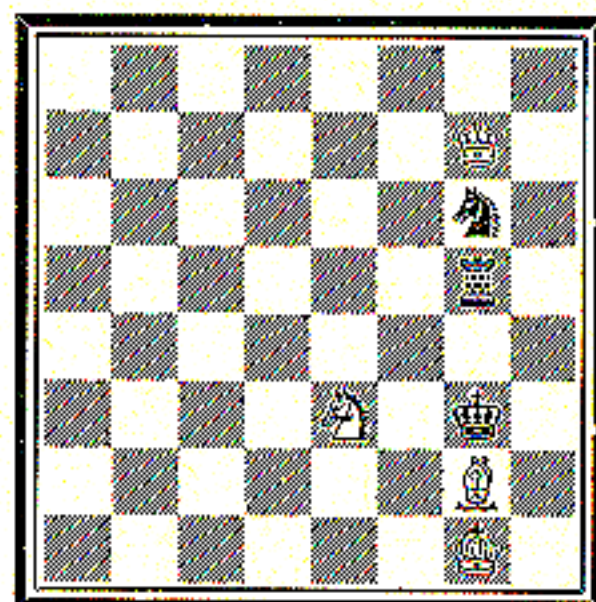
VINCENT L. EATON
Ajedrez Espanol Ty. 1935



Mate in 3

499

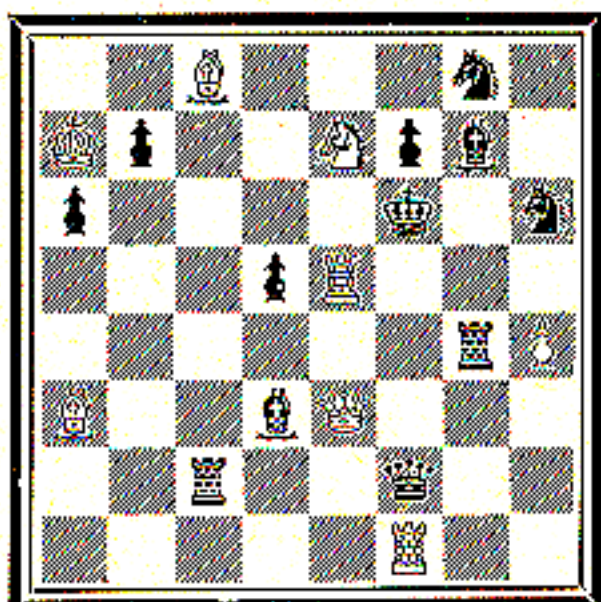
OTTO WURZBURG
Schachminiaturen No. 322



Mate in 3

494

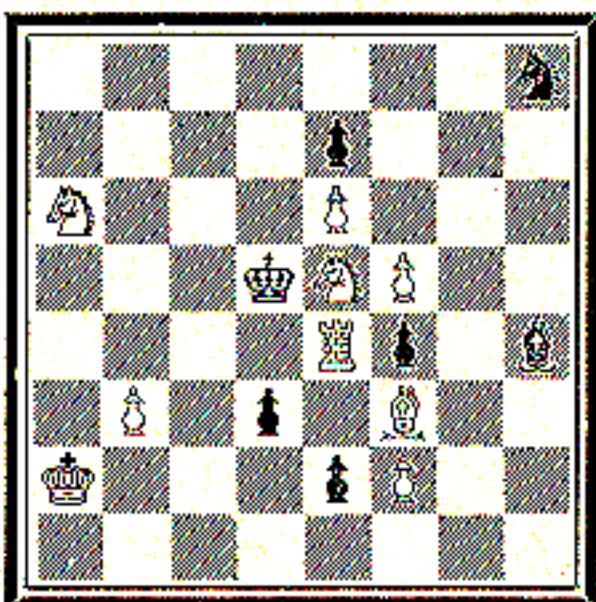
C. GAVRILOV
Xadrez Brasileiro
June, 1936



Mate in 2

497

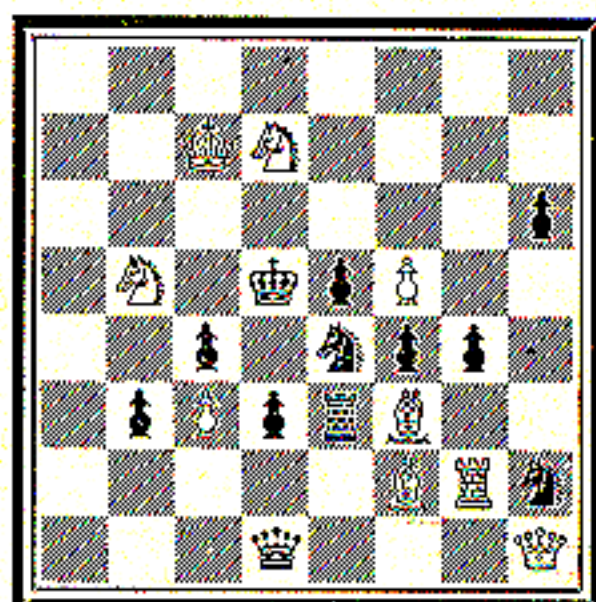
R. CHENEY
Russian Ty. June, 1936
(R. Cheney Theme)



Mate in 3

500

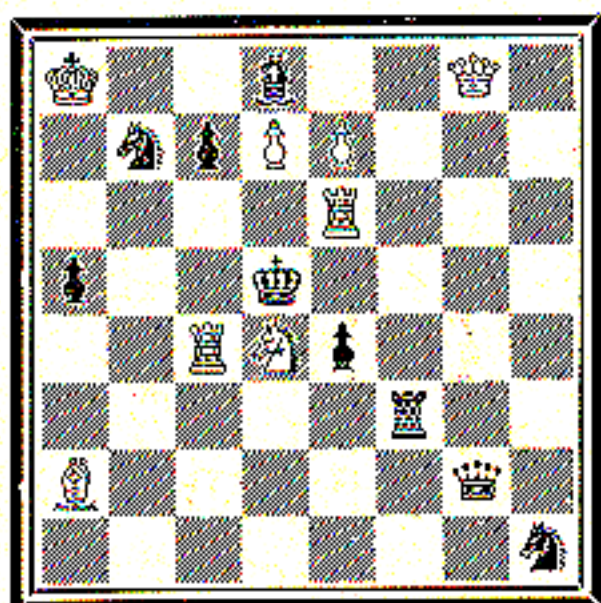
DR. G. ERDOS
Source?
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

495

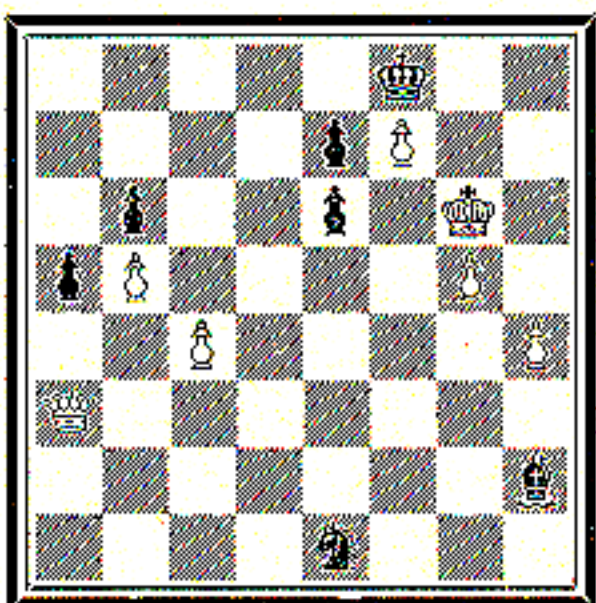
A. F. MACKENZIE
Chess Lyrics



Mate in 2

498

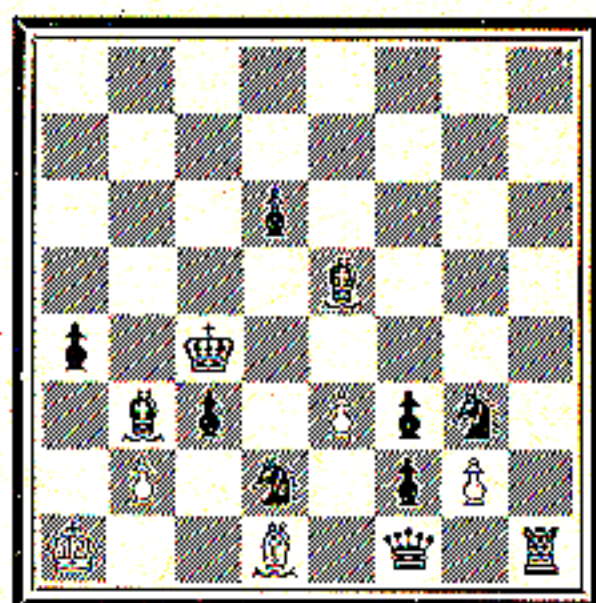
H. GUTTMANN
Source?
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

501

C. M. FOX
British Chess Magazine
April, 1934



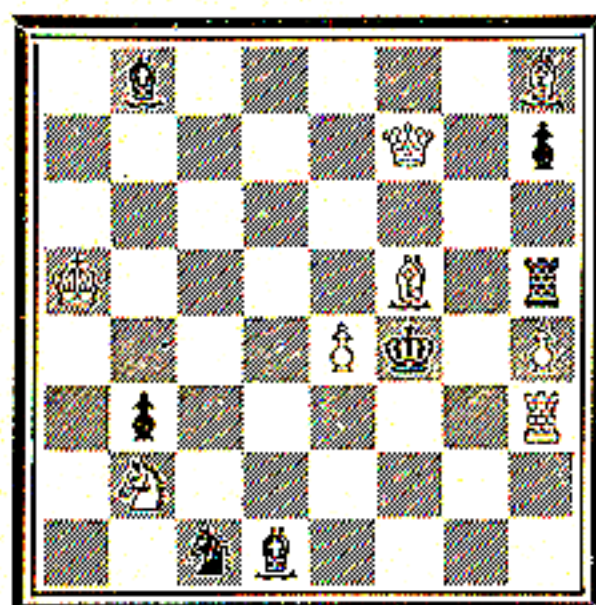
Black Plays and Helps
White Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE NOVEMBER 10th, 1936

Original Section

502

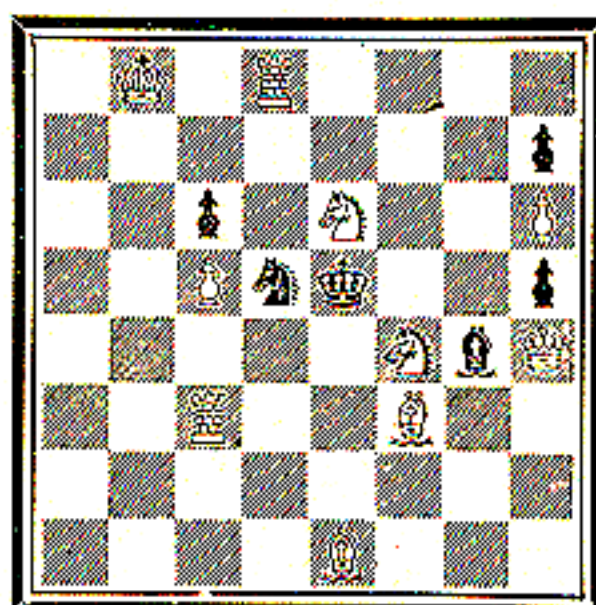
R. J. BERMUDEZ
Aguascalientes, Mexico



Mate in 2

505

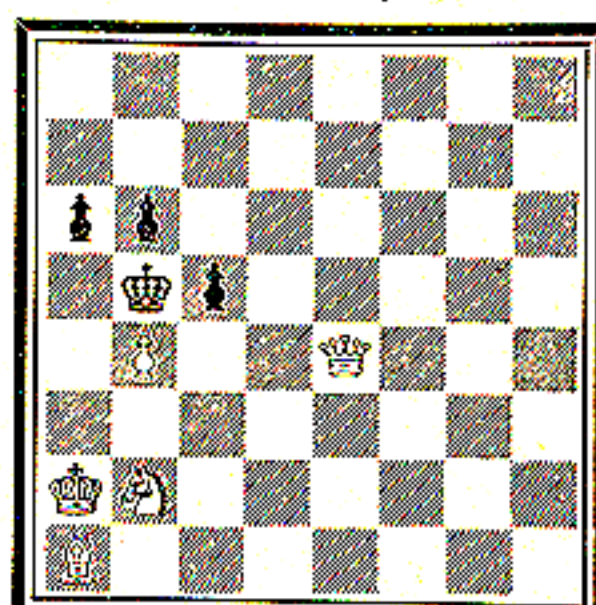
WILLIAM PATZ
Irvington, N. J.



Mate in 2

508

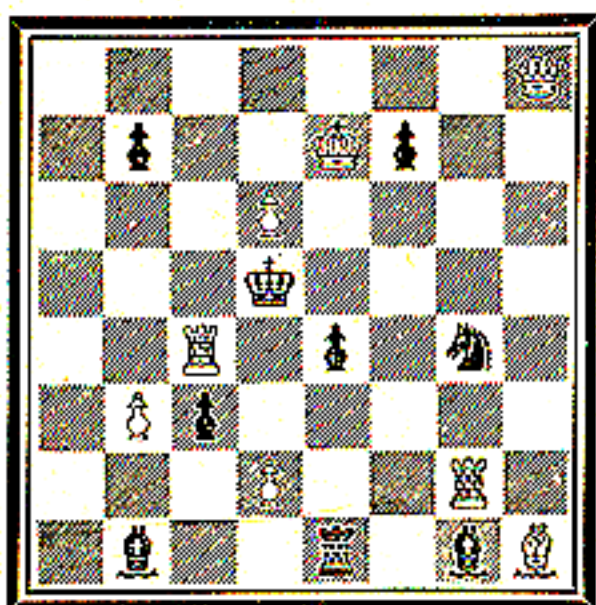
R. J. BERMUDEZ
Aguascalientes, Mexico



Mate in 3

503

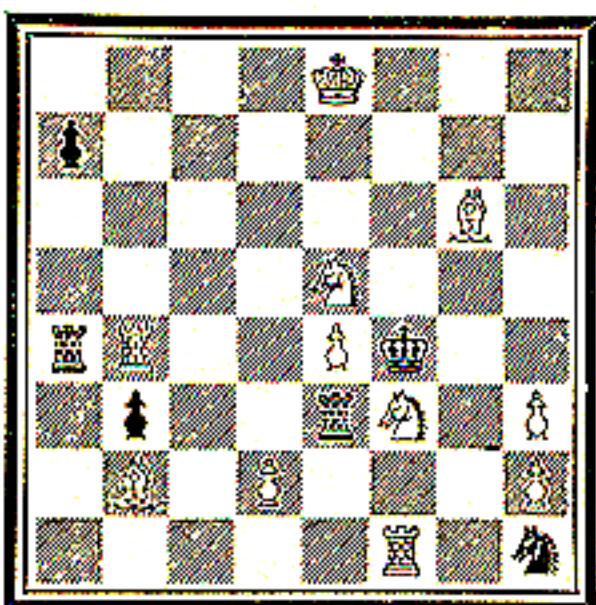
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 2

506

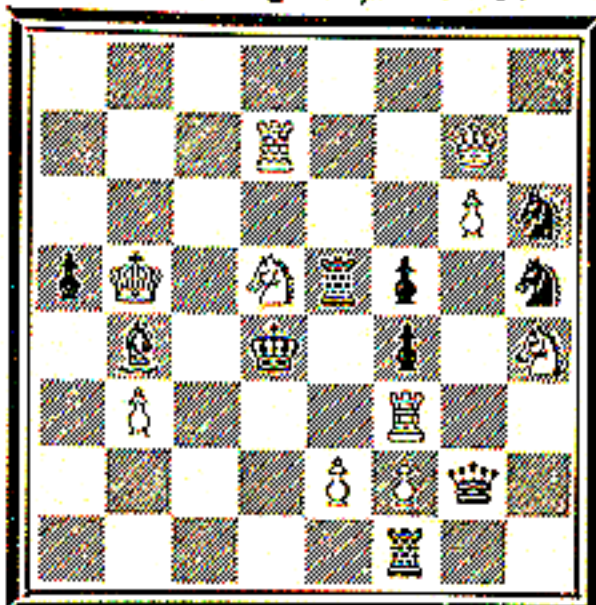
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pennsylvania



Mate in 2

509

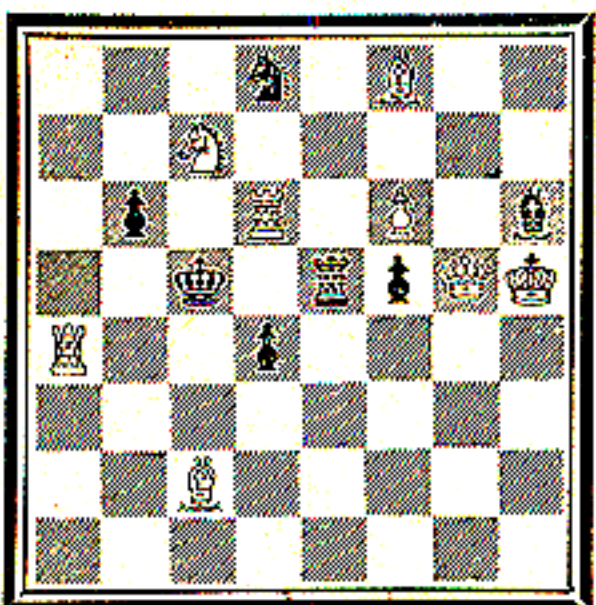
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 3

504

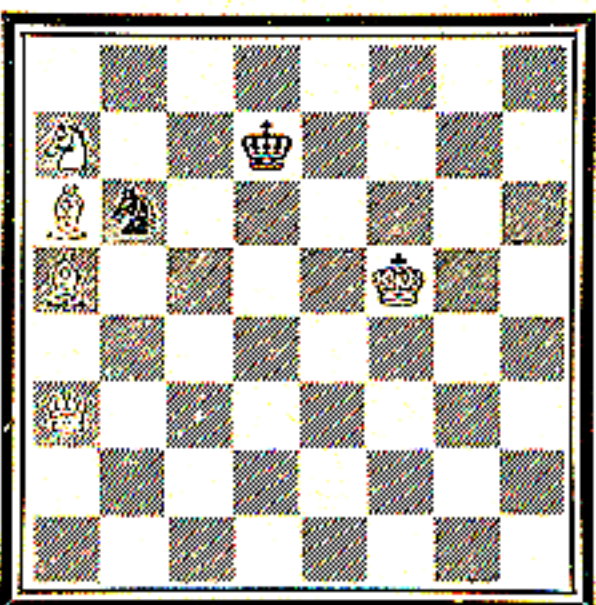
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 2

507

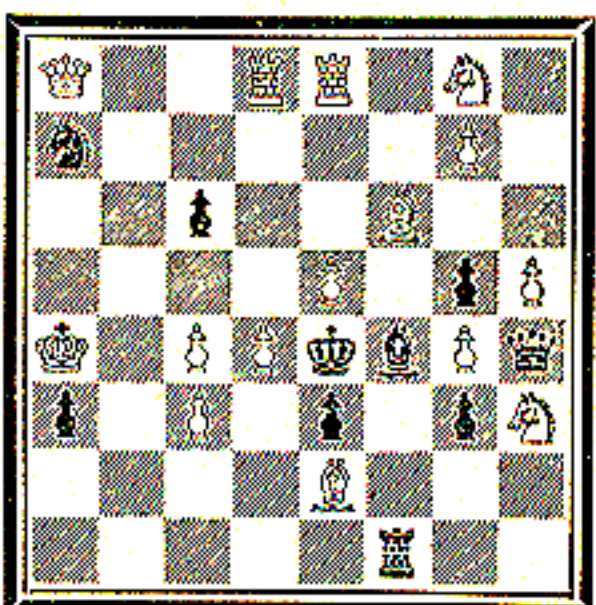
OTTO WURZBURG
Grand Rapids, Michigan
(Dedicated to Alain C. White)



Mate in 2

510

DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria
(London Theme)



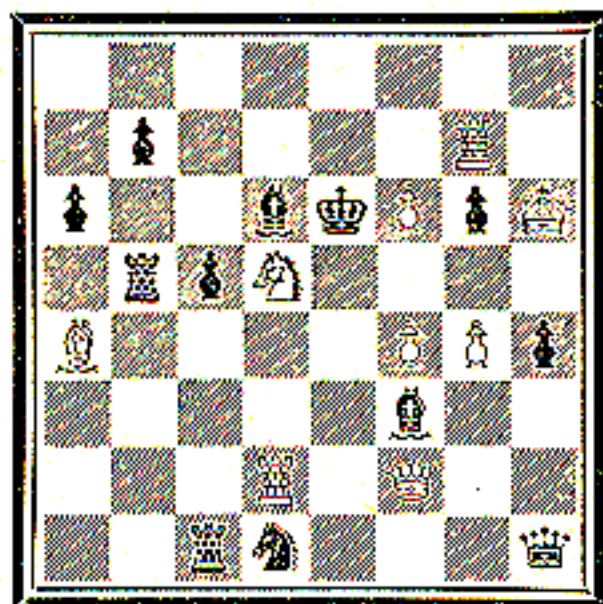
Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE NOVEMBER 10th, 1936

Original Section (cont'd)

511

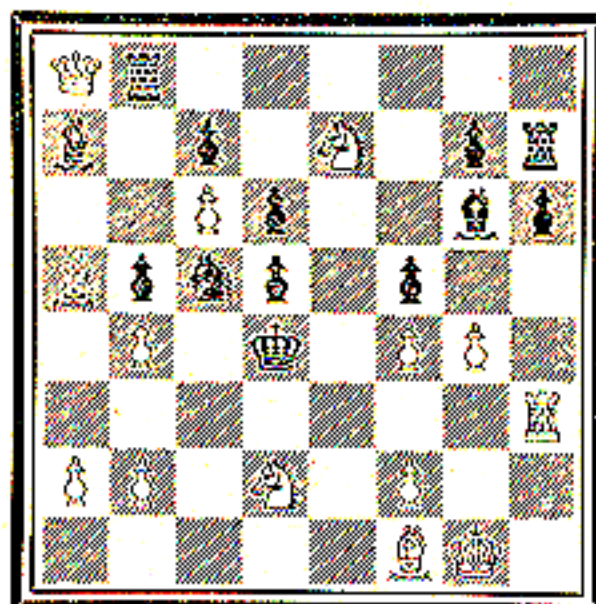
A. D. GIBBS
Buffalo, New York
(R. Cheney Theme)



Mate in 3

514

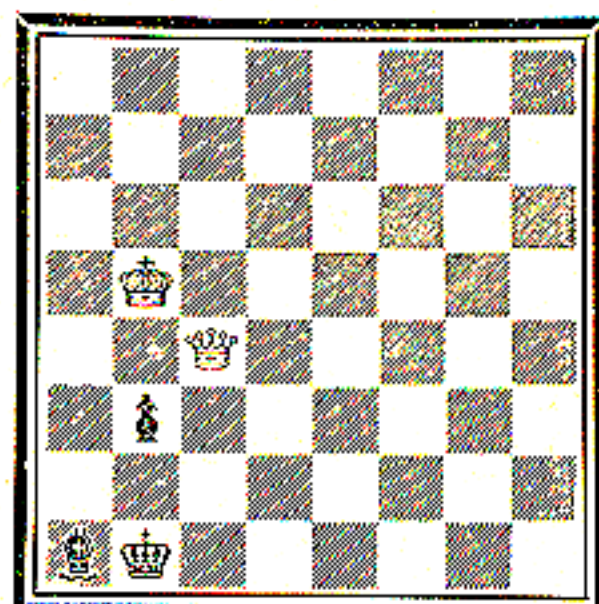
A. QUALKOWITZER
Vienna, Austria
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

517

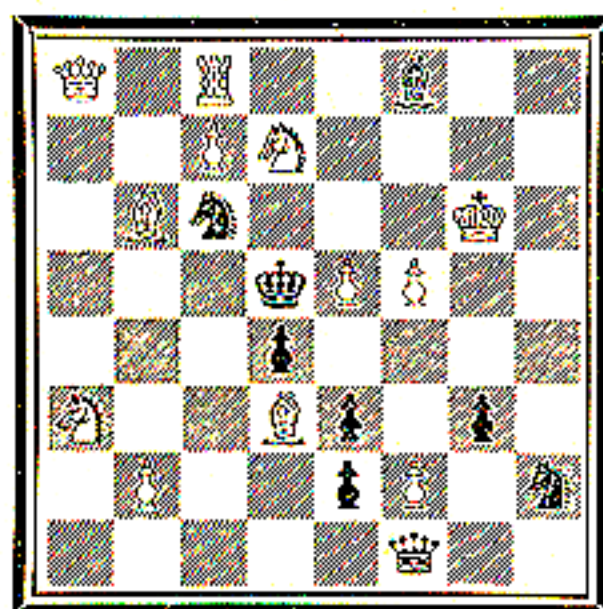
E. McCARTHY
Rochester, New York



Mate in 4

512

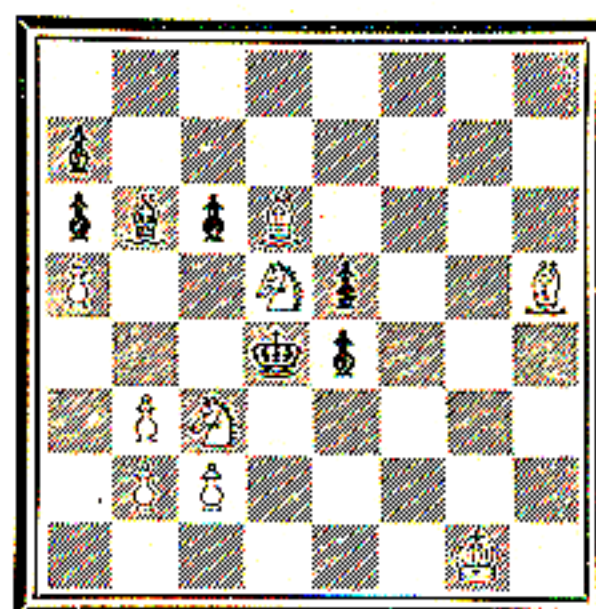
K. HAJEK
Vienna, Austria
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

515

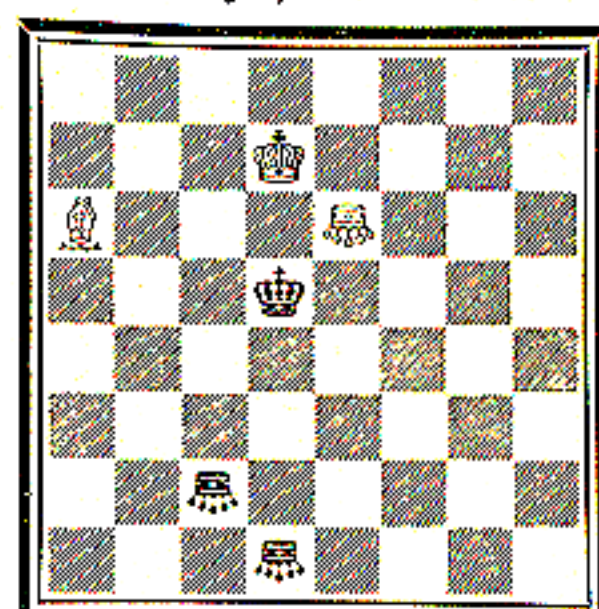
W. K. WIMSATT
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 3

518

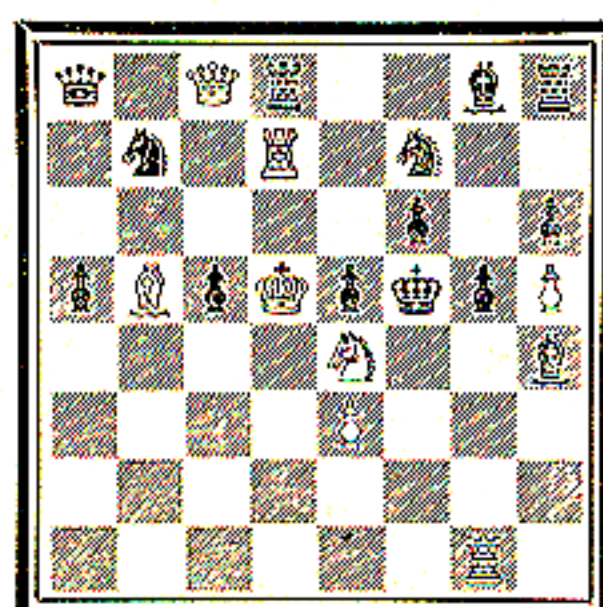
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, New York



White MAXImates in 5

513

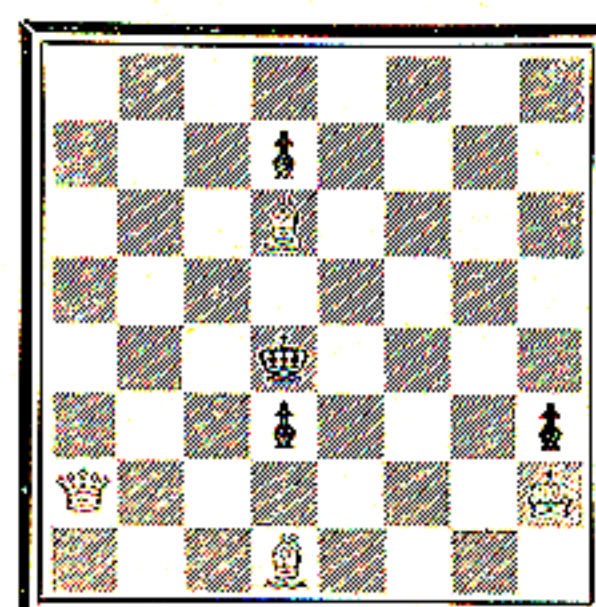
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



Mate in 3

516

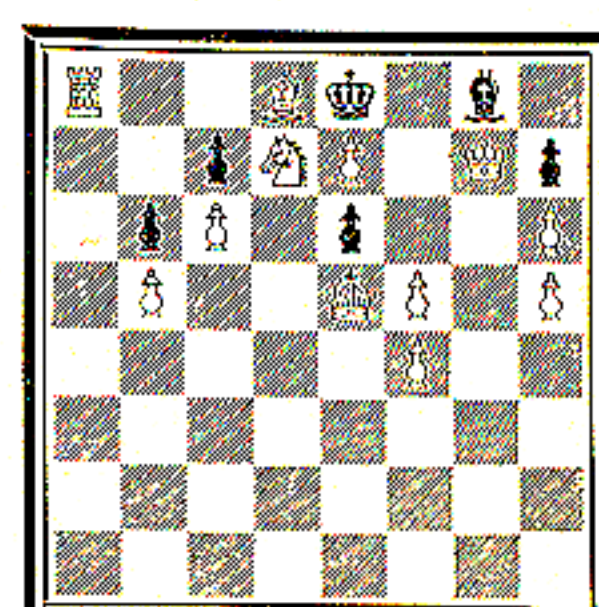
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Georgia



Mate in 4

519

J. F. TRACY
Ontario, California



White SELFmates in 5

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE NOVEMBER 10th, 1936

- No. 467 by J. F. Tracy. 1 Bf6. Threat: 2 Qc6 mate. 1 . . . PxB; 2 Rd6ch. 1 . . . BxR; 2 Qb5ch. 1 Kc4; 2 Qd4ch.
The short threat is rather strong, but otherwise good.—G. Dobbs. I dislike the short threat, and there is not enough to the problem to counterbalance this defect.—K. S. Howard. The models after 1 . . . BxR and 1 . . . Kc4 are commendable.—Ed.
- No. 468 by J. F. Tracy. Cooked by 1 Qxf7, Sc7; 2 Kxc8! Threat: 2 Qe6 mate. Intention: 1 Re3. Threat: 2 Rd3 mate. 1 . . . Kd5; 2 Qxf7ch. 1 . . . PxB; 2 Rd4ch. 1 . . . Pe4; 2 BxPch. 1 . . . S any; 2 Rd3ch.
- No. 469 by A. Chicco. 1 Rg5. The play of the two Black Knights is fine—two self-blocks, two pins and two interferences.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 470 by C. Mansfield. 1 Se8. Here, too, the alternate interference is good.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 471 by M. Segers. 1 Qf8. Fine changed cross-checker.—G. Dobbs. The try 1 Sd5 given by several solvers is defeated by 1 . . . QxP.—Ed.
- No. 472 by G. Latzel.
1 Rg4, Pf5; 2 Rf4, Rg6; 3 RxR etc.
1 . . . Rh5; 2 Rf4, Rf5; 3 RxR etc.
1 . . . Ra6; 2 Rg3ch, PxB; 3 Rh8ch, etc.
1 . . . Pe5; 2 Re4, Rg6; 3 RxR etc.
Splendid oddity featuring a series of Roman interferences. Note the waiting strategy after the key.—Ed.
- No. 473 by J. Halumbirek.
1 Bh7, Kf8; 2 Ra7, Ke8; 3 Relch, Any; 4 Bb1 etc.
1 . . . Kd8; 2 Bf5, Ke8; 3 Relch, Kd8; 4 Rd7 ch, etc.
3 . . . Kf8; 4 Bb1 etc.
The moves are well-timed and the play somewhat deceptive on account of the static S. E. corner.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 474 by S. Steiner.
1 Ba4, BxB; 2 Sg6ch, Ke6; 3 Qc6ch.
1 . . . Bb3; 2 Sf7ch, Kf5; 3 Qd5ch.
1 . . . Bc2; 2 Sd7ch, Ke6; 3 Qe4ch.
1 . . . BxP; 2 Sf2ch, Kf5; 3 Qf3ch.
The four lines are handsomely forced—a splendid sui.—G. Dobbs. The offerings of the Queen along the diagonal are pretty.—P. Rothenberg.

NOTES AND NEWS

Solvers are to be congratulated on the excellent response to our challenge, and a number of splendid sets of solutions were received. *Prizes go to Burnett B. Wisegarver, who scored 23 out of 26 possible points on the Original Section, and H. B. Daly, who scored the full 18 points on the Quoted Section, and gave all significant variations.* By "complete solutions" we mean all significant variations down to the mating move. In case of tie the set of solutions with best appended comments will receive the prize.

In deference to many solvers who have requested that we continue the Ladder, we are running an informal ladder in which only the previous score and current points obtained are given. We are not able to run an orthodox ladder in which the points for each problem are separately listed, as this requires too much space. The informal ladder gives you just as much chance to climb and see your score grow. So join the merry throng before the scores begin to mount.

Honor Prize to J. F. Tracy for his No. 467. Congratulations to this last surviving member of America's band of famous old-time composers!

INFORMAL LADDER

B. Wisegarver, 41; G. Dobbs, 38; W. Patz, 35; H. B. Daly, 32; I. Burstein, 32; G. Plowman, 32; P. Rothenberg, 32; A. Sheftel, 32; J. F. Tracy, 32; M. Gonzalez, 30; H. Hausner, 29; W. Vanwinkle, 27; K. Lay, 24; M. Hertzberger, 23; A. Tokash, 23; W. Towle, 22; I. Burn, 17; K. S. Howard, 17; G. Berry, 8; P. Papp, 7; W. Rawlings, 7; J. Turner, 7.

(Continued from Page 243)

At the annual business meeting of the Texas Chess Association, Lubbock was chosen as the site for the 1937 tournament and new officers were elected as follows: Dr. R. S. Underwood, Lubbock, President; J. C. Thompson, Dallas, Vice-President; C. Gordon Webb, Lubbock, Secretary-Treasurer.

Empire State News

The annual tourney for the New York State Championship was held this year at Poughkeepsie from August 31 to September 5. I. Kashdan successfully defended his title, going through the schedule with 10 victories and 1 draw. Herman Helms, the only contestant to hold Kashdan in check, also went undefeated and finished in a tie for second and third with G. Shainswit, champion of the Empire City C. C. The leading scores: I. Kashdan 10½-½, H. Helms 9-2, G. Shainswit 9-2, E. Martinson 7½-3½, J. Soudakoff 7-4, J. S. Battell 6-5.

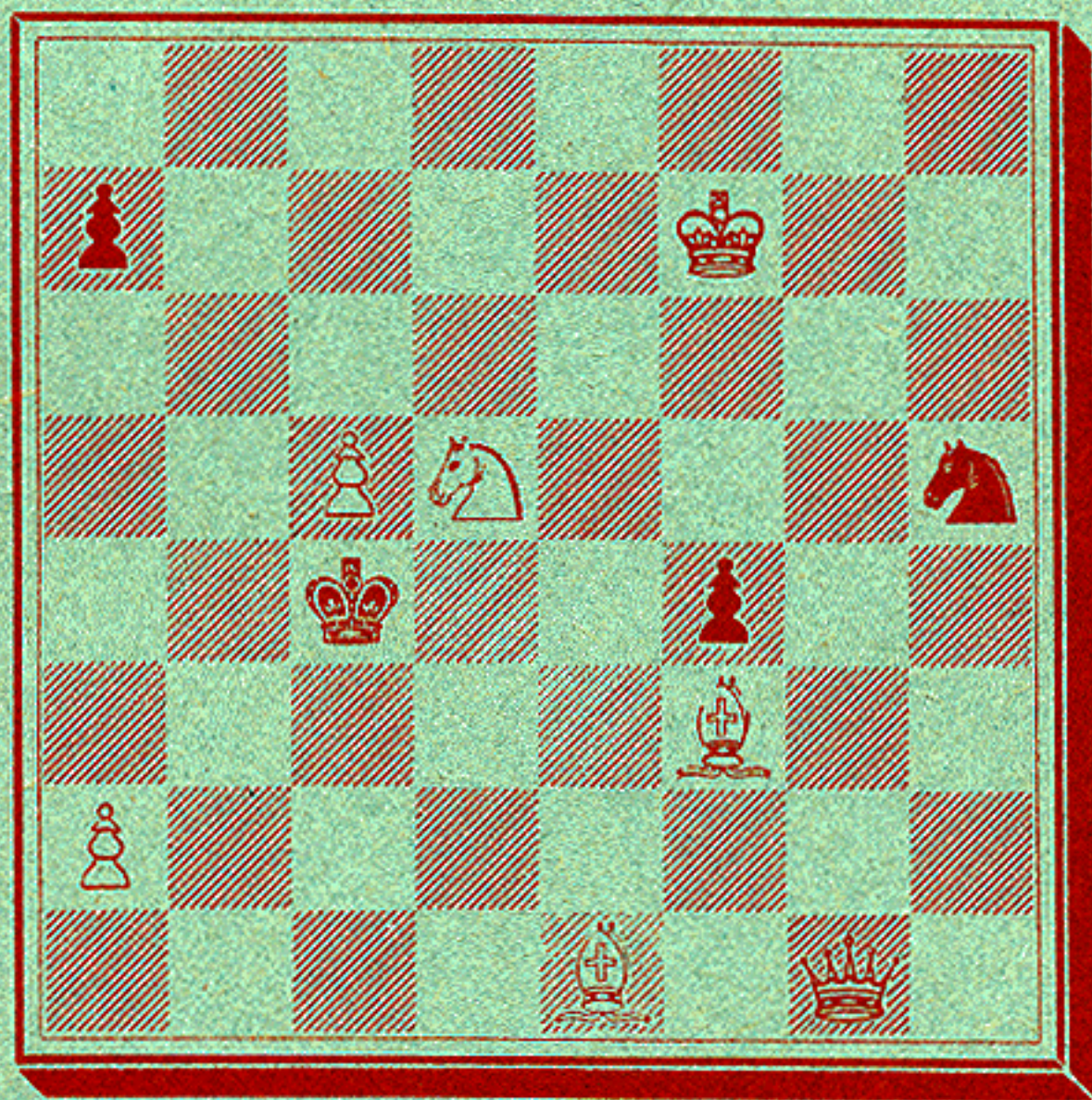
In the Class A tourney run simultaneously with the championship, Lynn H. Bryant, President of the Binghamton Chess Club, took first place with a score of 4½-1½, and secured possession of the Poughkeepsie C. C. Cup.

The Marshall Chess Club is once again sponsoring a tournament for women. Last year's tourney was such a splendid success that plans for the current tourney have become somewhat more ambitious. The tourney will be open to all women whether members of the Marshall C. C. or not. In fact, out-of-town women will be especially welcome. The preliminaries will start the middle of October and the finals sometime in January. Mrs. Adele Rivero, last year's winner, Mrs. Mary Bain, Mrs. Wm. Slater, Mrs. Rafael McCready, Miss Helen White and Miss Edith L. Weart, who reached the finals last year, will be exempt from the preliminary rounds. The Hazel Allen Trophy will again be placed in competition and it is hoped that the winner this year will be officially recognized as the leading American woman player and sent to represent this country in the International Ladies Tournament to be held in Stockholm next summer in conjunction with the International Team Tournament.

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

J. F. TRACY
Ontario, California



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

Philadelphia! — Nottingham! — Munich!
Annotations by Euwe, Kashdan, Reinfeld, Steiner

THE MUNICH OLYMPIAD	- - - - -	LAJOS STEINER
MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS	- - - - -	ISAAC KASHDAN
ADDENDA TO GRIFFITH AND WHITE	- - - - -	FRED REINFELD
PLACHUTTA INTERFERENCE IN THE ENDGAME	- - - - -	TH. C. L. KOK

NOVEMBER, 1936

MONTHLY 30 cts.
(Abroad 35 cts.)

ANNUALLY \$3.00

The **CHESS REVIEW**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

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Vol. IV, No. 11 *Published Monthly* November, 1936

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JOHN B. SNETHLAGE	IRVING CHERNEV
JAMES R. NEWMAN	F. W. WATSON

Do Your Share!

The first annual report of the American Chess Federation reveals a record of accomplishment and a program for the future that merits the cooperation of all chessplayers.

Things that were done:

A yearbook comprising the story of the 1935 Milwaukee Tournament was published.

450 new individual and 12 new Club Members were enrolled.

Two bulletins were issued to familiarize chessplayers with the work of the A. C. F. Over 3,000 copies of each bulletin were distributed among members and non-members.

THE CHESS REVIEW was enlisted as the Official Organ of the Federation to keep the work of the Federation continually before the chess public.

A working arrangement was consummated with the National Recreation Association. This agreement will have the most far reaching and permanent influence on the status of chess.

The 37th annual tournament of the A. C. F. was held in Philadelphia with 50 entrants—an all time high.

Things that are planned:

A year book comprising the story and best games of the Philadelphia Congress.

The cooperative agreement with the National Recreation Ass'n will be put into effect. Several bulletins such as "The Teaching of Chess," "Social Values of Chess," etc., are now in preparation and will be distributed to A. C. F. members and to recreational agencies as National Recreation Ass'n Bulletins.

The 38th annual tournament will be held as a "Paul Morphy Memorial Tournament" to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Paul Morphy. Because of the significance of this particular event it is planned to run it on a more pretentious scale than ever before.

The aims of the American Chess Federation are distinctly in the interests of chess and its devotees. It has shown in the past year that with very little help it could do things. It desires this year to do more and greater things. The extent of its accomplishments is limited only by the support it receives. If you wish to see the A. C. F. carry on, ACT NOW! Send your membership fee of \$1.00 to Ernest Olfe, Secretary-Treasurer, 3035 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. IF YOU CAN AFFORD IT, send \$25.00 for a life membership. DO YOUR SHARE!



The Munich Olympiad

By LAJOS STEINER

The Hungarian team won the Olympic Team Tournament held at Munich, Germany, from August 17 to 31. The majority (if not all) of the competing teams acknowledged this victory to be well earned. The Hungarian team not only won the tournament by adding the total points of its individual members, as is the custom in team tournaments, but also as a team defeated every other team entered in the competition.

As a member of the victorious team I find it a hard task to report the event objectively, in fact I must confess that this task surpasses my powers. I ask the reader to take this circumstance into consideration, and to pardon me if I seem, at any point, to be boasting.

The tournament was arranged as a competition for teams of eight. Each team, however, had the privilege of having on its roster two additional players, listed as reserves, to be used as replacements for any of the first eight players. Official team tournaments of the F. I. D. E. are arranged for teams of four, plus one reserve.

Since the Munich Olympiad was not officially sponsored by the F. I. D. E. (International Chess Federation), it was possible to double the number of contestants on each team with the object of giving an advantage to countries with broader chess culture.

Let us take a look at the top ranking teams at Warsaw (the last F. I. D. E. tourney held in August, 1935), and Munich.

<i>Warsaw</i>	<i>Munich</i>
1. U. S. A.	1. Hungary
2. Sweden	2. Poland
3. Poland	3. Germany
4. Hungary	4. Yugoslavia
5. Czechoslovakia	5. Czechoslovakia
6. Austria	6. Latvia
7. Argentina	7. Austria
8. Yugoslavia	8. Sweden

What do we see? Six of the first eight countries are the same in both tournaments, and of the remaining four the United States and Argentina did not compete at Munich and Germany did not compete at Warsaw.

For all practical purposes there seems to be no difference whether a team tournament is arranged for teams of four or teams of eight. Using the Warsaw and Munich tournaments as a basis of comparison the theory that countries with the greatest number of chess players will produce more good individual players seems to triumph, the one exception only confirming the rule.

The absence of the two great powers in chess today—Soviet Russia and the United States—was keenly felt. Soviet Russia has not yet entered a team tournament, but the United States was the victor in the last three competitions, and it would have been of great interest to see them perform with a team of eight. I would have picked them a certain winner, but go and argue with our young stars. After a victory they would not hear of any lessening of our glory. So please let us indulge ourselves, until next year, in the belief that in any event we would have a good chance for success—especially in view of the fact that Lillienthal could not compete for us this year. In justice to some of the other teams it must be related that they also missed some of their stars: Poland playing without Tartakower and a few others, and Czechoslovakia minus Flohr, Opocensky, etc.

To return to the tournament itself, the competition was keen from start to finish. Having an early bye we remained in the background for a long while, letting Poland and Germany set the pace. Later Yugoslavia joined in the battle for the lead, and after Germany and Poland had taken their bye it looked as though the battle for premier honors would be settled by the match between Yugoslavia and Hungary. But after losing to us Yugoslavia appeared to have lost its equilibrium and allowed both the second and third prizes to slip out of its hands.

For those with a flair for statistics, a list of the individual competitors, the outstanding scores, and the cross table of play should prove of interest.

Austria: Eliskases, Becker, Lokvenc, Muller, Poschauko, Lenner, Palme, Weil, Krassnig, Weiss.

Brazil: Mendez, Charlier, W. Cruz, Rocha, Trompowski, Pulcherio, Carlos, O. Cruz.

Bulgaria: Gescheff, Zwetcoff, Dantscheff, Kiproff, Woinoff, Toscheff, Francez, Max, Malt-scheff, Horinc.

Czechoslovakia: Foltys, Rejfir, Zinner, Hromadka, Pelikan, E. Richter, Pokorny, Zita, Herman.

Denmark: Andersen, Norman-Hansen, B. Nielsen, Hage, J. Neilsen, Sorensen, Christensen, Petersen, Poulsen, H. Neilsen.

Estonia: Keres, Raud, Friedemann, Turn, Laurentius, Villard, Uulberg, Tchernov, Sepp, Weldemann.

Finland: Book, Krogus, Solin, Salo, Heilmo, Ojanen, Kaila, Candolin, Breider, Colliander.

France: Betbeder, Gibaud, Crepeaux, Jung, Rometti, Gotti, Penel, Bary, Anglares, Courte.

Germany: K. Richter, Ahues, Engels, Carls, Rellstab, Samisch, Rodl, Heinicke, Ernst, Michel.

Holland: Van Doesburgh, Prins, Felderhof, Van Scheltinga, Hamming, Muhring, De Groot, Cortlever, Koomen.

Hungary: Maroczy, L. Steiner, A. Steiner, Havasi, Szabo, Barcza, Vajda, Gereben, Balogh, Korody.

Iceland: Gilfer, Asgeirsson, Thorwaldson, Moller, Snaevarr, S. Gudmundsson, Arnlaugsson, Jonsson, A. Gudmundsson, Thorsteinsson.

Italy: Romi, Rosselli, Monticelli, Norcia, Napolitano, Campolongo, Rastrelli, Stalda, Staldi, Hellmann.

Latvia: Petrov, Apscheneck, Feigin, Krumin, Hasenfuss, Metzgailis, Endzelius, Ozols, Melngailis, Kalvinjsch.

Lithuania: Mikenas, Vistanetzki, Valtonis, Lutzkis, Abramavicius, Arlauskas, Stema, Tautvaisas, Stibinauskas, Baicovicus.

Norway: Cristoffersen, Kavlie-Jorgensen, Herseeth, Rasmussen, Gulbrandsen, Marthinsen, Sauren, Haave, Salbu, Olsen.

Poland: P. Frydman, Najdorf, Regedzinski, Makarczyk, H. Friedman, Kremer, Pogorielly, Wojciechowski, Sulik, Jagielski.

Rumania: Alexandrescu, Ichim, Denes, Pichler, Demetrescu, Popa, Halic, Bohosievicz, Selinski, Raina.

Sweden: Stahlberg, Lundin, Stoltz, Danielsson, Kinmark, Ekenberg, Larrson, Bergkvist, Kayser, Sundberg.

Switzerland: Naegeli, P. Johner, Grob, Voellmy, Gygli, Staehelin, Pluss, Dikenmann, Ormond, Strehle.

Yugoslavia: Pirc, Trifunovic, Schreiber, Asztalos, Konig, Kostic, Vukovic, Broder, Tot, Nedeljkovic.

THE SCORING ACES

Player	Played	Scored	%	Bd.
L. Szabo (<i>Hungary</i>)	19	16½	86¾	4/5
(Only 19 years old!)				
B. Kostic (<i>Jugoslavia</i>)	19	16	84¼	5/6
M. Najdorf (<i>Poland</i>)	20	16	80	2nd
P. Keres (<i>Esthonia</i>)	20	15½	77½	1st
L. Steiner (<i>Hungary</i>)	20	15½	77½	1/2
H. Friedmann (<i>Poland</i>)	20	15½	77½	5th
M. Feigin (<i>Latvia</i>)	19	14½	76¼	3rd
L. Rellstab (<i>Germany</i>)	16	11½	75	4/5
L. Kremer (<i>Poland</i>)	20	15	75	6th
E. Zinner (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	20	14½	72½	3rd
H. Heinicke (<i>Germany</i>)	18	13	72¼	7/8
A. Becker (<i>Austria</i>)	19	13½	71	2nd
V. Pirc (<i>Jugoslavia</i>)	17	12	70½	1st
E. Eliskases (<i>Austria</i>)	20	13½	67½	1st
V. Petrow (<i>Latvia</i>)	20	13½	67½	1st
G. Stahlberg (<i>Sweden</i>)	17	11½	67½	1st
K. Richter (<i>Germany</i>)	18	12	66¾	1st
J. Foltys (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	19	12½	65¾	1st
P. Frydman (<i>Poland</i>)	20	13	65	1st
G. Maroczy (<i>Hungary</i>)	11	6	54	1st

TEAM SCORING RECORD

	1. Hungary	2. Poland	3. Germany	4. Jugoslavia	5. Czechoslovakia	6. Latvia	7. Austria	8. Sweden	9. Denmark	10. Esthonia	11. Lithuania	12. Finland	13. Holland	14. Roumania	15. Norway	16. Brazil	17. Switzerland	18. Italy	19. Iceland	20. France	21. Bulgaria	Total Points
1	.	5	4½	5	5½	5½	4½	4½	5½	5	5	6½	5½	5½	4½	6½	6	5	6½	7	7½	110½
2	3	.	4½	4½	5	3½	4	5½	5	4½	7	5½	6	6	3½	6½	5½	6½	6½	7½	8	108
3	3½	3½	.	4	4	6½	5½	4½	5	6	4½	4½	5½	4½	6½	6½	7	6	5½	7	6½	106½
4	3	3½	4	.	3	6	4½	5½	5½	4	4½	5½	5½	6½	4	6	7	5	7½	7	7	104½
5	2½	3	4	5	.	2½	7	4	5	4	4	6	6½	6	6½	5	6	6½	6	6½	8	104
6	2½	4½	1½	2	5½	.	3½	4½	5	6	4	5	6½	7	6½	5½	5½	4	5½	5	7	96½
7	3½	4	2½	3½	1	4½	.	4½	5	4	5½	4	5½	4½	5½	7	5½	7	5½	6½	6	95
8	3½	2½	3½	2½	4	3½	5½	.	3½	4½	4	4	5	6½	4½	6	5½	6½	6	6½	6½	94
9	2½	3	3	2½	3	3	3	2½	.	4½	6½	7	5½	4½	5	5	5½	7	5	6½	7	91½
10	3	3½	2	4	4	2	4	3½	3½	.	3½	4	5½	4½	6½	6½	6	6	6½	5½	6	90
11	3	1	3½	3½	4	4	2½	4	1½	4½	.	3½	3	4	4½	5½	3	6	4½	5½	6½	77½
12	1½	2½	3½	2½	2	3	4	4	1	4	4½	.	3½	4	4	4	5½	4½	5½	6	5½	75
13	2½	2	2½	2½	1½	1½	2½	3	2½	2½	5	4½	.	5	5½	4½	5	4½	4½	5	5	71½
14	2½	2	3½	1½	2	1	3½	1½	3½	3½	4	4	3	.	5½	3½	4	4	4½	6	5	68
15	3½	4½	1½	4	1½	1½	2½	3½	3	1½	3½	4	2½	2½	.	3½	3½	3½	2½	7	5	64½
16	1½	1½	1½	2	3	2½	1	2	3	1½	2½	4	3½	4½	4½	.	4	5½	5	6	4	63
17	2	2½	1	1	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	5	2½	3	4	4½	4	.	5	3	5	5	61½
18	3	1½	2	3	1½	4	1	1½	1	2	2	3½	3½	4	4½	2½	3	.	6	4	5½	59
19	1½	1½	2½	½	2	2½	2½	2	3	1½	3½	2½	3½	3½	5½	3	5	2	.	4½	5	57½
20	1	½	1	1	1½	3	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½	2	3	2	1	2	3	4	3½	.	5½	43½
21	½	0	1½	1	0	1	2	1½	1	2	1½	2½	3	3	3	4	3	2½	3	2½	.	38½

Munich Olympiad
August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Notes by L. Steiner)

E. Andersen (Denmark) White	L. Steiner (Hungary) Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-B4	P-B3
4 P-K3	Q-Kt3

The original idea of the Slav Defense was to protect the center without shutting in the Black QB. Practice has shown that black can seldom achieve the free development of this bishop without suffering some other disadvantage in its place. He either has to give up the center by ... QPxP or play ... QB-B4 at an early stage leaving his QP and QKtP open to attack by the white Q (Q-Kt3). This move attempts to solve that problem—with what success the future will tell.

5 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
6 PxP	PxP
7 B-Kt5ch	.....

Q-R4ch to force the B back to Q2 comes into consideration as an alternative move.

7 Kt-B3
8 Q-R4

White disregards the doubling of his pawns, which is an error. At this point his play is without a definite plan.

8	BxKt
9 PxB	P-K3
10 B-Q2	P-QR3
11 P-B4	R-B1
12 B-Q3	P-Kt3
13 P-QR3	B-Kt2

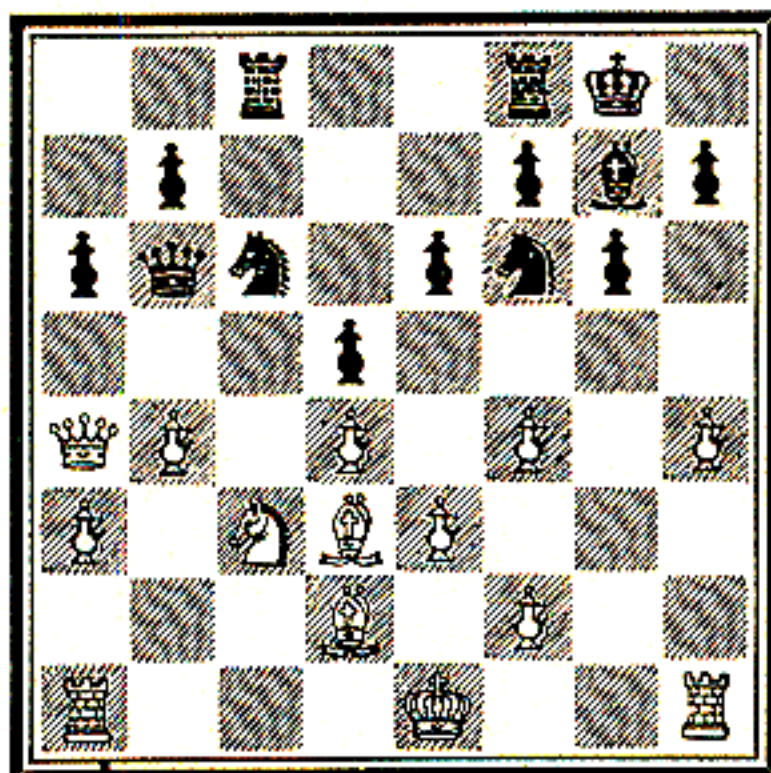
... QxKtP would always be wrong, as after 14 R-QKt1, QxP; 15 RxP, White would have an excellent game.

14 P-R4	O-O
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There is no risk in castling. The Black position is safe and White cannot mobilize his forces to assault it.

15 P-Kt4?
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L. Steiner



E. Andersen

White's play is still planless. His best line is probably O-O-O followed by QR-Kt1 and an attempt to force matters on the K side. (P-R5 at once would not lead to anything as after

... KtxRP; 16 P-B5, Kt-K2! Black would be a pawn up. Had White castled Q side, Black's plan would be to block the white pieces in the center and start a counter attack on the Q side with ... Kt-QR4, etc. The text allows a nice, but easy sacrifice.

15	.....	KtxQP
16	PxKt	QxQP
17	Q-B2	Kt-Kt5
18	O-O	.....

Forced, as after R-KB1, Kt-R7 would follow.

18	Q-B3
19 K-Kt2	. . . . .

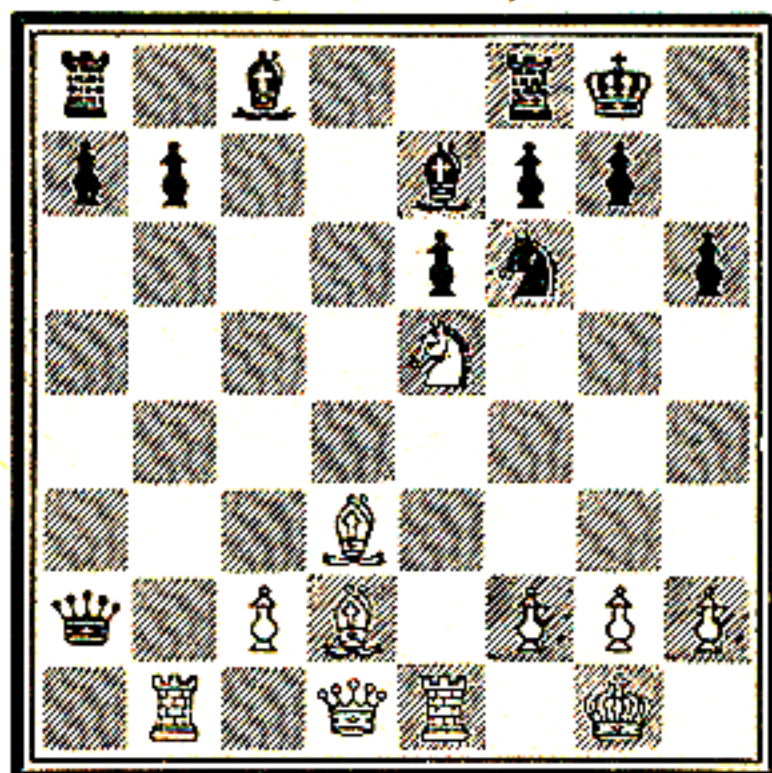
19 P-B3 would lose by ... QxRP; 20 PxKt, Q-Kt6ch; 21 K-R1, Q-R6ch; 22 K-Kt1, B-Q5ch, etc.

19	QxRP
20 Q-Kt3	Q-R7ch
21 K-B3	Q-R6ch
22 K-K2	Kt-R7
23 P-B3	

The only defense to ... Q-B6ch.

23	B-Q5
24 QR-K1	KtxP
25 Kt-Kt1	KtxR
26 KxKt	B-B6
27 Q-B2	B-B3
28 Q-Kt3	R-B2
29 K-Q1	KR-B1
30 P-B5	R-B6
31 KtxR	QxB
32 R-B2	RxKt
33 Q-R4	RxP
34 Q-K8ch	K-Kt2
Resigns	

G. Alexandrescu
(Roumania)



K. Richter
(Germany)

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S
15th MOVE

16 R-K3, Q-Q4; 17 R-Kt5, Q-Q3; 18 R-KKt3, K-R1; 19 RxKKtP!!, KxR; 20 BxPch!, K-Kt1 (... KxB; 21 Q-Q2ch, K-Kt2; 22 Q-Kt5ch, K-R1; 23 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 24 Kt-Q7, etc.); 21 Q-B3, Kt-K1; 22 Q-Kt4ch, K-R1; 23 B-Kt7ch!!, KtxB; 24 Q-R3ch, B-R5; 25 QxBch, Kt-R4; 26 QxKtch, K-Kt2; 27 Q-Kt5ch, Resigns.

Munich Miniatures

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

E. Book
(Finland)
White

- 1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3
3 P-Q4 PxP
4 KtxP Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3 P-Q3
6 B-KKt5 B-K2
7 Q-Q2 P-QR3
8 O-O-O Q-B2
9 P-B4 P-Kt4
10 P-K5!
Starting a strong
attack.
10 PxP
11 BxPch! PxB

O. Naegeli
(Switzerland)
Black

- 12 KKtxKtP Q-Kt3
13 PxP RxP!
Black parries en-
ergetically.
14 K-Kt1
(If KtxR, Kt-K5!
If PxKt, R-R8ch; Kt-
Kt1, PxP).
14 Kt-K5!
15 KtxKt RxPch!
16 KxR QxKtch
Drawn by perpet-
ual check.

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

I. Solin
(Finland)
White

- 1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3
3 P-Q4 PxP
4 KtxP Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
6 B-Q3 Kt-B3
7 KtxKt QPxKt
8 O-O P-K4
9 QB-Kt5 P-KR3
10 B-R4 Q-K2
11 P-B4
Premature, first K-
R1!
11 KB-B4ch

A. Becker
(Austria)
Black

- 12 K-R1
Not B-B2, BxBch;
13 Kt-Kt5 followed
by Q-B4ch, etc.
12 P-KKt4!!
A little surprise.
13 PxKP Kt-Kt5
14 P-K6 BxP
15 B-Kt3 P-KR4!
16 Q-B3 P-R5
Resigns
(If . . . B-K1; 17
Q-Q3!)

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

E. Book
(Finland)
White

- 1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 Kt-Q2 PxP
4 KtxP Kt-Q2
5 Kt-KB3 KKt-B3
6 KtxKtch KtxKt
7 B-KKt5 B-K2
8 B-Q3 P-B4
Premature; better
is O-O.
9 PxP Q-R4ch
10 P-B3 QxP(B4)
The Black Q is
too exposed.
11 Q-K2 O-O
12 R-Q1 R-Q1
13 Kt-K5!

G. Alexandrescu
(Roumania)
Black

- Hinders Black's
development.
13 P-KR3
14 B-R4 P-QKt3
15 O-O B-Kt2
16 KR-K1 R-Q3
17 P-QKt4! QxBP?
Correct is . . . Q-
B2; 18 B-Kt3, Q-Q1.
18 BxKt! PxP
If . . . BxB; 19 B-
R7ch followed by
RxB.
19 Q-Kt4ch K-B1
20 B-R7!! Resigns

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

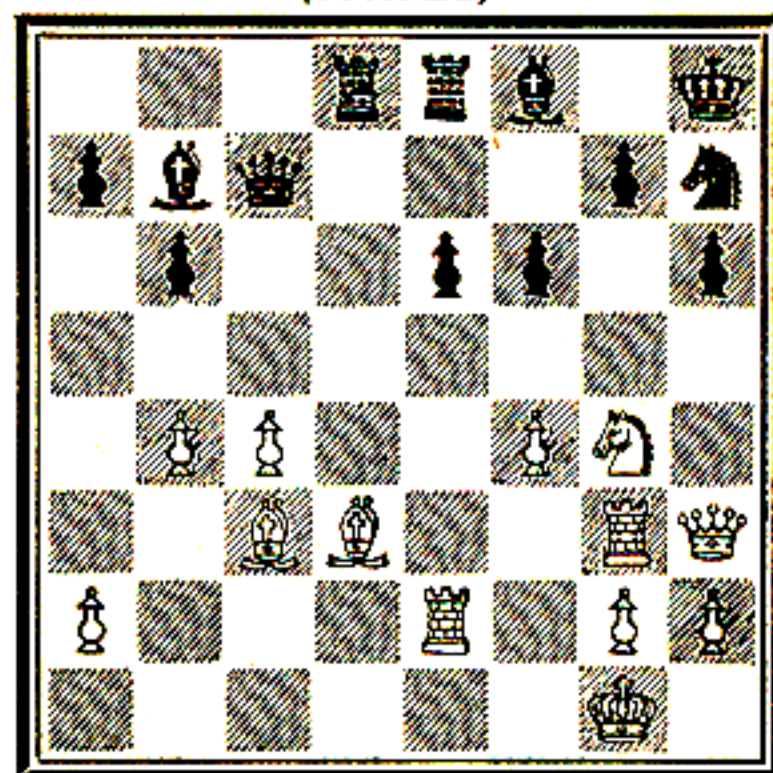
M. Vaitonis
(Lithuania)
White

- 1 P-QB4 P-K3
2 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
3 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5 B-K2
5 P-K3 QKt-Q2
6 PxP KtxP
. . . PxP is better.
7 BxB QxB
8 B-Q3 O-O
9 KKt-K2 KKt-B3
10 Q-B2 P-B4
11 O-O-O P-QR3
12 P-KKt4!
A pawn sacrifice
to open the lines.

M. Feigin
(Latvia)
Black

- 12 P-KKt3
13 P-Kt5 Kt-K1
14 P-KR4 Kt-Kt2
15 P-R5 PxQP
16 RPxP! RPxP
17 Kt-B4! PxKt
18 BxKtP!! PxPch
19 K-Kt1 R-Q1
If . . . PxB; 20 R-
R8ch, KxR; 21 Ktx
KtPch!
20 P-B3 Kt-K4
21 R-R8ch Resigns

Snaevarr
(Iceland)



L. Szabo
(Hungary)

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S
27th MOVE

- 28 BxKt, R-Q8ch; 29 R-K1, RxRch; 30 BxR,
KxB; 31 QxPch!!, K-Kt1; 32 KtxPch, K-B2;
33 Q-Kt6ch, Resigns.

BISHOPS CRY FOR LONG DIAGONALS!

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

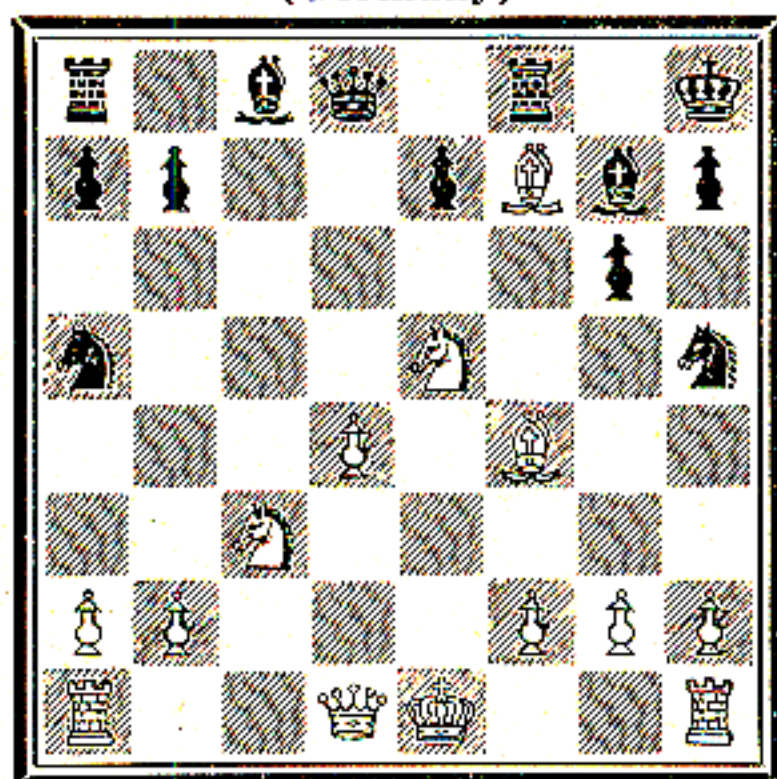
BIRD'S OPENING

H. Hromadka
(Czechoslovakia)
White

- 1 P-KB4 P-K4!
2 PxP P-Q3!
3 PxP BxP
4 Kt-KB3 P-KKt4
5 P-Q4! P-Kt5
6 Kt-Kt5! Q-K2
7 Q-Q3 Kt-QB3
8 P-B3 P-B4
9 P-KR3 Kt-B3
10 PxP KtxKtP
11 Kt-QR3 BxKt
12 PxP B-Q2

G. Danielsson
(Sweden)
Black

- 13 P-Kt3 O-O-O
14 B-KKt2 K-Kt1
15 R-QKt1 P-Kt3
16 B-B4 P-KR3
17 Q-R6! PxKt?
18 RxPch!! RPxR
19 QxPch K-R1
20 Q-R6ch K-Kt1
21 O-O! Q-Kt5
22 RPxQ PxP
23 P-Kt5 Resigns

Dr. L. Rodl
(Germany)Dr. P. Bohosievicz
(Roumania)POSITION AFTER BLACK'S
12th MOVE

13 B-KKt3, KtXB?; 14 KtXPch!, PxKt; 15 RPxKtch, B-R3; 16 RxBch, K-Kt2; 17 RxPch, KxB; 18 Q-R5!, B-B4; 19 R-Q6ch, K-Kt2; 20 Q-Kt5ch, K-R1; 21 R-KR6ch, B-R2; 22 RxBch, Resigns.

A TITANIC STRUGGLE

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

DUTCH DEFENSE

P. Keres
(Esthonia)
WhiteK. Richter
(Germany)
Black

1 Kt-KB3 P-KB4
2 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
3 P-KKt3 P-QKt3
4 B-Kt2 B-Kt2
5 O-O P-K3
6 P-B4 P-Q4
7 Kt-K5 B-Q3
8 B-B4 O-O
9 Kt-QB3 Kt-K5
10 PxP PxP
11 Q-Kt3 K-R1
12 KR-Q1 P-B3

The threat was Kt xQP!

13 KtxKt BPxKt
14 P-B3! PxP
15 BxP

Continuing the pressure on Q5.

15 Q-K2
Not . . . Kt-Q2; 16 Kt-Kt6ch!

16 QR-B1 BxKt
17 BxB Kt-Q2
18 B-B4 Kt-B3
19 P-QR4 Kt-K5
20 P-R5! PxP
21 BxKt P-R5

(If . . . PxB; 22 P-Q5!)

22 Q-K3 QxB
23 QxQ PxQ

24 P-Q5! QR-Q1
(Not . . . PxP; 25 R-B7, B-R3; 26 B-K5, R-KKt1; 27 RxQP)

25 P-Q6 R-B4
26 R-B4 P-B4

If instead . . . P-Kt4; 27 B-K3, R-Q4; 28 RxR, PxR; 29 R-B7!

27 RxRP P-QR3
28 R-R5 P-KKt3

29 P-QKt4!! PxP
30 RxR PxR

31 P-Q7 B-B3
32 R-QB1! BxP

33 R-Q1 P-Kt6
34 B-B7 R-QB1

35 RxB K-Kt1!
Preventing R-Q8ch.

36 B-K5 R-B4
37 R-KKt7ch K-B1

If . . . K-R1; 38 B-B6!

38 B-Q6ch KxR
39 BxR K-B2

40 B-R3 K-K3
41 K-B2 K-Q4

42 K-K3 K-B5
43 K-Q2 P-K6ch!

The only chance.

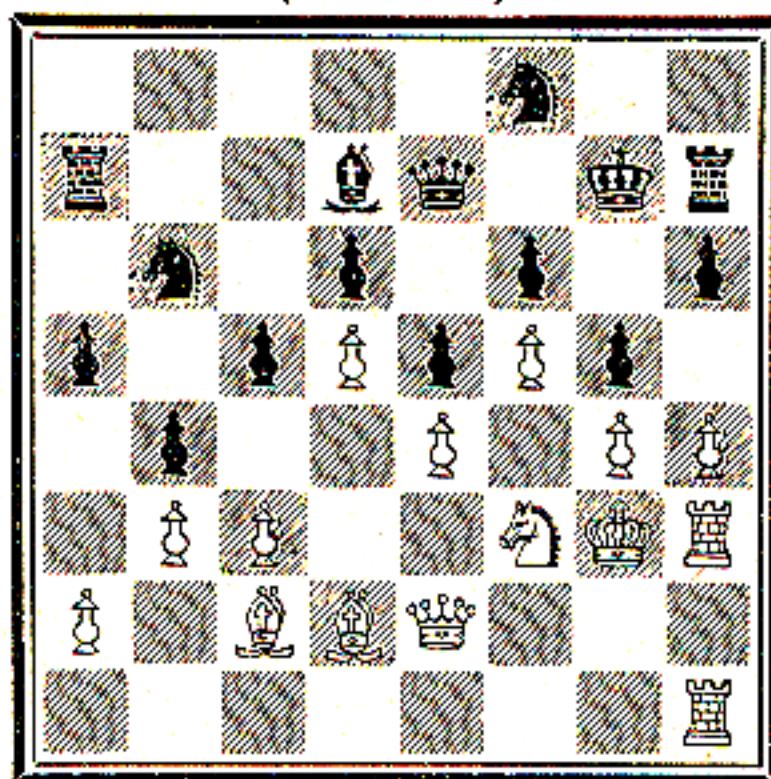
Otherwise White plays P-K3, out-tempos Black, and gets to QB3.

44 KxP K-B6
45 K-B4 P-QR4

Not . . . K-B7; 46 P-Kt4! PxP; 47 P-K4, K-Kt8; 48 B-R3, K-R7; 49 B-B1, K-Kt8; 50 B-K3, K-B7; 51 B-Q4, K-Q6; 52 B-R1 and wins. (P. Keres).

46 P-Kt4! PxP

47 P-K4 P-R5
48 P-K5 P-Kt7
49 BxPch KxB
50 P-K6 P-R6
51 P-K7 P-R7
52 P-K8(Q) P-R8(Q)
53 Q-KR8ch K-R7
54 QxQch KxQ
55 KxP K-Kt7
56 K-Kt5 K-B6
57 K-R6 K-Q5
58 KxP K-K4
59 K-Kt6 Resigns

Sepp
(Esthonia)Ernst
(Germany)

The continuation: 1 RPxP, RPxP; 2 RxRch, KtxR; 3 Q-R2, K-R1; 4 BxP!, PxB; 5 P-B6, Q-B2; 6 KtxKtP, Q-Kt3; 7 QxKtch, QxQ; 8 RxQch, Resigns.

ATTACK AND COUNTER-ATTACK!

Munich Olympiad

August, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A. Pichler
(Roumania)
WhiteL. Rellstab
(Germany)
Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
3 B-B4 P-B4
4 P-K3 P-K3
5 B-Q3 Kt-B3
6 O-O B-K2
7 QKt-Q2 Q-Kt3
8 PxP BxP
9 Kt-Kt3 B-K2
10 P-B3 B-Q2
11 Q-K2 Kt-KR4?
12 B-K5 P-B3?
13 B-Q4 KtxB
14 KKtxKt P-Kt3
15 B-Kt5 R-Q1
16 QR-B1! BxB
17 KtxB O-O
18 P-QB4 P-B4
19 P-B5 Q-R3
20 P-QR3 P-B5!
21 Kt(3)-Q4 P-K4
22 Kt-KB3 B-B3

23 P-KKt4! P-K5
24 Kt(B)-Q4 P-B6
25 Q-Q2 B-K4!
26 P-B6! PxP
27 RxP Q-Kt2
28 Q-Kt4! Kt-Kt2
29 KR-B1 Q-Q2
30 P-R3 R-B1?
31 KtxRP! R-Kt1
32 Kt(R)-Kt5 Q-Q1
33 Q-B5! K-R1
34 Kt-Q6! Q-R5
35 Kt-B7ch!! K-Kt1
36 QxP B-R7ch
37 K-R1! Kt-K3
38 QxKt RxKt
39 R-B8ch RxR
40 QxRch! K-Kt2
41 P-Kt5!! P-R4
42 Kt-K6ch K-R2
43 Q-K8 Resigns

Plachutta Interference in the Endgame

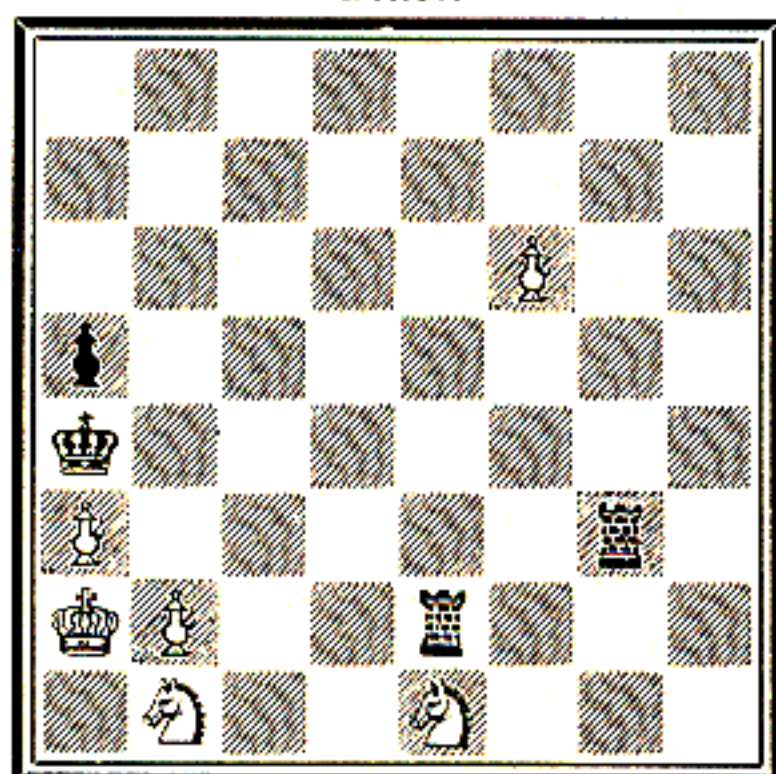
By TH. C. L. KOK***

What is Plachutta interference? Many readers who are only slightly acquainted with problem terminology may well ask this question. To assist these readers we shall first discuss the ordinary principle of "interference." For this purpose place a white rook on Q1 and a white pawn on Q5. The pawn now prevents the rook from reaching the squares Q6, Q7 and Q8. In other words the pawn interferes with the rook, and often such interference can be utilized to advantage.

Plachutta interference is interference between pieces that move in the same direction, *e. g.*: between two rooks or between bishop and queen (along a diagonal). Thus by replacing the pawn with a rook in the foregoing example one obtains Plachutta interference. The rook on Q1 still cannot reach the squares Q6, Q7, and Q8. One may claim this to be unnecessary due to the second rook on Q5, which does control these squares, but this argument is superficial, because it is quite possible that the rook on Q5 has to stay there to hold the fifth rank.

Many nice problems have been constructed on this principle. With these we are not concerned. The purpose of this article is to show that the above theme is a fertile one for endgame studies. Our first example demonstrates the theme sharply.

NO. 1. Th. C. L. KOK
Tijdschrift - April, 1936
Black



White

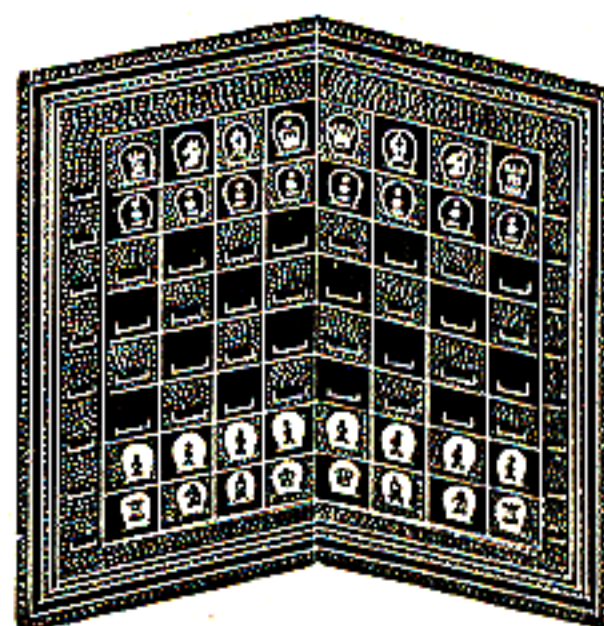
White to Play and Win

The rook on Kt6 prevents 1 Kt-QB3 mate, but is tied down due to that threat. The win: 1 P-B7, R-KB7 (not 1 . . . RxRPch; 2 KtxR, R-KB7; 3 Kt-Q3, RxBP; 4 P-Kt3mate!); 2 Kt-KB3! (the win is achieved by sacrificing the Kt on the square that intersects the lines of force

of the 2 rooks). Assume black plays 2 . . . R(Kt6)xKt. Then the rook on B6 interferes with the rook on B7 in that if White plays 3 P-B8(Q), black cannot play 3 . . . R(B7)xQ but must play 3 . . . R(B6)xQ and loses due to 4 Kt-B3mate.

Had black played instead 2 . . . R(B7)xKt; 3 Kt-B3ch! would follow. Now the rook on B6 interferes with the rook on Kt6! 3 . . . RxKt; 4 P-B8(Q). The rooks cannot hold out for long against the queen due to the unfavorable position of the black king. The threat is 5 Q-K8ch, which is prevented by 4 . . . R(B)-K6. To win white must prevent the black king's escape via QKt4, but if he plays 5 Q-QKt8? then black can draw: 5 . . . RxPch!; 6 PxR, R-Kt7ch!; 7 K-R1, R-R7ch; 8 K-Kt1, R-QKt7ch; and white must take the rook leaving black in a stalemate position. Correct is: 5 Q-QB5 (threatens Q-B4 or B6 mate), RxPch (forced); 6 PxR, R-Kt7ch; 7 K-Kt1, R-QKt7ch! (upon all other moves the rook would soon be lost); 8 K-B1!, R-Kt6; 9 Q-Q5!! Black is now in *Zugzwang*. On 9 . . . KxP follows 10 QxPmate, and on 9 . . . RxP follows 10 Q-QB4mate. Upon other rook moves follow a few checks and the rook will be lost. The best is probably 9 . . . R-KKt6 whereupon follows simply 10 K-Kt2!

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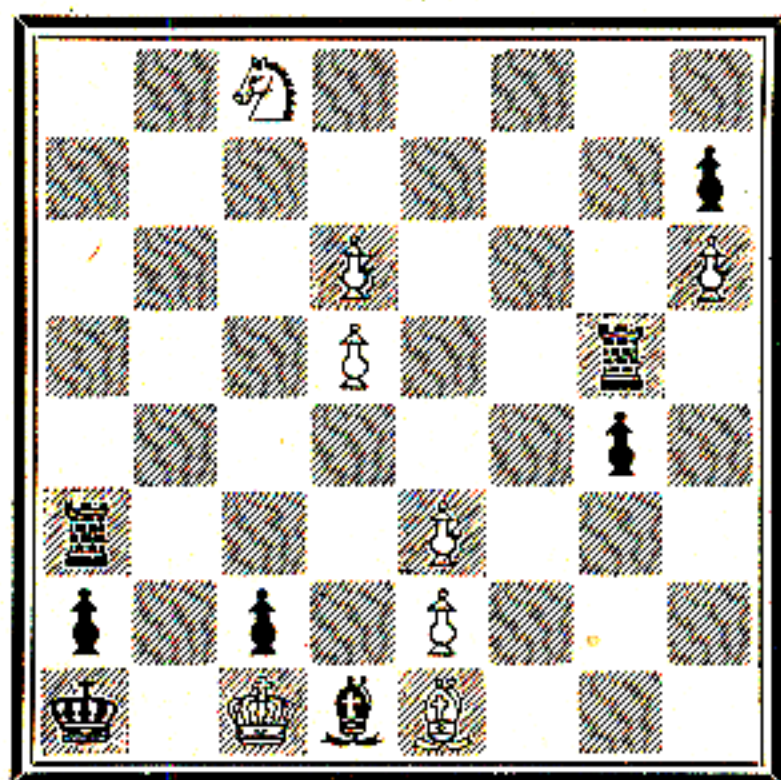
It may be noted that in the original position 1 Kt-KB3 cannot be played immediately. There would follow: 1 . . . RxKt; 2 P-B7, RxRPch!; 3 KtxR, R-KB7!

The subject matter to follow will be divided into three sections: I. Some general examples, II. Consideration of the theme in relation to critical moves, and III. Some combinations of the Plachutta interference with other themes.

SECTION I

The first and only endgame example by other composers on our theme is shown in diagram No. 2.

NO. 2. L. NYEVICKEY
2nd Prize - Magyar Sakkvilag, 1933
Black



White

White to Play and Win

The solution is as follows: 1 P-Q7, RxQP (1 . . . R-Kt1?; 2 B-R4!, R-R3; 3 P-Q8(Q), etc.); 2 B-R4! (threatening B-B6mate), R-R3; 3 Kt-Q6!! The same intersection square idea as in diagram No. 1.

If Black plays 3 . . . R(Q)xKt; 4 B-B6ch etc. Black's best is 3 . . . R(R)xKt; 4 P-Q8 (Q), RxQ; 5 B-B6ch, R-Q5; 6 PxR! (threatens P-K5 mate. But not 6 BxRch, RxB; 7 PxR—because the black KtP will queen), R-Q3; 7 B-

Kt7!, R-Q4; 8 P-K4, P-Kt6; 9 PxR, P-Kt7; 10 P-Q6, P-Kt8(Q); 11 P-Q5ch, QxB; 12 PxQ and wins.

White may not interchange moves in this ending. For instance: 1 B-R4?, R-Kt6! followed by 2 . . . R-Kt8ch, etc. (On 1 P-Q7, R-Kt6?; follows 2 B-B3ch!). Or 1 P-Q7, RxQP; 2 Kt-Q6?, RxKt; 3 B-R4, R-R1!

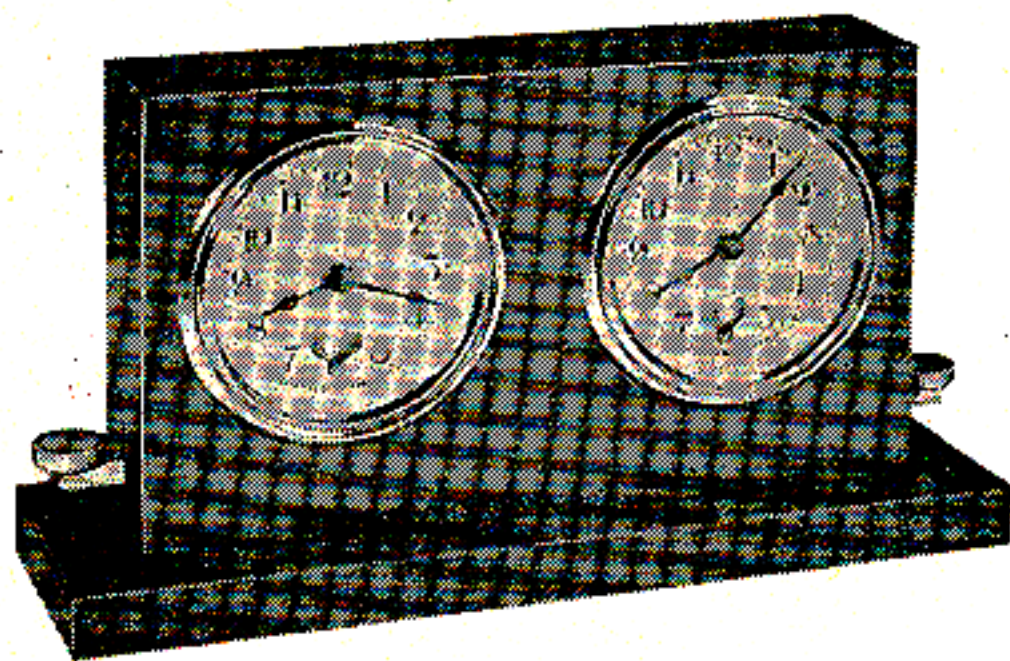
In this endgame the composer has used quite a bit of material. Investigating as to which pieces are necessary for the theme proper we find them to be the two rooks, then the white knight (to be sacrificed on the intersection square), and finally those pieces which utilize the mutual interference (the QP and the B). Together with the two kings we thus arrive at a theoretical minimum of seven pieces. In the field of chess problems it has been possible to work this theme with less *theme-pieces*, but a considerable number of additional pieces have always been necessary.

It is a well known fact that endgame studies are more economical in the use of material than problems. This of course is not demonstrated in diagram No. 2. Aside from the theme-pieces there are nine additional pieces. Diagram No. 1 is somewhat more economical, but it still required three extra pawns—and pawns are far more important in an endgame than in a problem, where a pawn more or less does not count. In addition the Knight on K1 (in diagram No. 1), hardly plays a part in the study; its sole purpose being to be sacrificed at the critical moment.

Yet, that theoretical minimum of only seven thematic pieces, which in the field of problems still remains an unattainable ideal (what composer will deny this?), can be reached in the endgame as the following study will show.

(To be continued)

*** (Translated from *Tijdschrift*—J. B. S.)



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The Philadelphia Congress

Due to lack of space in the September and October issues we found it impossible to record the yearly meeting of the American Chess Federation which was held in Philadelphia on August 23, 1936, as part of the Congress program.

The officers of the Federation gave an account of the year's accomplishments and were re-elected unanimously to the following positions:

President Arpad E. Elo, Milwaukee
Vice-President Kirk D. Holland, Chicago
Sec.-Treas. Ernest Olfe, Milwaukee

Directors of the Federation for the forthcoming year were nominated and elected as follows:

California: H. Legler (Oakland)
 Colorado: F. Fetzner (Denver)
 Dist. of Columbia: C. W. Stark
 Georgia: P. Mitchell (Atlanta)
 Illinois: S. Factor and M. Major (Chicago)
 Maryland: S. C. Quinn (Baltimore)
 Massachusetts: F. R. Chevalier (Boston)
 Michigan: A. H. Palmi (Jackson)
 Minnesota: G. S. Barnes (Minneapolis)
 Missouri: C. M. Burton (St. Louis)
 Nebraska: H. Ohmans (Omaha)
 New Jersey: J. B. Snethlage (Hawthorne)
 New York: F. Brieger & R. Wahrburg (N.Y.C.)
 Ohio: J. Jackson (Cincinnati)
 Oklahoma: W. M. Padgett (Tulsa)
 Pennsylvania: I. Ash and W. A. Ruth (Phila.)
 Rhode Island: H. Morton (Providence)
 Texas: J. C. Thompson (Dallas)
 N. Carolina: H. M. Woods, Jr. (Whittakers)
 W. Virginia: E. M. Foy (Charleston)
 Wisconsin: D. B. Dyer (Milwaukee)
 Porto Rico: F. Prieto (San Juan)
 Canada: B. Freedman (Toronto)

It was voted to give the President authority to appoint additional directors until the total number reached a maximum of 30. Appointments are imminent in Seattle, Washington; Los Angeles, California; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and New Orleans, Louisiana.

SHORT, SWEET AND SOUND

A. C. F. Congress
 August, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

M. Hanauer

White

1 P-QB4 P-QB4
 2 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
 3 P-KKt3 Kt-B3
 4 B-Kt2 P-K3
 5 Kt-B3 P-QKt3
 6 P-Q4 PxP
 7 KtxP B-Kt2

D. S. Polland

Black

8 KKt-Kt5 Kt-QR4?
 9 BxB KtxB
 10 B-B4! P-Q3
 11 Q-R4! Kt-Q2
 12 R-Q1 P-K4
 13 Kt-Q5! R-B1
 14 QxRP Resigns

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

B. Winkelman

White

1 P-Q4
 2 P-QB4
 3 PxP
 4 Kt-B3

G. Treysman

Black

Kt-KB3
 P-K4
 Kt-Kt5

White does not select the most aggressive line (4 P-K4, KtxP; 5 P-B4).

4

5 P-K3

6 B-K2

7 KtxKt

8 O-O

9 P-QR3

10 Kt-B3

11 R-Kt1

B-B4

Kt-QB3

KKtxP(K4)

KtxKt

O-O

P-QR4

P-Q3

An attempt to enforce P-QKt4. In much the same position in a game Hanauer vs. Horowitz (New York, 1936) the continuation was P-QKt3, Q-R5!

11

B-KB4!

Black has achieved a fine development. The text does not lose any time, as the B's retreat menaces White's QBP—and at the same time a beautiful attacking diagonal is opened for Black's KB.

12 P-K4

13 P-QKt3

B-K3

Q-R5

White has no really satisfactory continuation from this point on, although his next move certainly makes a bad situation worse.

14 P-Kt3?

Q-R6

Threatening . . . B-KKt5 followed by . . . BxB and . . . Kt-Kt5.

15 K-R1

16 P-B3

P-QB3

P-B4!

The beginning of a brilliant attack.

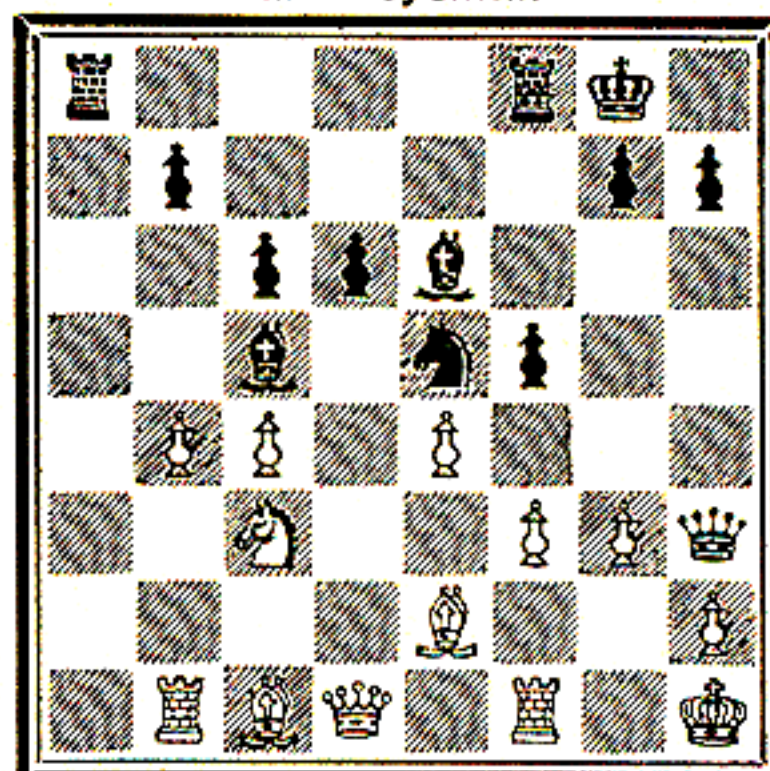
17 P-QKt4

18 RPxP

RPxP

. . . .

G. Treysman



B. Winkelman

18

PxP!

So that if 19 PxB, KPxB; 20 BxP, KtxB; 21 RxKt (21 R-B2, KtXP!), RxR; 22 QxR, R-KB1 winning. Nor can White play 19 PxP, Kt-Kt5! etc.

19 KtxP

B-B4!

The KB is still poison, for if 20 PxB, BxKt; 21 PxB, Kt-Kt5! wins.

20 B-B4?

(Taking advantage of White's passive play, Black has developed a strong attacking game, but up to this point White's defense has been equal to the occasion. Despite all surface indications, it is only White's last move which loses. Had he played instead 20 Kt-Kt5!, he would slowly but surely have gained the advantage, e. g.: 20 Kt-Kt5, Q-R3 (Q-R4; 21 P-Kt4 wins easily); 21 R-Kt2, B-R2 (not B-Q Kt3; 22 P-B5, PxP; 23 Q-Kt3ch, etc.); 22 P-B5!, P-Q4; 23 P-Kt4, etc.—S. S. C.)

20

Kt-Kt5!

21 PxKt

BxKtch

22 B-B3

R-R7!

White resigns, for if 23 B-Q2, KRxB; 24 RxR, RxB etc. A smashing victory.

TWO BISHOPS ARE TOO MANY

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

RUY LOPEZ

D. S. Polland
WhiteI. A. Horowitz
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	14 KR-K1	KR-K1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 P-R3	P-QB4!
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 R-K2	B-B3
4 BxKt	QPxB	17 B-Q2	P-QKt4
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	18 QR-K1	P-Kt5
6 P-Q4	PxP	19 PxP	PxP
7 QxP	QxQ	20 Kt-Q5	B-Kt4!
8 KtxQ	B-Q2	21 R-B2	B-B4!
9 B-K3	B-Q3	22 Kt-K3	RxP
10 O-O-O	P-QKt3	23 Kt-R2	R(Q)-K1
11 P-B4	O-O-O	24 R-B3	Kt-Q3
12 Kt-B3	Kt-R3		Resigns
13 P-KR3	Kt-B2		

LEGAL ASSAULT AND BATTERY

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

F. Reinfeld
WhiteN. Grossman
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-R5	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	20 B-Q3	Q-Q2
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	21 B-K5	Kt-K5
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4	22 R-B7	Q-Q1
5 B-B4	P-B3	23 KtxP	BxKt
6 P-K3	O-O	24 RxR	P-B3
7 P-KR3	QKt-Q2	25 BxKt	QPxB
8 R-B1	Q-R4	26 B-B7	Q-B1
9 Kt-Q2	R-K1	27 Q-Kt3	R-K2
10 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt5	28 R-B1	K-B2
11 P-R3	Q-Kt3	29 Q-Kt6	R-Q2
12 PxP	KtxP	30 R-B6	B-K2
13 KtxKt	PxKt	31 P-QKt4	P-Kt4
14 B-B7	Q-KB3	32 PxP	PxP
15 B-Kt5!	P-QR3	33 RxP!	RxB
16 B-K2	B-B1	34 R-B6ch	K-Kt1
17 O-O	P-K3	35 RxR	Q-Q1
18 P-B4	Q-K2	36 Q-K6ch	Resigns

HUNTING THE LADY IN BLACK

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

D. H. Mugridge
WhiteM. Hanauer
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 KtxKt	PxKt
2 P-QB4	PxP	17 QR-B1	Q-K4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 B-K1	KR-Q1
4 P-K3	P-K3	19 P-QKt4!	QR-B1?
5 BxP	B-K2	20 P-Kt4!	Q-KKt4
6 O-O	P-B4	21 B-Q2	Q-Kt3
7 Q-K2	PxP	22 P-KR3	RxB
8 R-Q1	O-O	23 RxR	P-Kt4
9 KtxP	Q-Kt3	24 R-B5	PxKt
10 Kt-QB3	P-K4	25 R-KKt5	Q-R3
11 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3	26 RxB	Q-Kt3
12 B-Q2	B-Kt5	27 R-KKt5	Q-R3
13 P-B3	B-R4?	28 R-K5	Q-R5
14 Kt-R4	Q-B2	29 B-K1	Resigns
15 P-K4!	Kt-Q5		

BLACK CONSTRICTS HIMSELF TO DEATH

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING

A. E. Santasiere
WhiteH. M. Woods, Jr.
Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	15 P-Kt4	R-B1
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 R-B3	R-K1
3 PxP	KtxP	17 QR-KB1	B-B1
4 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	18 P-K5	Kt-Kt4
5 P-Q4	Kt-B3	19 R-R3	P-R3
6 B-QKt5	B-Q2	20 Kt-K4	Kt-Q4
7 KKt-K2	P-K3	21 B-Q2	R-K2
8 O-O	B-K2	22 P-Kt5	PxP
9 P-QR3	P-QR3	23 PxP	R-K1
10 B-Q3	O-O	24 Kt-B6ch	KtxKt
11 P-QKt4	Kt-R2	25 KtPxKt	P-KKt3
12 B-K3	P-QB3	26 BxP	PxB
13 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt4		White mates in four.
14 P-B4	Kt-Q3?		

YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS FLING

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

RUY LOPEZ

A. D. Camillo
WhiteG. Welmar
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	23 P-K6!	KtxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 R-R5	Q-Kt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 RxQ	PxR
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	26 R-B1	P-B3
5 O-O	B-B4	27 P-KR4	QR-K1
6 Kt-B3	O-O	28 PxP	KtxKtP
7 P-Q3	P-R3	29 Q-B4	BxKt
8 P-KR3	P-Q3	30 QxB	R-B2
9 B-K3	Kt-Q2	31 R-B2	R-K8ch
10 Kt-K2	BxB	32 K-R2	K-B1
11 PxP	Kt-B4	33 R-B1	R-K6
12 BxKt	PxB	34 Q-B8ch	R-K1
13 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	35 QxRP	R-K6
14 P-Q4	PxP	36 Q-R8ch	K-K2
15 PxP	Kt-K3	37 QxP	Kt-K3
16 Q-Q2	K-R2	38 R-B3	R-K8
17 QR-K1	B-Q2	39 Kt-R1	P-Kt4
18 P-K5	P-Q4	40 R-KR3	P-B4
19 Kt-R2	Q-R5?	41 R-R8	P-B5
20 Kt-Kt4!	K-Kt2	42 Q-K8ch	K-B3
21 Q-K3	QR-Q1	43 R-R6ch	Resigns
22 R-B5!	Kt-Kt4		

My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

Bled Tourney, 1931

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

A. Alekhine I. Kashdan

White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-B3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	P-K3
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
6 P-K3	Q-R4
7 Kt-Q2	PxP

From the theoretical standpoint this should be the best move. It forces the exchange of Bishop for Knight, leaving Black with the advantage in that respect. However, it involves a loss of time, and the development of the QB is a source of difficulty. Whether White can make any capital of his early initiative is a question which has not been fully solved.

8 BxKt	KtxB
9 KtxP	Q-B2
10 B-Q3	....

10 P-KKt3 has been played, to fianchetto the Bishop, and by pressure along the diagonal, to restrain Black's P-QB4. However, the text looks more natural.

10	B-K2
11 O-O	O-O
12 R-B1	R-Q1

To allow ... B-Q2-K1 without interfering with this Rook. King square is the best post for the QB, where it can remain until a suitable line has been opened. Black's plan is to play ... P-B4 as soon as feasible, and White will use his command of the QB file to keep the Pawn back.

13 Q-K2	B-Q2
14 Kt-K5	B-K1
15 P-B4	....

A doubtful move, as after the break in the center the Pawns will be weakened. With White's next few moves he attempts to build up a K side attack, but this should not be serious, as there is adequate defense for every point.

15	P-B4!
---------	-------

This looks risky, but is quite playable, and from here on Black begins to get control of the game.

16 PxP
--------	------

If 16 Kt-Kt5, Q-Kt3 or 16 Kt-K4, KtxKt; 17 BxKt, Q-Kt3; 18 Kt-B4, Q-R3 and everything is secure. Fortunately 16 Kt-R4 will not do, as the QB is already taking part in the fray.

16	QxP
---------	-----

Better than taking with the Bishop, as the latter is needed for defense, whereas the Queen easily avoids any attack.

17 Kt-K4	Q-R4
18 Kt-Kt5	QR-B1

Paying no attention to the K side, as there is no threat. Not 18 ... QxP; 19 R-B7!

19 P-QR3

P-Kt4

A useful move which prevents Kt-B4 and secures a good square for the Queen at Kt3. Black now commands most of the ground in the center and Q side.

20 P-R3

This is hardly necessary, and leaves a bad weakness at his KKt3, which proves helpful to Black. White seems to have no definite plan at this point.

20

Q-Kt3

21 K-R1

After his last move, R2 would have been a better choice for the King.

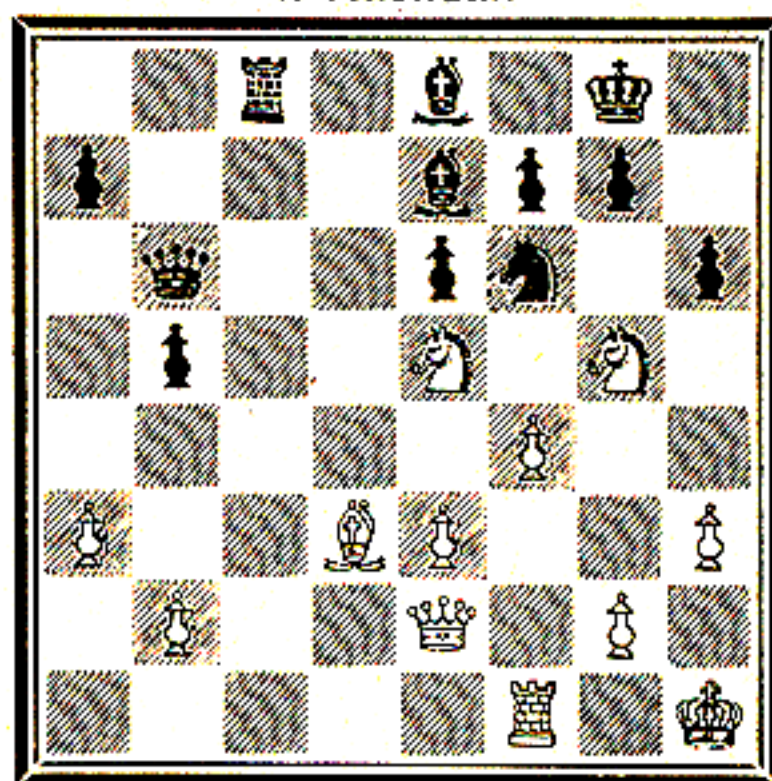
21

P-KR3

22 RxR

RxR

I. Kashdan



A. Alekhine

23 Kt(Kt)-B3

Better was 23 Kt-K4, Kt-Q4; 24 R-K1. But White's pieces are all restricted, and Black might continue with 24 ... P-QR4 followed by ... P-R5 or ... P-Kt5, to open new lines of attack.

23

B-B4

24 Kt-Q4

Giving up the pawn at once, but it can hardly be held. If 24 P-K4, Kt-R4! wins at least a Pawn. Or 24 R-K1, Kt-Q4; etc.

24

BxKt

25 PxP

QxP

26 P-B5

26 BxP would lose after ... Kt-K5!; 27 K-R2, BxB; 28 QxB, Kt-Q7 followed by QxBPch. The text is an attempt at counterplay which should prove fruitless.

26

Kt-R4

Forcing an exchange of pieces and simplifying the game.

27 QxKt

QxKt

28 Q-Kt4

PxP

29 BxBP

R-B5

30 Q-Q1

R-B5

But this is carrying a good thing too far. The further exchanges bring on a Queen ending, which is very difficult to win. Black actually has the better position, besides the Pawn

ahead, and should continue to attack by 30 . . . P-Kt3, followed by . . . R-Q5 or . . . B-B3, etc. White's best chance lies in the removal of the lighter pieces.

31 RxR	QxR
32 B-Q7	BxB
33 QxB	Q-Kt1

Defending everything, but that is not enough. The main difficulty in the task is that there is no passed Pawn, and to create one Black must expose his King, with all the danger of perpetual check.

34 Q-Q4	P-Kt3
35 P-QR4	PxP
36 QxP(R4)	Q-Kt3

Exchanging the last pawn on the Q side would lead to a sure draw as there would be insufficient force to accomplish anything. Black's plan of campaign is to bring his K to the Q side, and attempt to win the QKtP. Should White move his own K to the defense, then the Pawns on the other wing can advance. The tactical difficulties of the plan are considerable, in avoiding the constant threat of perpetual check.

37 Q-K8ch	K-Kt2
38 Q-K5ch	Q-B3
39 Q-QB5	P-R3

The best square for the P, where it can most easily be defended.

40 P-QKt4	Q-B8ch
41 K-R2	P-KR4
42 Q-Q4ch	K-R2

The K cannot yet emerge, for if . . . K-B1; 43 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 44 Q-K5ch, etc. would allow no escape.

43 Q-K5	Q-Kt4
44 Q-B6	K-Kt1
45 Q-Q6	Q-B5
46 K-Kt1	K-Kt2
47 K-B2	Q-K3
48 Q-Kt8	K-B3
49 Q-Kt7	.....

Checks at this stage would only aid Black in marching to the Q side.

49	Q-B5
50 K-K3	K-K3
51 Q-Kt6ch	K-Q2
52 Q-Kt7ch	K-Q3
53 P-Kt3	.....

White should have avoided this advance, which weakens the Pawns, and gives Black a speedy opportunity to establish a passed P. However, the same result could have been achieved in any case by proper play.

53	P-Kt4
54 Q-Kt8ch	Q-B2
55 Q-KR8	Q-B8ch
56 K-K2	Q-B5ch
57 K-B2	P-Kt5!

Giving up the RP but obtaining more than the equivalent in return.

58 QxP	Q-Q5ch
59 K-K2	.....

He must leave the K side. If 59 K-Kt2, Q-K5ch; 60 K-Kt1, Q-K6ch; 61 K-Kt2, Q-B6ch; 62 K-R2, Q-B7ch; 63 K-R1, Q-B8ch; 64 K-R2, QxPch!; 65 QxQ, PxQ; 66 KxP, K-B3; and counting will show that Black wins.

59	Q-K5ch
60 K-Q1	Q-Q6ch
61 K-B1	Q-B8ch
62 K-Q2	PxP!

This is the goal for which Black has struggled so long, and the rest should have been easy. The checks are soon stopped, and the passed Pawn ought to advance readily. BUT—

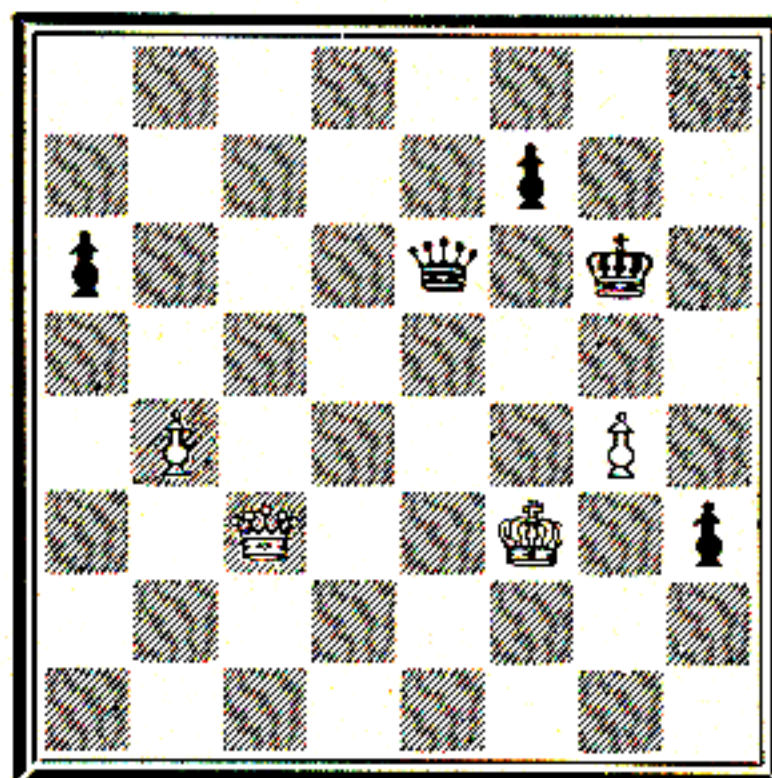
63 Q-QB5ch	K-K3
64 Q-B8ch	K-B3
65 K-K3	.....

On continued checks the K would gain safety via B6 and Kt7, which the text prevents.

65	Q-K8ch
66 K-B3	Q-K3
67 Q-B3ch	K-Kt3
68 P-Kt4	.....

In order to approach the Pawn with the King, and also to prevent the immediate exchange of Queens. BUT—

I. Kashdan



A. Alekhine

68	Q-B3ch??
----------	----------

A complete miscalculation, which at once throws away the fruits of very considerable labor. After three sessions, something over twelve hours all told, I had for the first time in my career obtained a clearly winning position against the World's Champion. And then to err on a simple matter of counting which every beginner is taught! White's 68th move P-Kt4 gained just enough time to draw in the resulting ending.

The correct procedure was 68 . . . Q-Q4ch; 69 K-Kt3, Q-Kt7ch; 70 K-R4, P-R7; 71 Q-Q3ch, K-Kt2; 72 Q-Q4ch; P-B3! and now if 73 Q-Q7ch, K-R3! or 73 Q-R7ch, K-Kt3!. After 68 . . . Q-Q4ch; if 69 K-B4, P-R7!, 70 Q-B2ch, K-Kt2; and the Pawn cannot be taken. Or 69 K-K3, P-B3 (threatening . . . Q-K4ch); followed by . . . K-Kt4 and the game should win easily enough.

69 QxQch	KxQ
70 K-Kt3	K-K4
71 KxP	K-Q5
72 K-R4	Drawn

As each side will succeed in Queening.

Farewell to Nottingham

One of the most interesting features of the International Masters Tournament at Nottingham was the fact that it brought together the present champion of the world, Dr. Max Euwe, and his three immediate predecessors: Dr. A. Alekhine (1927-1935), Jose R. Capablanca (1920-1927), and Dr. Emanuel Lasker (1894-1920). The result of the interplay is shown in the following table.

<i>Champions All!</i>	1	2	3	4	Total
1| J. R. Capablanca .	.	1/2	1	1/2	2
2| Dr. E. Lasker ...	1/2	.	1/2	1	2
3| Dr. A. Alekhine	0	1/2	.	1	1 1/2
4| Dr. M. Euwe ...	1/2	0	0	.	1/2

Hardly anyone would have predicted that Dr. Lasker at his age would tie with Capablanca for top honors. It is an added feather in his cap.

The Masters Tourney, however, was not the only event on the Congress program. The story of Nottingham cannot be considered complete without some mention of the other tournaments conducted—the Major Open, the British Ladies' Championship, and nine minor round-robins.

The Major Open was divided into two sections to accommodate the 23 contestants. In Section A the premier honors were earned by S. Landau of Holland, 7 1/2-2 1/2, with E. Klein of Austria just a step behind 7-3. Section B witnessed a tie for first between Dr. J. Cukierman of France and A. Reynolds of England with scores of 8 1/2-2 1/2.

The British Ladies' Championship was won by Mrs. E. Holloway of London, score 9-2. Miss A. M. Crum of Edinburgh and Mrs. W. Thomson of Glasgow tied for second and third position, 8-3.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE (Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

Dr. A. Alekhine	C. H. O'D. Alexander
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch
6 QKt-Q2	....

The usual continuation at this point has been 6 B-Q2. The text avoids the exchange of Bish-

ops, and, since Black's two Bs are working at cross purposes in this variation, Alekhine's continuation is probably better for White.

6 O-O
7 O-O BxQKt

This exchange is questionable. It permits White to retain two Bs, an advantage which weighs heavily in this position, as the subsequent play will show.

8 QxB P-Q3
9 P-Kt3 QKt-Q2
10 B-Kt2 R-Kt1

In this line of play it is frequently important to provide protection for the QB, particularly when Black wants to play Kt-K5. If Black plays immediately 10 . . . Kt-K5; 11 Q-B2 and Black must be able to visualize accurately all sorts of combinations arising from the moving of the White Kt and based upon the subsequent pin of the Black Kt at K5.

11 QR-Q1 Kt-K5
12 Q-K3 P-KB4

A serious weakening which will soon make itself felt. But Black really could do nothing else, for the text is the only way to obtain a firm footing in the center.

13 P-Q5!
By this move White shuts out the Black QB.
13 PxP

The exchange of Ps is forced as 13 . . . P-K4 would be met by 14 Kt-R4, Kt(K5)-B4; 15 P-QKt4, Kt-R3; 16 P-QR3! Black's only hope now is that the White QP will prove to be weak. But this does not prove to be the case.

14 PxP Kt(Q2)-B3
15 Kt-R4

An indirect protection of the QP. On 15 . . . KtxQP follows 16 RxKt, BxR; 17 Q-Q4 etc. If instead 15 . . . BxP; 16 QBxKt, etc.

15 Q-Q2
16 B-KR3 P-Kt3

If instead 16 . . . KtxQP; 17 QxKt!
17 P-B3 Kt-B4
18 Q-Kt5

A very strong attacking move that leaves Black with little hope. If 18 . . . KtxQP; then 19 KtxKtP is decisive.

18 Q-Kt2
19 P-QKt4 Kt(B4)-Q2

After 19 . . . Kt-R5; 20 B-R1 and the Kt is stranded.

20 P-K4!

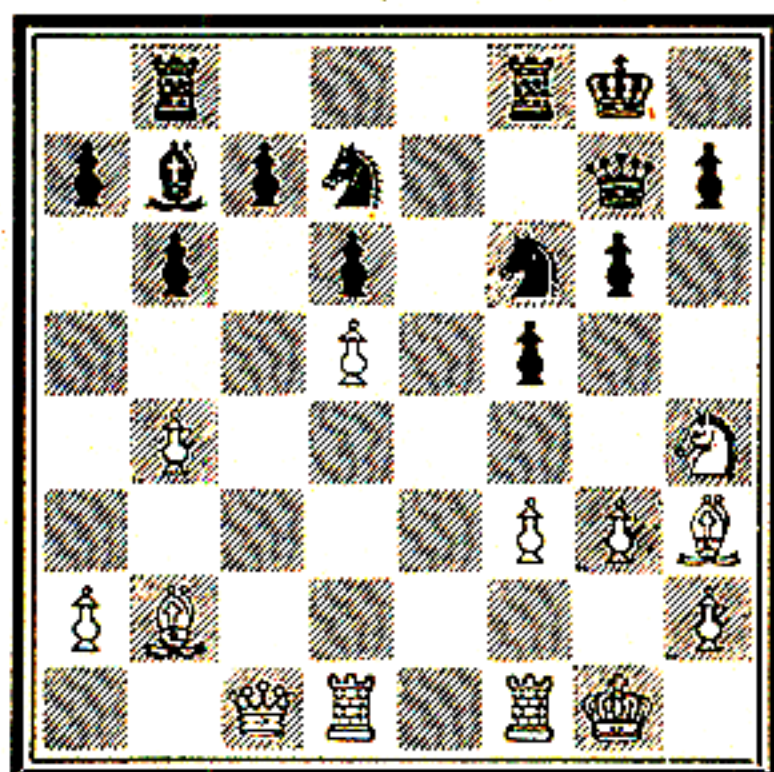
The move is there and Alekhine finds it. It fits like a glove and causes a further weakening of the Black position.

20 KtxKP
A nice riposte, but it does not help.
21 Q-B1!

Of course not 21 BxQ, KtxQ; 22 BxR, KtxB ch; 23 K-Kt2, RxB; 24 KxKt, Kt-B3 and the QP must fall leaving Black with an excellent game.

21 Kt(K5)-B3

C. H. O'D. Alexander



A. Alekhine

22 BxP!!

The point. Black may not play 22 . . . PxB; 23 KtxP, Q-R1 (after other moves the Q is lost); 24 Q-Kt5ch, K-B2; 25 QR-K1, with a double threat of mate by R-K7 or Kt-R6.

22 K-R1
23 B-K6 B-R3
24 KR-K1

Now all the White pieces have very strong attacking positions and the end is not far distant.

24 Kt-K4
25 P-B4

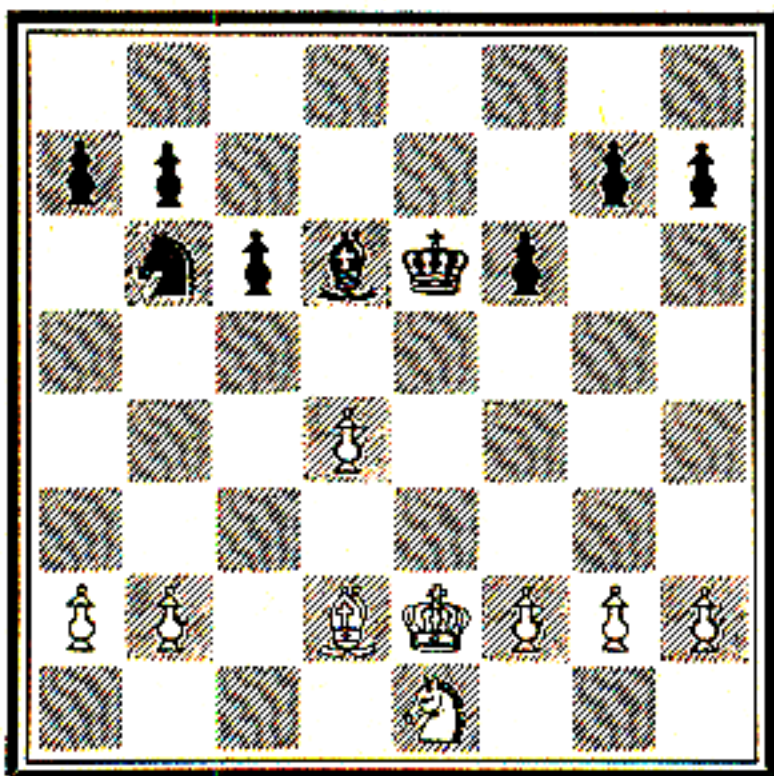
This sacrifices the exchange but leads to a quick win.

25 Kt-Q6
26 RxKt BxR
27 P-Kt4 Resigns

The threat is P-KKt5 and cannot be averted.
(Translated from the *Haagsche Courant*.—J. B. S.)

Nottingham Chess Congress
13th Round

Dr. M. Euwe



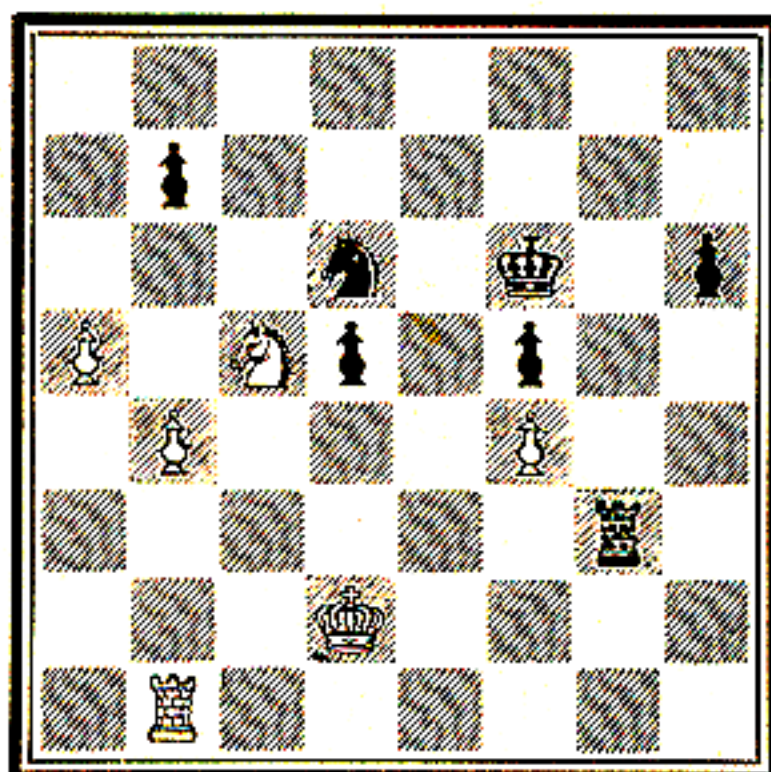
Dr. E. Lasker

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S
20th MOVE

21 P-KR3, Kt-B5; 22 B-B1, B-B2; 23 K-Q3, B-R4??; 24 P-QKt4!, BxP; 25 Kt-B2, B-Q7; 26 BxB, Kt-Kt7ch; 27 K-K2, K-Q4; 28 B-B1, Kt-B5; 29 K-Q3, Kt-Kt3; 30 Kt-K3ch, K-K3; 31 Kt-B4, Kt-B1; 32 Kt-R5, Kt-Q3; 33 B-B4, Resigns.

Nottingham Chess Congress
15th Round

R. Fine



T. H. Tylor

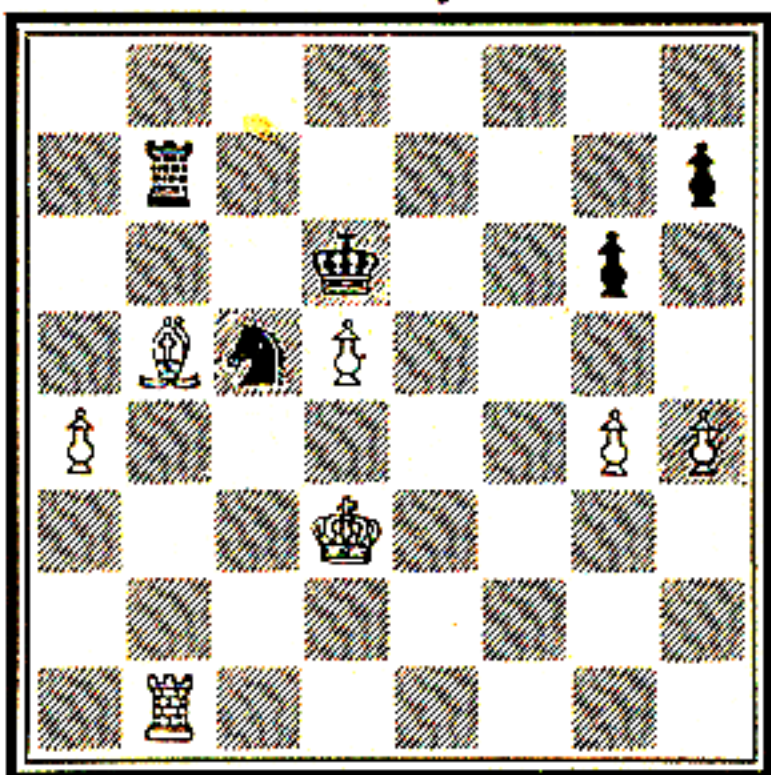
POSITION AFTER BLACK'S
50th MOVE

This is the last round. Fine MUST win to tie for 3rd.

51 KtxP?, KtxKt; 52 P-R6, Kt-Q3; 53 P-Kt5, R-QR6!; 54 P-Kt6, RxP; 55 P-Kt7, KtxP; 56 RxKt, K-K3; 57 R-KR7, R-R7ch; 58 K-Q3, R-R7; 59 R-R7, R-R5; 60 R-R6ch, K-B2; 61 K-Q4, RxPch; 62 KxP?? (K-K5!), K-Kt2!; 63 K-K5 (too late), R-B8; 64 R-R2, K-Kt3; 65 R-KKt2ch, K-R4; 66 K-B6, K-R5!; 67 R-Kt6, P-R4; 68 R-Kt5, P-B5; 69 K-B5, R-QR8!; 70 R-Kt2, P-B6; Resigns.

Nottingham Chess Congress
3rd Round

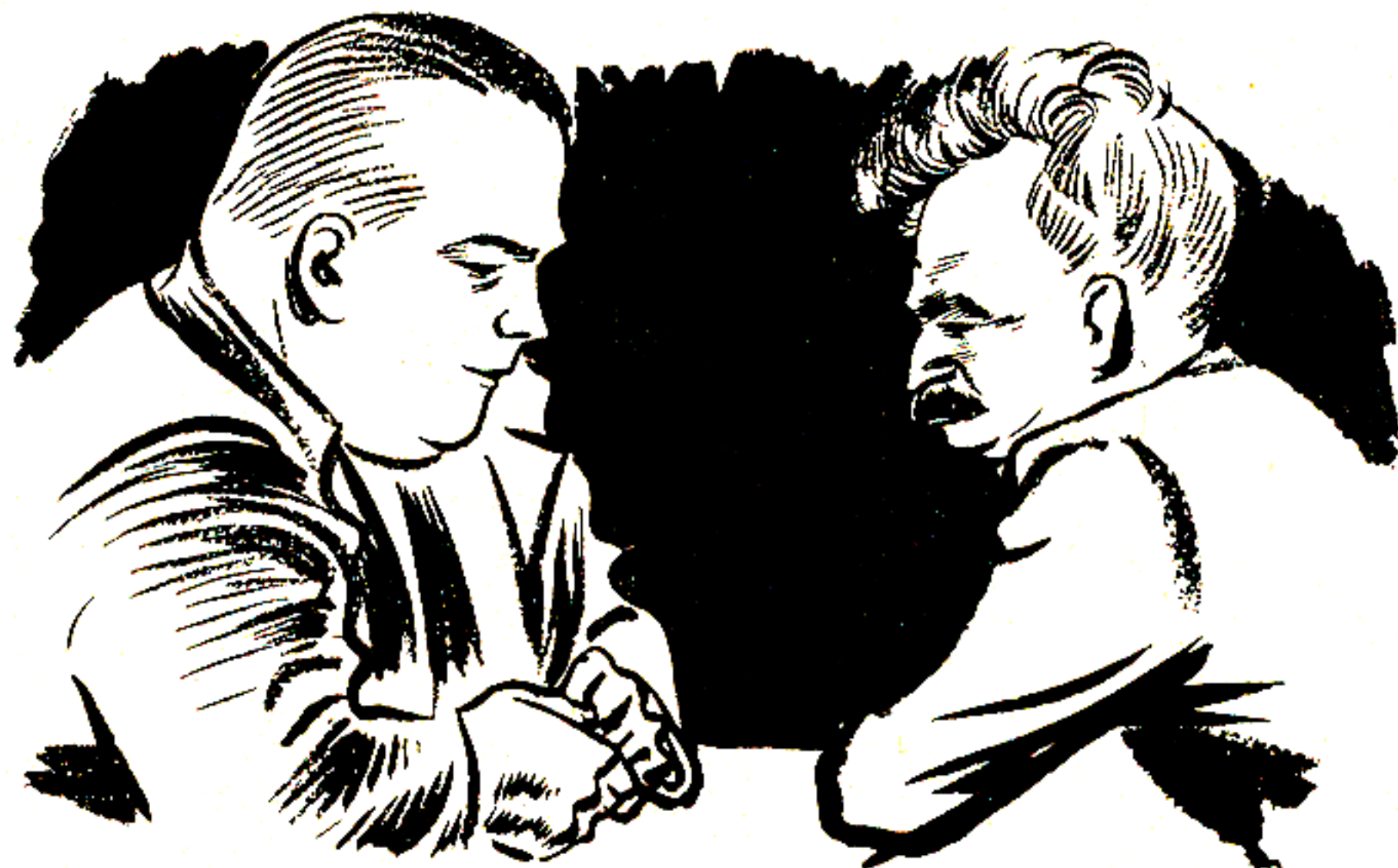
T. H. Tylor



Dr. A. Alekhine

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S
45th MOVE

46 K-B2, KtxP?; 47 K-Q3?? (47 BxKt!, RxR; 48 KxR, KxP; 49 K-B2, K-K5; 50 B-Q7!, K-B5; 51 K-Q3, K-Kt6; 52 K-K4, KxRP; 53 K-B4! etc. Alekhine was in time trouble and unable to calculate accurately, therefore refused the piece), KxP; 48 B-B4ch, K-Q3; 49 RxR, Kt-B4ch; 50 K-K4, KtxR; 51 K-B4, K-K2; 52 K-Kt5, Kt-Q3; 53 B-Q5, Kt-B2ch; 54 K-B4, Kt-R3; 55 P-Kt5, Kt-B2; 56 K-K4, K-B1; Drawn.



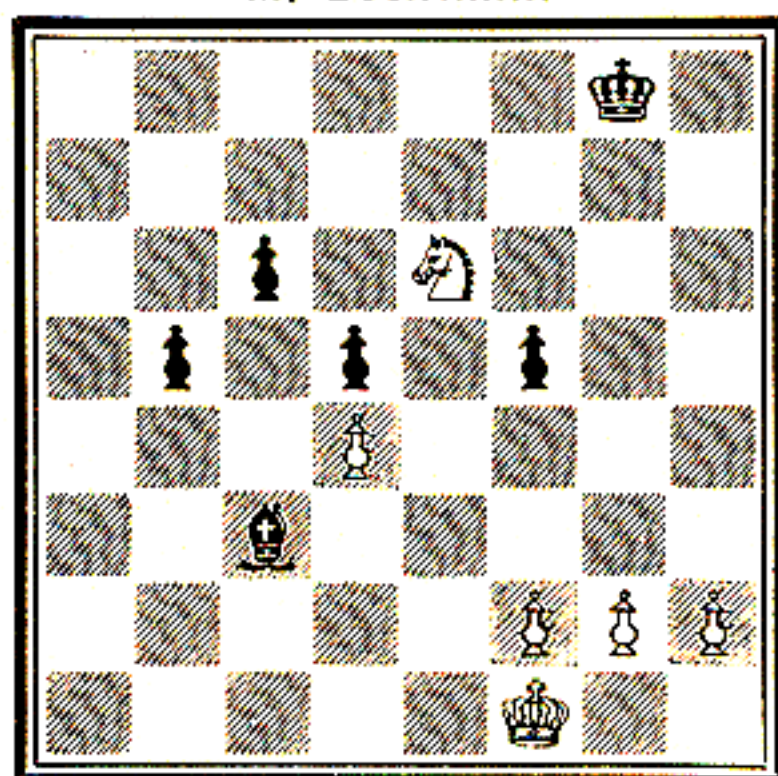
E. D. BOGOLUBOW (left) MEETS DR. E. LASKER.

Sketched at Nottingham by Miss Ulissa Mills

Nottingham Chess Congress

9th Round

M. Botwinnik



Dr. E. Lasker

**FINAL POSITION—AFTER WHITE'S
44th MOVE**

Drawn by agreement. The position is interesting because of Lasker's remark that if he had been younger, he would have played on to win.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

W. Winter
White

J. R. Capablanca
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 PxP	KtxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	12 P-K4	Kt-Kt5
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	13 Q-Q2	QKt-R3
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	14 KR-Q1	QR-B1
5 O-O	PxP	15 Kt-R3	R-B2
6 KtxP	BxB	16 Kt(R3)-Kt5	R-Q2
7 KxB	P-KKt3	17 Q-K2	Kt-B4
8 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	18 P-QR3	Kt(Kt)-Q6
9 B-Kt2	O-O	19 Kt-B6	Q-R1
10 P-QB4	P-Q4	20 BxB	QxKt

21 Kt-Q4	Q-Kt2	31 K-R1	Kt-Kt5
22 BxR	RxKt	32 Q-R3	KtxB
23 B-R6	RxKP	33 QxKt	Kt-Kt2
24 Q-B3	P-KB3	34 QxRP	R-K7
25 K-Kt1	Kt-K4	35 Q-Kt8ch	K-Kt3
26 Q-Kt2	P-KKt4	36 P-B5ch	K-R4
27 R-Q8ch	K-B2	37 Q-R7ch?
28 P-KB4	Kt-K3	(37 Q-B4!!)	
29 R-QKt8	Q-Q4	37	K-Kt5
30 R-KB1	Q-Q5ch	Resigns	

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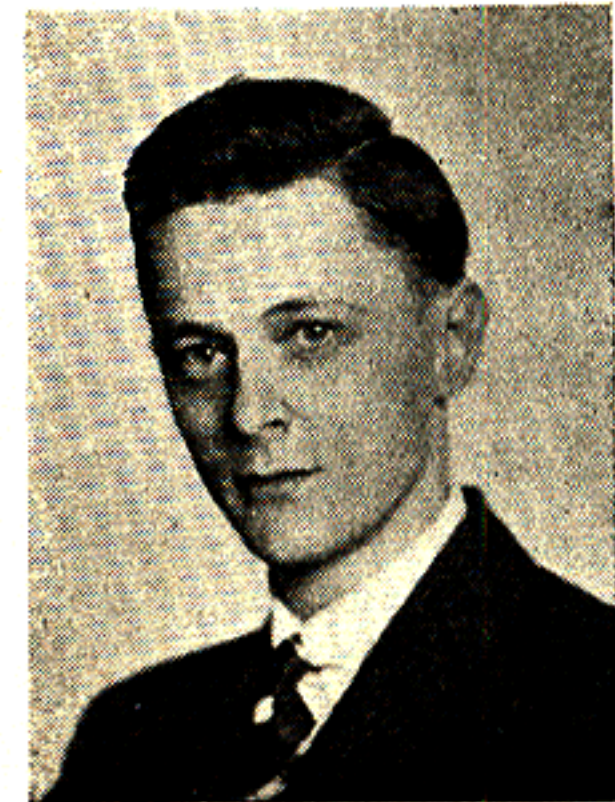
Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

A Saskatchewan Bomb-Shell!

Recent contact with Canada's western chess provinces seems to indicate the presence of an atmosphere of increasing rivalry, with a race for monopoly of leadership and strength of forces as the main objective. The chess situation in Saskatchewan and Alberta is in need

of some renovation, according to H. W. Jordan of Moose Jaw, and his promise is pledged to do all of his share to take the play of the spotlight away from Manitoba and thus spread rays of chess activity throughout other provinces in the more distant west.

And so the rhyme and verse



F. W. WATSON

continues: Saskatchewan's latest important chess tilt involved the provincial title, with six entries and a play-off necessary after a final tie brought A. D. McConnell and H. W. Jordan together in a three-game series; the former scoring 2-1 to clinch the honors. In addition to home affairs, a report concerning possibilities of more inter-provincial competition suggests the anticipation of a problem solving event for Saskatchewan and Alberta. Whether or not Manitoba chess players will take off their hats to Saskatchewan and its allies—is another guess; no doubt the vast chess area of Canada's east may be counted as willing to join the Manitobians in protecting their respective and threatened chess colonies with a firm determination to maintain the pace and domination in regions of lime-light value!

Miscellaneous News

The Presidency of the Manitoba Chess Association was voted in favor of S. Hall, with T. R. DeWet as Vice-President, and E. G. Baldwinson as Secretary-Treasurer; all of Winnipeg. J. H. Booker was elected Honorary President in acknowledgment of services rendered for past two years—October annual election reports.

A. Yanofsky, recent contender and winner of Senior boys' tournament and Major tournament of Toronto Dominion Congress—and, latest addition to Winnipeg's line of boy wonder-players (age—11 yrs.), is entered in Winnipeg's city championship now in progress.

Early October news respecting the Canada vs. United States correspondence team-match favored Canada by 12½-3½, with a preponderance of games left in progress for the final count.

The Canada Dairies Chess Club of Toronto, report elections from a recent annual meeting, with majority votes in favor of: President, L. P. Essex; Secretary-Treasurer, K. F. Davies; Team captain, R. B. Hayes; Tournament director, A. Breckles; League representative, W. Sharp.

IMBIBED AT PHILADELPHIA (!?)
Dominion Congress
Toronto, 1936

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

H. Opsahl White		R. Drummond Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Q-B3	Q-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K4	13 P-K5	PxP
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	14 P-QKt4	B-Q5
4 P-K4	P-KR4	15 KtxB	PxKt
5 B-K2(?)	Kt-QB3	16 Q-B3	QxQ
6 Kt-KB3	B-B4	17 KtxQ	P-Q6
7 O-O	QKtxP	18 KxKt	PxB
8 QKt-Q2	KtxKBP!	19 KxP	B-K3
9 RxKt	Kt-Kt5	20 P-B5	P-R4
10 Q-Kt3	KtxR	Resigns	
11 K-B1	P-Q3		

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Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Columns 6 and 7

These begin with the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4
3 P-Q4	P-Q3
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3

The continuation adopted by White in these columns is 5 Pxp, which is usually answered by . . . KPxp and only very rarely by . . . BPxp (for which see the previous article) or . . . Qxp.

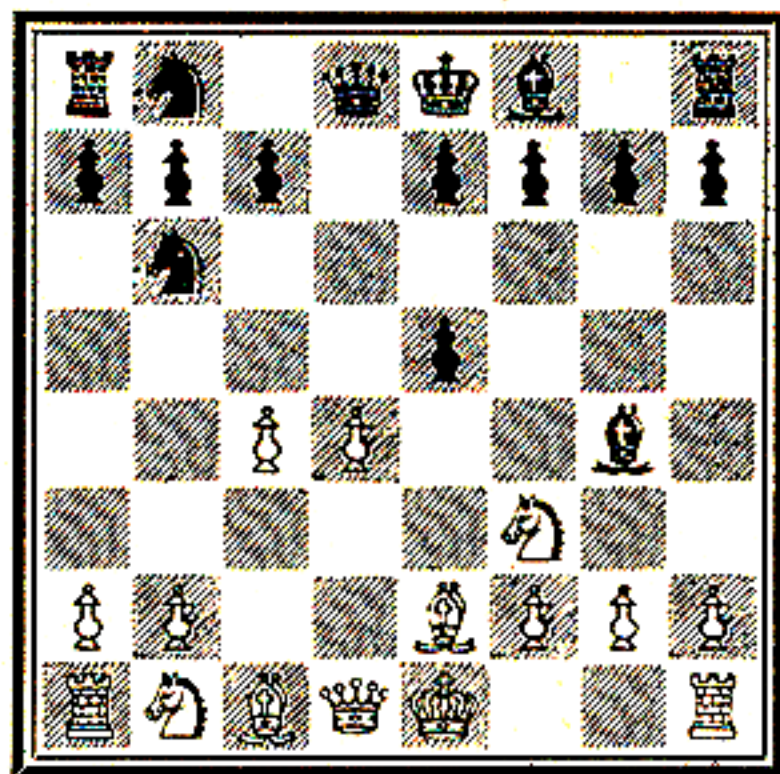
These have been standard lines of play ever since Alekhine's Defense was introduced into tournament practice. An extremely interesting innovation turned up, however, in the 29th (next to the last!) game of the Euwe—Alekhine Match. On this all-important occasion, Euwe expected to spring a surprise on his redoubtable opponent by adopting the defense named after Alekhine. The latter, it soon turned out, was by no means surprised and had his own surprise prepared! The resulting play was exceedingly difficult and instructive, and is not available in any book on the openings; hence it will be worth-while to follow the play for the first twenty moves or so.

5 Kt-KB3!? B-Kt5

This indirect attack on White's center seems the most logical reply. On 5 . . . Kt-B3 Alekhine, who was compelled by the state of the score to play for a win, would doubtless have played 6 P-K6!? Pxp; 7 Kt-Kt5, etc.—an extremely difficult line to have to contend with in over-the-board play.

6 B-K2 Pxp

M. Euwe



A. Alekhine

Sets Black a difficult problem: if now 7 KtxP, BxB; 8 QxB (8 KxB followed by R-K1 and K-B1-Kt1 seems a bit artificial but would

hold the P—although this continuation would be quite satisfactory for Black), Qxp would lose a P for White, while 8 Pxp, QxQch; 9 KxQ, Kt-B3 followed by . . . O-O-Och is decidedly in Black's favor.

7 P-B5!

The surprise move, on which the variation rests. It has an odor of midnight oil!

7 . . .

P-K5

Leads to complicated play. 7 . . . Kt(Kt3)-Q2 would be answered by 8 Q-Kt3 with a strong game, but 7 . . . Kt-Q4; 8 KtxP, BxB; 9 QxB, P-QB3 (recommended by Romanowski in *Schachmatny*) leads to about an even game with chances for both sides.

8 PxKt

Here there were two plausible alternatives: 8 Kt-K5, BxB; 9 QxB, Kt(Kt3)-Q2 (if 9 . . . QxP; 10 KtxP, KxKt; 11 PxKt, RPxKt; 12 O-O and White has good prospects despite his—probably temporary—material disadvantage: this is another suggestion of Romanowski's); 10 Qxp etc.

Another promising suggestion by Alekhine is 8 Kt-Kt5, BxB; 9 QxB, Kt-Q4; 10 O-O, Kt-QB3; 11 R-Q1 etc.

8 . . .

PxKt

9 BxP

BxB

10 QxB

RPxP

This move has been criticized. Black has two alternative possibilities, one passive, the other aggressive:

I 10 . . . P-QB3; 11 PxRP, RxP; 12 O-O, P-K3; 13 Kt-B3, B-K2 (given by Kmoch in his *Book of the Match*), which is quite safe for Black, who—with careful play—should be able to consolidate his game and concentrate on the QP.

II 10 . . . Kt-B3; 11 O-O, RPxP (if 11 . . . KtxP; 12 Qxp, RPxP; 13 B-K3 or 11 . . . Qxp; 12 PxBP followed by R-Q1 with good attacking chances); 12 P-Q5, Kt-K4; 13 Q-K4 and Alekhine considers that his attacking prospects are worth a P.

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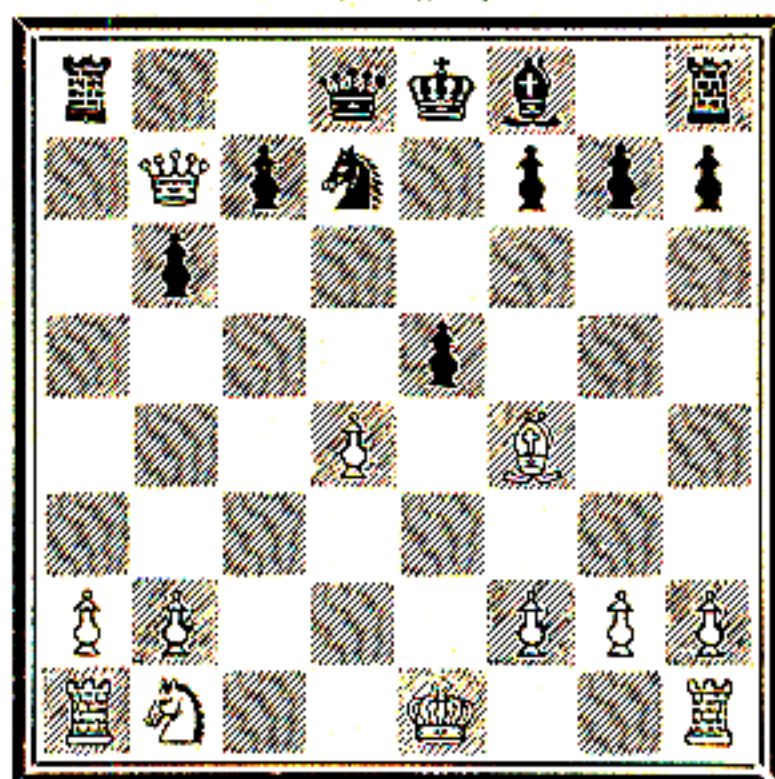
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11 QxKtP Kt-Q2
12 B-B4

Now Black's position has become very difficult. If 12 . . . R-B1; 13 O-O threatening R-B1. Euwe therefore decides to give up a P in the hope of freeing his game.

12 P-K4!?

M. Euwe



A. Alekhine

13 BxP

Alekhine analyzes the alternative 13 PxP as follows: 13 . . . B-Kt5ch; 14 Kt-B3, BxKtch; 15 PxB, O-O; 16 O-O (if 16 QR-Q1, Kt-B4!), Kt-B4; 17 Q-B3, R-R6 and he concludes that in this variation he would have even less winning chances than in the text.

If White tries 14 K-K2 (in order to avoid the weakening of his P formation which occurs in the main variation), he seems to get the better of it, e. g. 14 . . . O-O; 15 R-Q1, Kt-B4 (or 15 . . . R-Kt1; 16 Q-K4 etc); 16 RxQ, KtxQ; 17 RxR, RxR; 18 Kt-Q2, Kt-B4 (if 18 . . . R-K1; 19 Kt-B3, P-B3; 20 K-Q1); 19 P-QR3 followed by a R move and White should win. I believe that attempts at counter-attack, such as 15 . . . P-KB3 or 15 . . . R-K1 can likewise be warded off successfully; but—like most of the lines of play in this variation!—the possibilities are involved and untried. If 14 K-K2 (which, strangely enough, was ignored by all the analysts) is sound, then we must conclude that Euwe's P sacrifice is incorrect.

13 KtxB
14 PxKt B-Kt5ch
15 Kt-B3

Now 15 K-K2 would not do because of 15 . . . O-O; 16 R-Q1, Q-R5! with a very strong attack (the chief threats are . . . RxP! or . . . Q-B5 ch or . . . QxP; and if 17 QxBP, Q-Kt5ch wins).

15 BxKtch
16 PxB O-O
17 O-O Q-K2

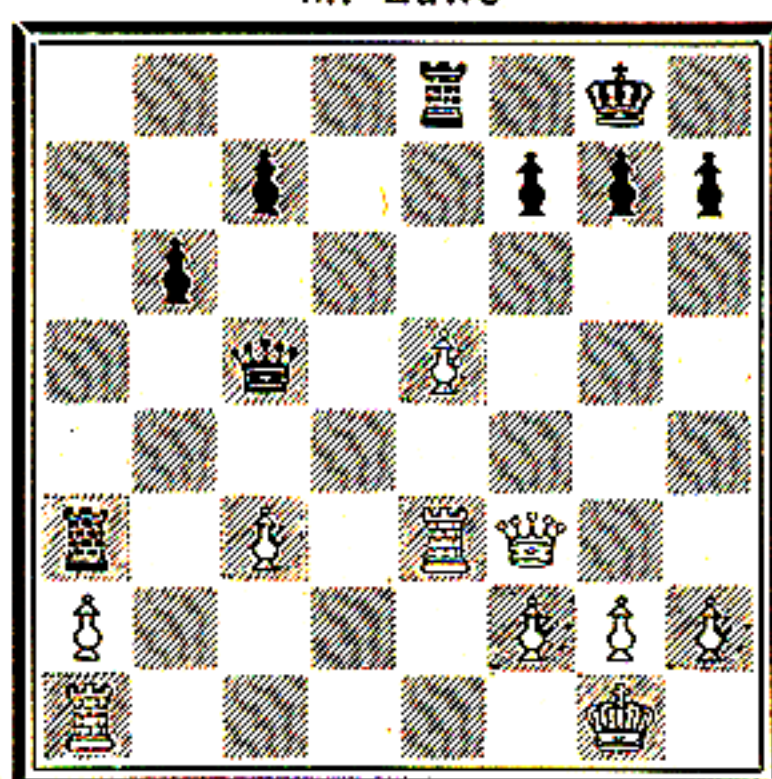
Now the idea behind Euwe's sacrifice begins to unfold itself; he will obtain counter-play by exerting pressure on White's rather weak Ps. Alekhine therefore must have recourse to tactical finesses.

18 KR-K1 Q-B4
19 R-K3 R-R6

Romanowski recommends 19 . . . P-R3 followed by . . . QR-Q1-Q7—doubtless a safer course than the line of play actually adopted.

20 Q-B3 R-K1

M. Euwe



A. Alekhine

This move has been strongly criticized, . . . Q-B5 being almost unanimously recommended in its stead. Alekhine intended to answer the latter move with 21 P-R3! RxRP; 22 RxR, QxR; 23 Q-B6, R-B1; 24 P-QB4, threatening P-K6. If then 24 . . . Q-R1; 25 Q-Q7 (25 QxQ, RxQ; 26 R-Q3, K-B1; 27 R-Q7, R-R4 is not good enough), Q-Kt1; 26 P-K6, PxP; 27 RxP and Black's position will prove untenable.

As will be seen, the text would have been satisfactory if followed up correctly.

21 P-R3! R-R4

Despite the apparent danger, it would seem that 21 . . . RxKP could have been ventured upon here, since after 22 R-Q1, P-KB3 Black seems to have adequate defensive resources.

22 R-Q1 Q-K2
23 Q-B6!

Very pretty! Black cannot play 23 . . . RxKP because of 24 QxRch! QxQ; 25 RxR followed by R(K5)-Q5 and White wins.

23 R-B4

He must not allow R-Q7.

24 Q-Q7 P-Kt3
25 P-KB4 R-B5!
26 QxQ RxQ
27 R-Q4 R-B4

And Black is fairly certain of a draw.

I have deemed it necessary to follow out this variation in such detail because the play for both sides is so novel and difficult that the student would hardly be in a position to form a conclusive opinion if the variation was simply dropped at the 13th move with some platitudinous comment. It is to be hoped that additional light will be shed on this line of play by further adoption of it in subsequent tournament play.

(To be continued)

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News Events

Chess Abroad

A number of minor tourneys have been held abroad, mainly, it would appear, to give our distinguished compatriot, Reuben Fine, a chance to grab the limelight.

Shortly after Nottingham, Reuben and Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia left for Oslo, Norway. As one would expect after seeing the list of participants, the only question was: Would Fine or Flohr win? Reuben came through by a nose! (Fine $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Flohr 6-1, Pedersen 4-3, Enevoldsen $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, Myhre $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$).

From Oslo Fine went to Holland. He played in a little sectional affair at Bussum, topping his section, and then went on to play in a real tourney held in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Amsterdam C. C. In this tourney he tied for first with Dr. M. Euwe, Champion of the World, half a point ahead of Dr. A. Alekhine, former world champion, a good performance. We understand that Knoch defeated Reuben in this tourney—his first loss since going abroad!

The final standings:

Player	Won	Lost
Dr. M. Euwe (Holland)	5	2
R. Fine (U. S. A.)	5	2
Dr. A. Alekhine (France)	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
J. Vanden Bosch (Holland)	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
E. Gruenfeld (Austria)	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
S. Landau (Holland)	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
H. Knoch (Austria)	3	4
H. Van Scheltinga (Holland)	0	7

Massachusetts Notes

Harvard University defeated a team from West Point 9-0 on the eve of the annual football contest between these two institutions. The City of Boston Championship Tourney is under way with 24 players competing in two sections. The Metropolitan League also has begun its winter schedule with five teams entered in the "A" and eight in the "B" divisions. I. A. Horowitz gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Boston City Club against 33 opponents allowing 1 win and 2 draws.

Jersey Jottings

The South Jersey Chess Ass'n is holding a tourney to decide who will represent it against North Jersey for the State title. The annual inter-club tourney of the North Jersey Chess Ass'n will start shortly. Montclair defeated E. Orange 7-4 on October 6th. Jersey City Chess Club's annual championship tourney has begun. The winner will not only gain the title but will secure a leg on the Borker Memorial Trophy in competition for the first time.

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of THE CHESS REVIEW, published monthly at (Woodside Station) Flushing, N. Y., for October 1, 1936.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared S. S. Cohen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE CHESS REVIEW, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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S. S. COHEN, (Managing Editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
1st day of October, 1936.

My commission expires March 30, 1937.

WILLIAM H. SCHNITZLER

Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

Our problem parade this month begins with an elegant and economical Schiffman, No. 520 by W. A. Beers, which with its claim of being the first true "doubled Schiffman" is a proud drum major indeed.

The Schiffman, increasingly popular among modern themes, consists of a battery threat in which the White forepiece causes a self-interference on a white line. In the Schiffman defense a Black unit so pins itself that the threat move would unpin it and so fail. White then mates, capitalizing upon the pin.

No. 525 is one of a series of studies by Vincent L. Eaton, showing a combination of cross-check with half-pin arrangement. A thematically important contribution, it is a noteworthy step in the exploitation of a novel scheme, and the change of play following 1 . . . QxQ, made possible by the release of the half-pin, should prove very suggestive to composers.

Nos. 527 and 528 are further examples from A. D. Gibbs of the R. Cheney Theme, the central idea of which was explained in the October PALAESTRA. No. 527 is an ambitious effort featuring three Black unpin effects with a different mate following each effect. The author appries us he has achieved four unpin effects in another composition which we hope soon to offer solvers. If so, he has surely won his spurs as a master of difficult tasks.

No. 530 by Dr. P. G. Keeney is a scintillating illustration of the complete-block waiter.

No. 531 by C. S. Kipping, bears the author's explanatory note: "Black half-pin. Pin and unpin of white rook to parry checks."

No. 533 is another tour-de-force of waiting strategy, and No. 535, although rather architectonic in setting, is likewise a keen waiter.

No. 536 will mesmerize lovers of chameleon echoes. Chameleon echo mates, we should explain for the uninitiated, are identical mating positions reproduced upon different colored squares.

With No. 538 we begin an investigation of the Costachel Theme with examples by C. Gavrilov. The theme is a new one, discovered last year by a composer of the same name, and bids fair to become a potent source of inspiration to composers of two-movers. It may be delineated as follows:

Following a threat to mate, a pinned Black piece pins the White threat piece, said move

creating a Black self-interference which permits the White piece to mate in the line of pin. To elucidate: In No. 538, which is probably a minimum setting of this theme, the Key is 1 Re6 with a threat of 2 Qb5 mate. 1 . . . Pc4 pins the Queen but creates an interference at c4 with the black rook, allowing 2 Qc5 mate.

No. 539 shows two such interferences, and No. 540 shows an actual doubling of the theme!

In No. 541 by H. Eliassen we have a black knight wheel which makes a grand approach to the *ultima thule* of eight distinct mates to eight knight defenses, obtaining, in this instance, six different mates.

With No. 544, we courageously attempt the interpretation of a delicate and subtle four-move theme. We hope that our efforts will not be distinguished by valor alone, and are depending upon the solvers to tell us if we fail to make everything clear, as otherwise we have no means of knowing whether this is merely misguided bravery.

This theme bears the forbidding cognomen of "Anti-Grimshaw Seeberger." The kernel of the theme lies in a Grimshaw interference which is contained in the threat and which Black counters by moving so that this interference is eliminated. In other words, Black makes an "anti-Grimshaw" move. This "anti-Grimshaw" move forms a new interference, cutting off the first-moved piece from further defensive moves, and mate follows Black's third move.

In case this jargon has awakened only dubious responses, let us proceed to a more graphic explanation by means of No. 544 by J. Bronowski. Here the Key is 1 Rd2 with a threat of 2 Kc2 and 3 Re2 mate. If Black defends by 2 . . . Sg3 this forms a Grimshaw interference with the R, allowing 3 Sg2 mate. Hence Black counters this threat by 1 . . . Rg1 so that the interference will not exist and the move 2 . . . Sg3 may be made effective. Now the new interference evolves as follows: 1 Rd2, Rg1; 2 Kc2, Sg3; 3 Kc1!, and the Black rook has no defence to 4 Sg2 mate because of the closing of the g file by the black knight. White's third move is a purely waiting one, as if 3 . . . Pc3; 4 Sd3 mate; 3 . . . S any; 4 Re2 mate.

Now, with the bogies of nomenclature swept aside, solve No. 545, a diamond-pointed bit by E. M. H. Guttman.

Provocative of shock is No. 546 by A. Cheron for here this tenuous theme appears to be

accomplished in miniature form, and with an added mutual interference! We leave it to the sagacity of our solvers to determine just why this is not a valid example of the theme, but only a delightful impostor!

SOLUTIONS

- No. 475 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1 Qg7.
A nice changed-mate waiter. Double self-pin after KxS is clever.—V. Rosado. The prolific Doctor presenting pleasant pins.—P. L. Rothenberg.
- No. 476 by A. D. Gibbs. 1 Rd8.
Deceptive—J. F. Tracy. Clever mutater.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 477 by D. C. McClelland. 1 Pe4.
A pretty and original set-up with variations of good quality.—V. Rosado. Unique P half-pin.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 478 by Dr. G. Erdos.
1 Bg6, threat; 2 Sd3mate.
1 . . . Rd2; 2 Qh1. 1 . . . Rc3, 2 Qa8 or QxR.
1 . . . PxB; 2 Sd3ch.
The echo interference is in fine style.—V. Rosado. Good setting and key with pretty mates.—J. F. Tracy. It is a pity that this fine example of the London Theme succumbs to the ruinous dual after 1 . . . Rc3.—Ed.
- No. 479 by Fred Sprenger.
1 Sg1, KxP or f6; 2 Sf7. 1 . . . Kh4; 2 Sf3.
1 . . . Kf4; 2 Sh3ch.
Containing one beautiful model mate.—P. L. Rothenberg. Accurate and neat but there is nothing new in this.—V. Rosado.
- No. 480 by J. F. Tracy. 1 Qg6 threat; Qc2ch. 1 . . . Kb5;
2 Qa6ch. 1 . . . Kd4; 2 Qc2 or Bf2ch.
Good key, Q sacrifice and three models.—G. Dobbs. Rather difficult, because after the obvious 1 Pc6 try the set mates after moves of the Black king are changed.—V. Rosado. This has the greatest surprise and gets my vote.—G. N. Cheney.
- No. 481 by M. Charosh. Cooked by 1 Bc5, any; 2 Rd6 mate. Our apologies to both the solvers and the author.—Ed.
- No. 482 by K. S. Howard.
1 Ke4, PxP; 2 Pf7, Pe5; 3 Pf8(B).
1 . . . Kg8; 2 PxPch, Kh7; 3 Pf8 (S)ch.
A teaser. Gave me more trouble than all the others together.—J. F. Tracy. A splendid little double promoter.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 483 by Dr. G. Erdos. 1 Qg5. Some fine unpins.—G. Dobbs. My vote for the first best original is based on the thematic key and extraordinary variety. A very pretty example to give those suitors not initiated in the gentle art of sui-mating.—V. Rosado.
- No. 484 by P. F. Blake. 1 Sd4. Thematic key allowing neat self-block cross-check. The main interest is centered in the four discoveries of White Bishop.—V. Rosado.
- No. 485 by S. S. Lewmann. 1 Se5. Difficult for a two-er.—J. F. Tracy. Brilliant self-interference double flight-offering key. The echo cut-off discoveries are noteworthy.—V. Rosado.
- No. 486 by C. Mansfield. 1 Rg6. A beautiful homogeneous complete half-pinner with clever line clearing key and elegant echo half-pins.—V. Rosado.
- No. 487 by M. Segers. 1 Se2. Some tantalizing tries.—P. L. Rothenberg. A brilliant half-pin cross-check with complex pins and unpins. The triple pin that occurs in the main variation is worthy of study.—V. Rosado.
- No. 488 by H. von Gottschall. 1 Rc8 threat; 2 Qc6 mate.
1 . . . Bxc8; 2 Qg8! 1 . . . Rxc8; 2 Qxc8. 1 . . . Bxc4; 2 Bxc4. 1 . . . Sc5; 2 Qxe6.
Not 1 Qd5!?, Sd6; and no mate in three.—Ed. Sparkling consecutive sacrifices of R and Q. Bishop pin mate comes as a surprise.—V. Rosado.
- No. 489 by F. Palatz. 1 Bc3, QxB; 2 Sd5. 1 . . . RxB; 2 Sf5.
Depicts a lovely theme—a Nowotny interference Roman.—V. Rosado. Known as the Arguelles Theme.—Ed.
- No. 490 by K. S. Howard.
1 Rb7, Kd5; 2 Sd8, Kd6; 3 Bd4.
2 . . . Kc5; 3 Be5.
1 . . . Kf5; 2 Rb6, Kf4; 3 Kf2.
The symmetrical echoes are pictures that linger in our memory.—V. Rosado. Model mates, nicely echoed.—P. L. Rothenberg.
- No. 491 by P. K. Traxler.
1 Sd4, Bc6; 2 Se6, Be8; 3 Sd8.
2 . . . B else; 3 Sf7ch.
1 . . . B others (along a2-g8 diagonal); 2 Sf3, any; 3 Se5.

1 . . . B others (along a8-h1 diagonal); 2 Se6, 3 Sf7ch.
Not as easy as it appears.—P. L. Rothenberg. The controlling knight play is remarkably accurate and beautiful.—Ed.

- No. 492 by G. E. Carpenter. 1 Kc4, Kb8; 2 Kd5, Ka7; 3 Pb5, Kb8; 4 Pc7ch, Ka7; 5 RxS db. ch., KxR; 6 Qd6, PxQ; 7 Pc4, KxP mate.
Extremely difficult of solution.—V. Rosado. I never experienced such downright perseverance.—P. L. Rothenberg. This problem caused a sensation when it appeared in the *American Chess Bulletin* some years ago, as no one was able to solve it until H. W. Barry tackled it. He said of it "as remarkable a piece of inverse strategy as has ever seen the light of day." However, a goodly number of our solvers found the solution and are to be felicitated thereon.—Ed.

NOTES AND NEWS

Prizewinners from a recent Munich tourney are given in a current issue of *Skakbladet*. We reproduce some of them in Forsythe notation and believe our solvers will find them interesting:

1ST PRIZE - MATE-IN-TWO

By C. MANSFIELD, Scotland

8, KS5b, pR6; 8, k1p1Q2r, 4s3, PPp5, 3r1sbq.

2ND PRIZE - MATE-IN-TWO

By K. A. K. LARSEN, Hillerød

2RrS1q1, 1Qb2s2, r3p1p1, 1bk3p1, 2s2S2, P1B4p, B2p3K, 8.

1ST PRIZE - MATE-IN-FOUR

By DR. E. ZEPLER, England

2S2k1b, 8, 4R1B1, 6P1, 8, 8, 8, 7K.

Our veteran composer, J. F. Tracy, has evidently discovered the magic key to solver popularity, and again receives the Honor Prize, this time for his No. 480. Sincere congratulations! "Nor custom stale his infinite variety!"

Prizes go to V. Rosado, who scored the maximum of 23 points on the Original Section, and appended delightful and trenchant comments and P. L. Rothenberg, who scored the maximum of 29 points on the Quoted Section, and likewise appended pointed comments.

Beginning with the October solutions, a monthly book prize will be awarded the winner of the Informal Ladder. We desire to explain that in the Informal Ladder the first figure following the Solver's name is the Previous Score, and the second figure is points obtained in Current Solutions. The total score is thus their sum. Corrected solution sheets will gladly be returned to Solvers upon enclosure of a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

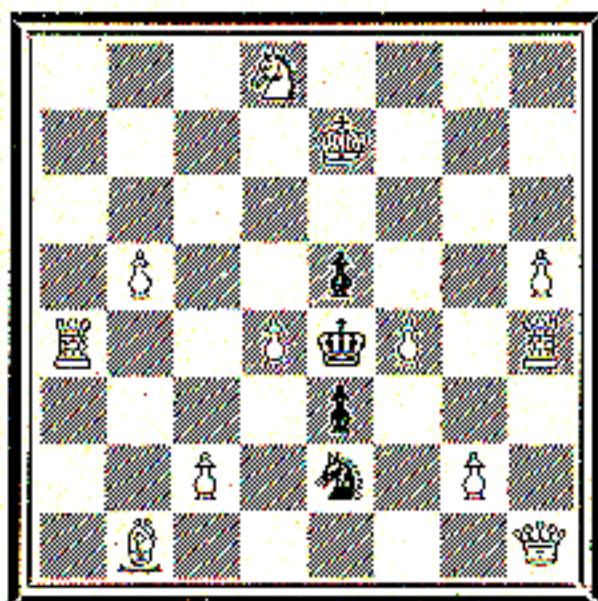
INFORMAL LADDER

B. Wisegarver, 41, —; G. Dobbs, 38, 45; W. Patz, 35, —; H. B. Daly, 32, 52; I. Burstein, 32, —; G. Plowman, 32, 42; P. Rothenberg, 32, 52; A. Sheftel, 32, —; J. F. Tracy, 32, 45; M. Gonzalez, 30, 21; H. Hausner, 29, 6; W. Vanwinkle, 27, —; K. Lay, 24, —; M. Hertzberger, 23, —; A. Tokash, 23, 39; W. Towle, 22, —; I. Burn, 17, —; K. S. Howard, 17, —; G. Berry, 8, 10; P. Papp, 7, —; W. Rawlings, 7, —; J. Turner, 7, —; I. Kashdan, —, 52; V. Rosado, —, 52; G. N. Cheney, —, 9.

Original Section

520

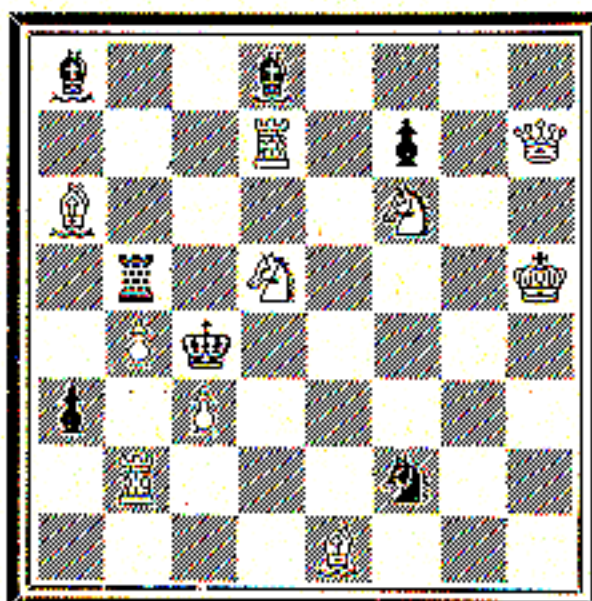
W. A. BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



Mate in 2

523

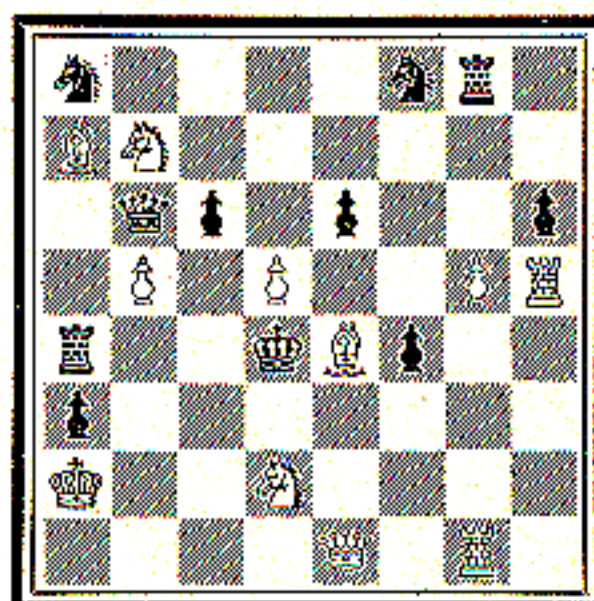
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 2

526

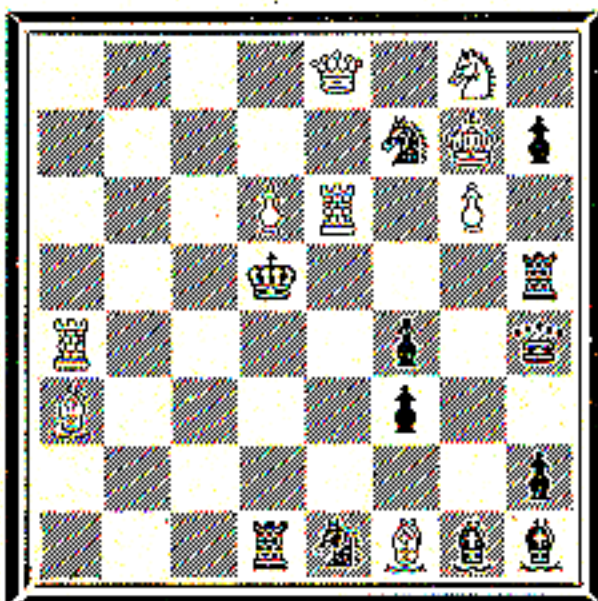
A. J. FINK
San Francisco, Calif.



Mate in 3

521

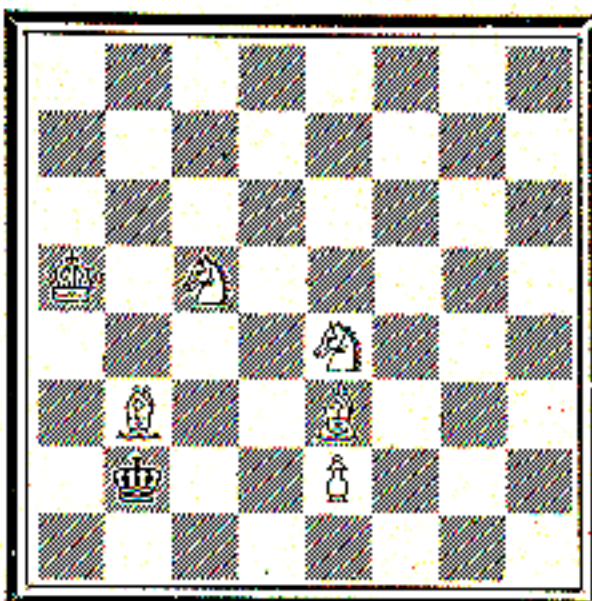
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Mate in 2

524

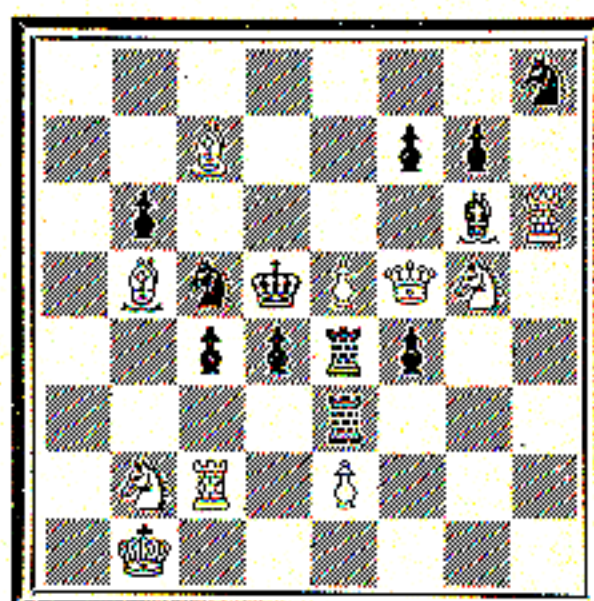
FRED SPRENGER
New York City



Mate in 2

527

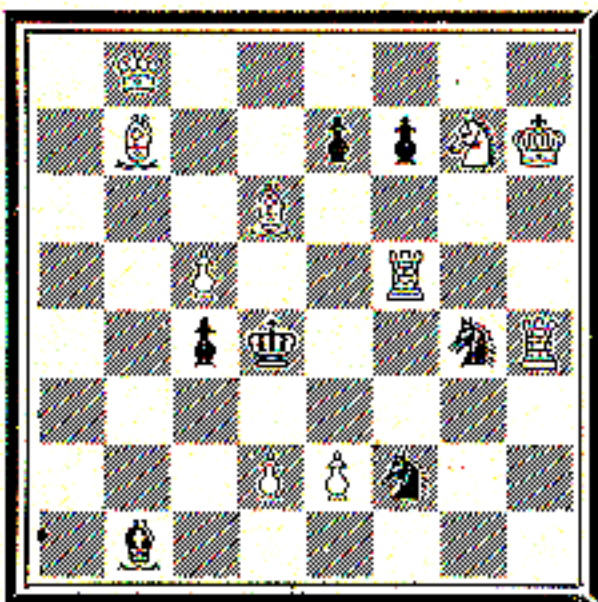
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Rochester, N. Y.



Mate in 3

522

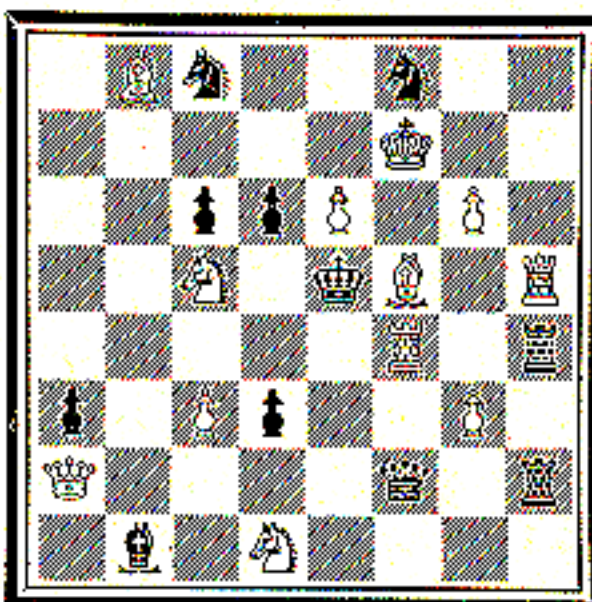
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 2

525

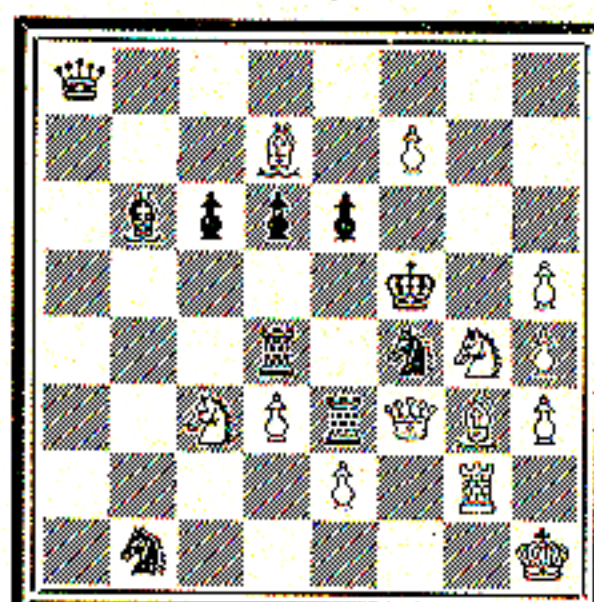
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 3

528

A. D. GIBBS
Rochester, N. Y.



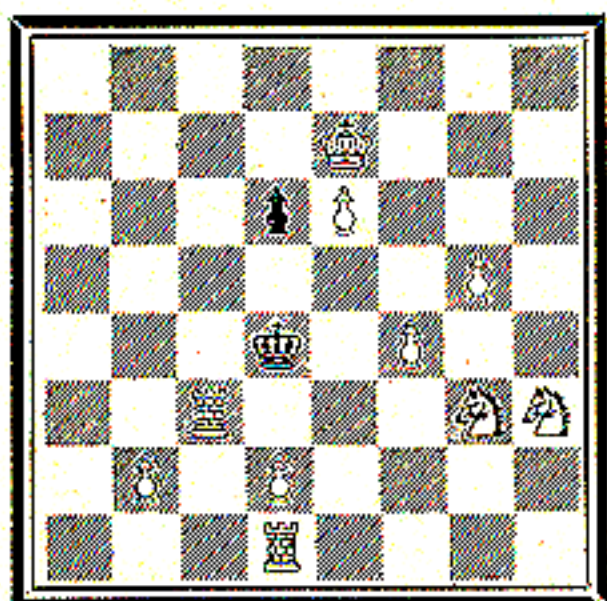
Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE DECEMBER 10th, 1936

Original Section (cont'd)

529

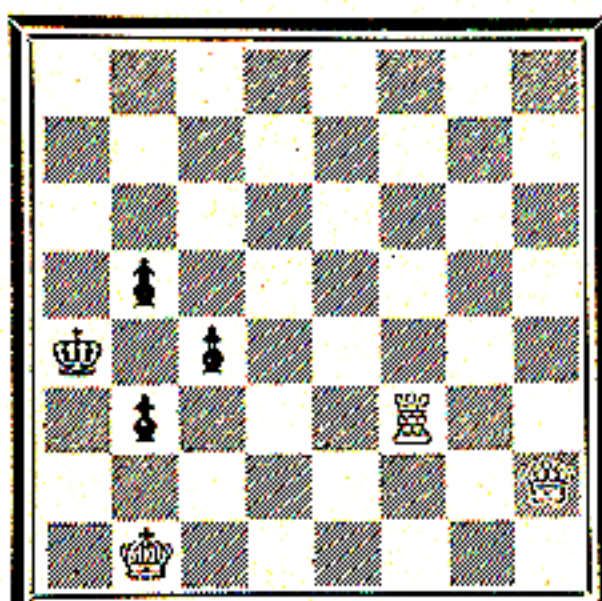
K. S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



Mate in 3

532

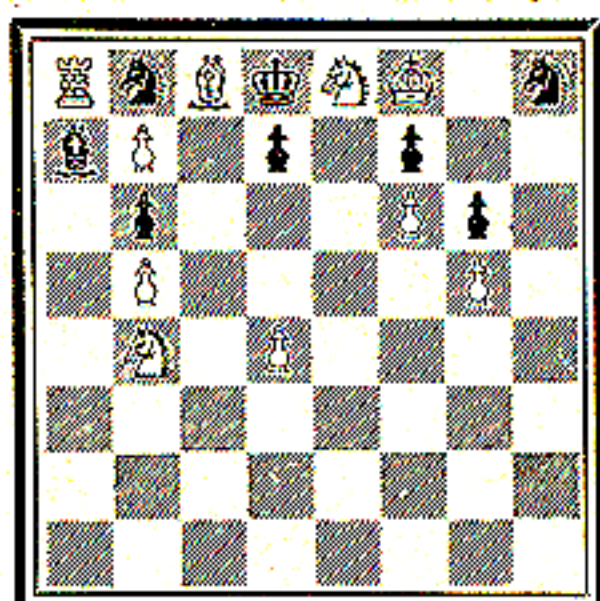
D. C. McCLELLAND
Middletown, Conn.



Mate in 3

535

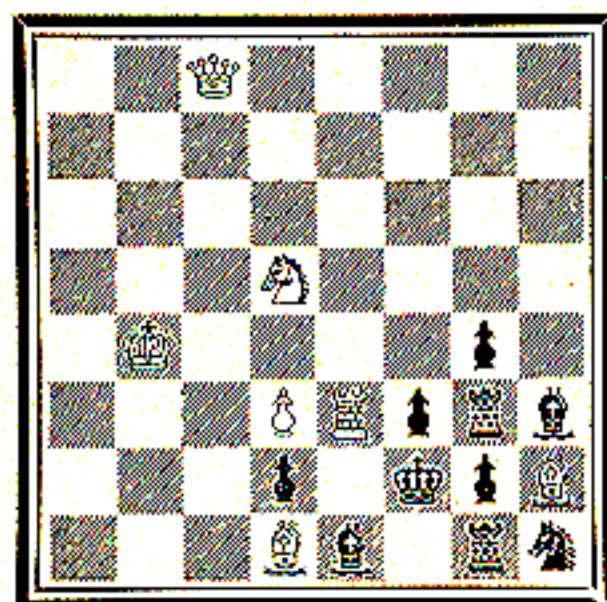
M. GERSHENSON
New York City



Mate in 4

530

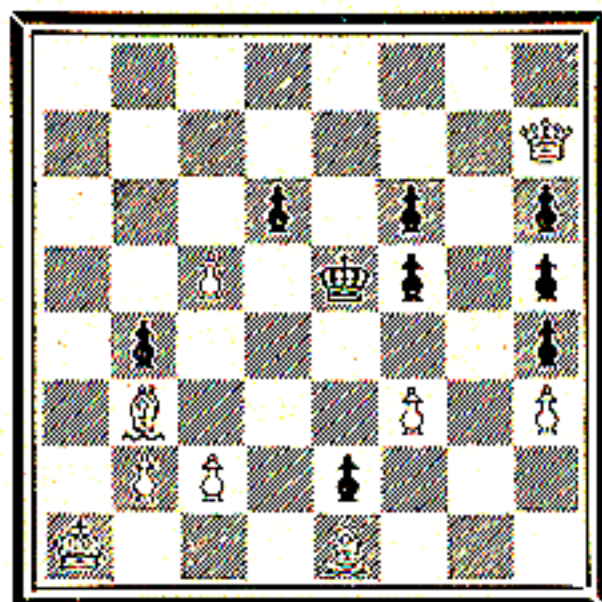
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Kentucky
In Memoriam:
Dr. Henry Wald Bettmann



Mate in 3

533

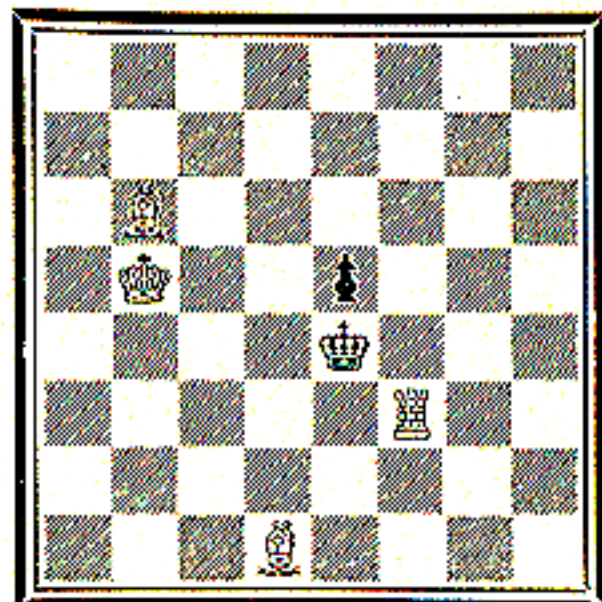
W. K. WIMSATT
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 3

536

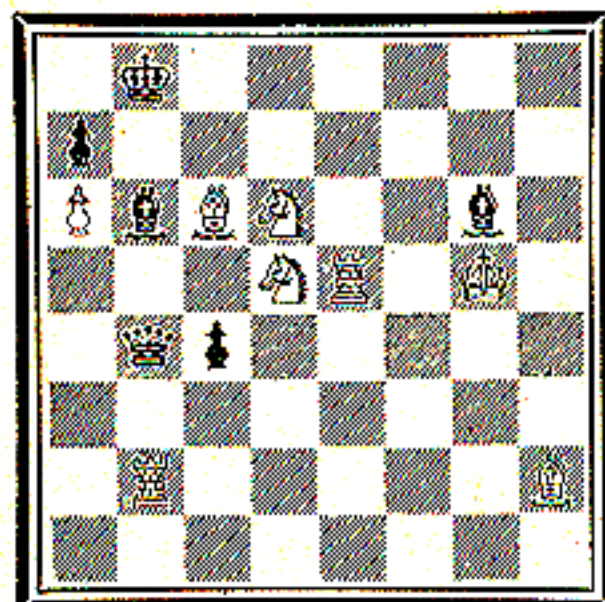
OTTO WURZBURG
Grand Rapids, Mich.



Mate in 4

531

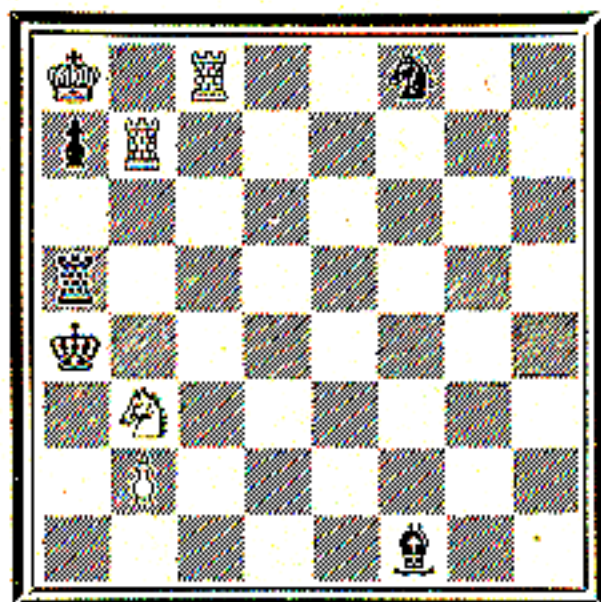
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



Mate in 3

534

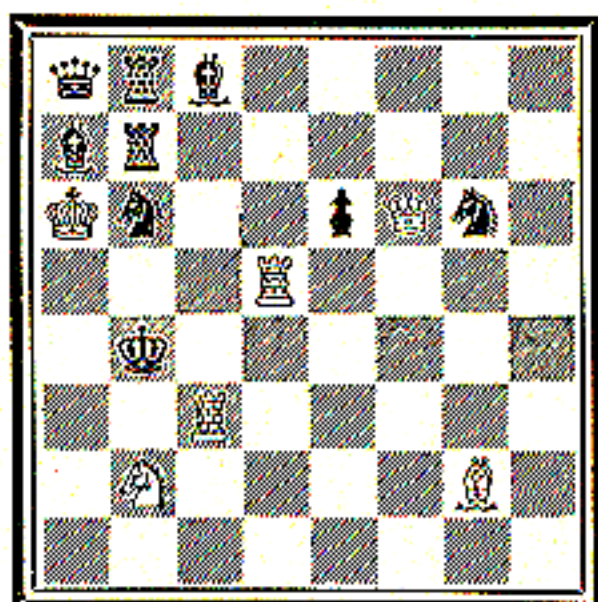
R. J. BERMUDEZ
Aguascalientes, Mexico



Mate in 4

537

DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



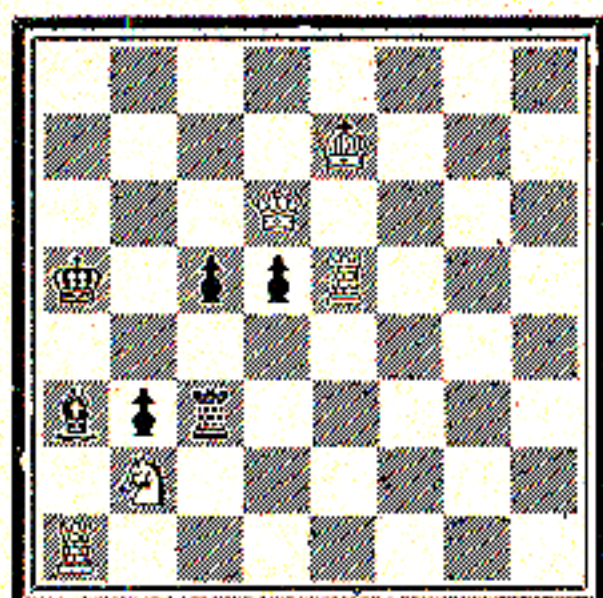
SELFmate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE DECEMBER 10th, 1936

Quoted Section

538

C. GAVRILOV

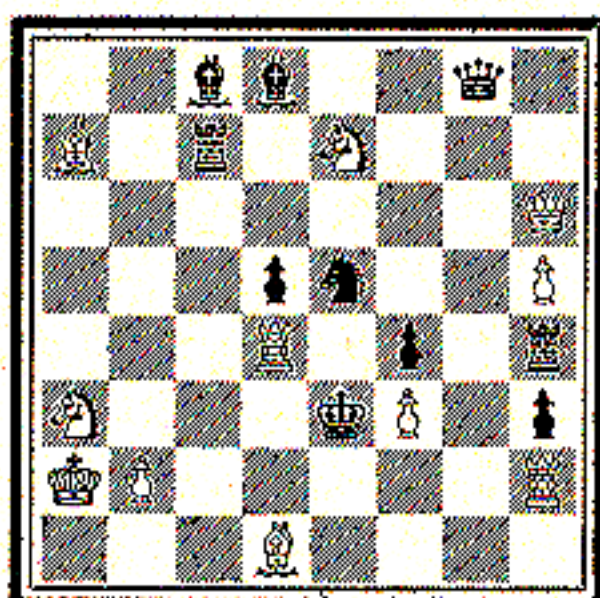
Strategia - Mar. 1936 (Revised)
(Costachel Theme)

Mate in 2

541

H. ELIAFFEN

1 Pr., Adeverul - 1935

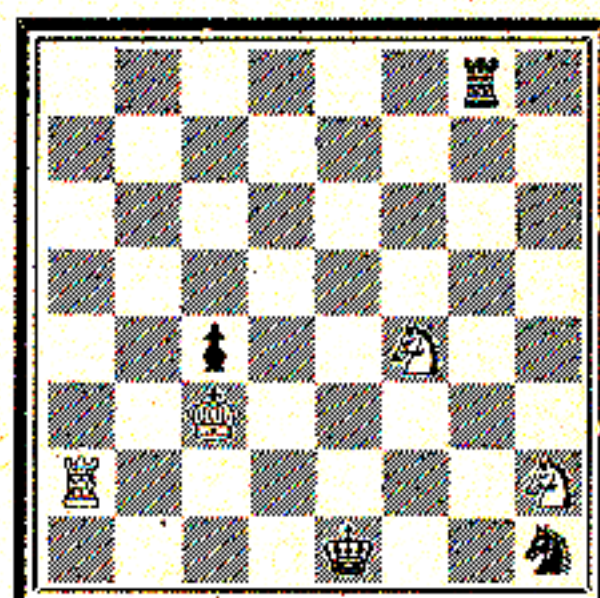


Mate in 2

544

J. BRONOWSKI

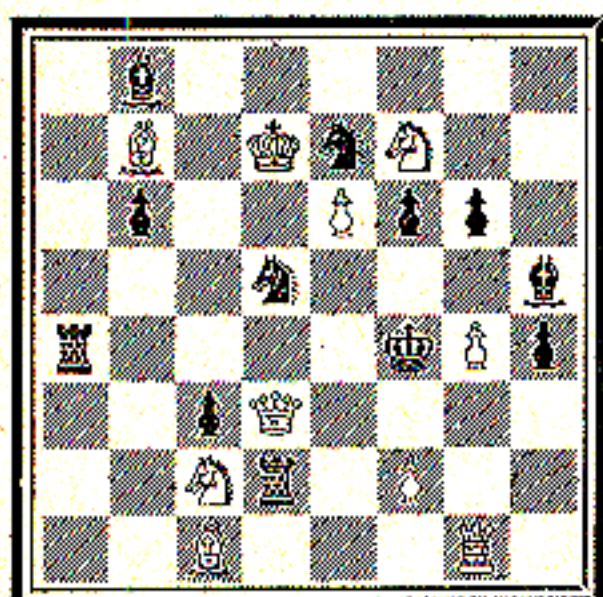
British Chess Mag. - 1934



Mate in 4

539

C. GAVRILOV

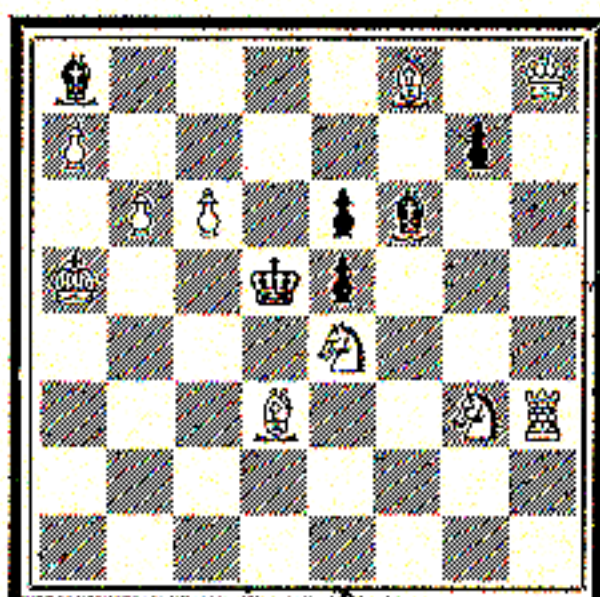
Strategia - Mar. 1936
(Costachel Theme)

Mate in 2

542

W. I. KENNARD

Source?

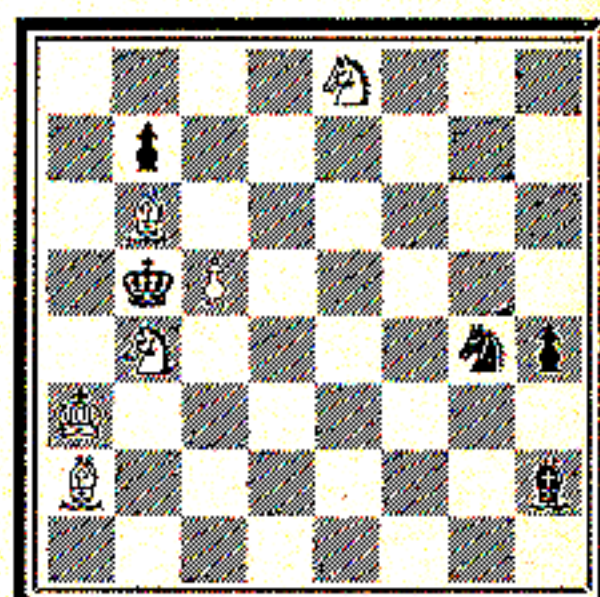
(Recommended by C. C. Lee,
Boston, Mass.)

Mate in 3

545

E. M. H. GUTTMAN

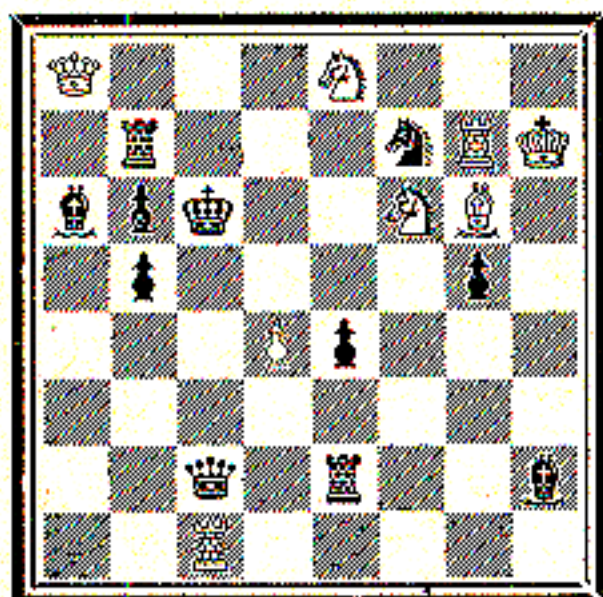
Sammler - 1934



Mate in 4

540

C. GAVRILOV

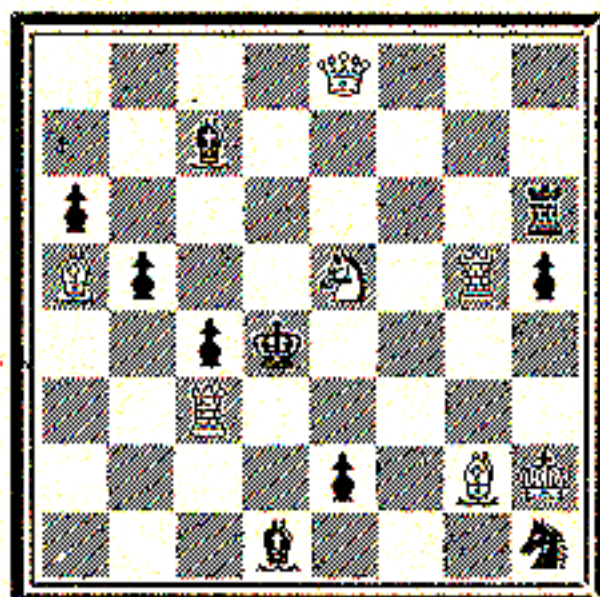
Strategia - Mar. 1936
(Costachel Theme)

Mate in 2

543

H. V. TUXEN

1 Pr., Dansk Skakpr. Klub - 1935

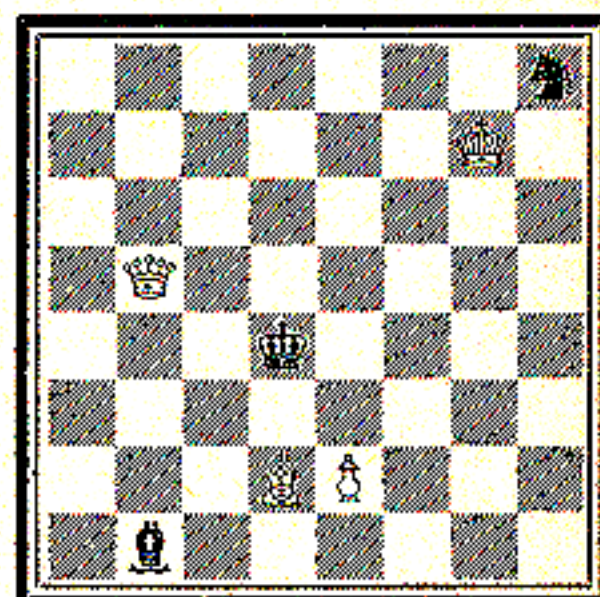


Mate in 3

546

A. CHERON

Journal de Geneve - 1933



Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE DECEMBER 10th, 1936

The CHESS REVIEW

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Vol. IV, No. 12 Published Monthly December, 1936

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Check and Double Check

AS WE GO TO PRESS WE LEARN:

That invitations to the annual Hastings Christmas Congress have been extended to Dr. A. Alekhine, R. Fine, E. Eliskases, Dr. M. Vidmar, M. Feigin, Sir G. A. Thomas, W. Winter, Miss V. Menchik, T. H. Tylor, and A. Reynolds. The burning question is: Will Reuben repeat his triumph of last year? Will he outrank Alekhine as he outranked Flohr?

That Lajos Steiner has progressed as far as the Phillipine Islands in search of Australia, his latest letter being postmarked Manila. Also that due to visa difficulties he had to cancel several of his simultaneous exhibitions but played two clock games with Panoff in Russia, winning the first and losing the second; gave two exhibitions in Japan where he was forced to stay an extra week due to his ship being delayed (won 18, drew 0, lost 1 and won 12, drew 0, lost 1); discussed with prominent Japanese officials the possibility of holding an Olympic Team Tournament in conjunction with the Tokyo Olympic Games of 1940, and is glad to be able to report that they are really considering this step, although chess interest is not very great among the Japanese, their favorite board game being Shoji, a distant relative of the royal game.

That according to Kmoch, Fine is writing the book of the recent Amsterdam Tournament in which he tied for first with Euwe.

That Buenos Aires, in addition to welcoming President Roosevelt and the Inter-American Peace Conference, also played host to the Argentine Inter-Provincial Team Tournament which will be discussed in the January issue.

That an English newspaper account of the Alekhine—Capablanca dispute at Nottingham run under the headline "A Chess Hitch," reads:

"There was a surprising development in the International Chess Congress being held at University College, Highfields, yesterday, there being a heated dispute between two of the masters as to who should seal the final move at the adjournment.

"The greatest interest in the day's play was in the match between two former world champions, Capablanca and Alekhine, and it was in this game that the hitch occurred.

"At 6 o'clock, the hour at which play should cease for the afternoon, most of the players were deeply immersed in their games, some of them going on for another quarter of an hour.

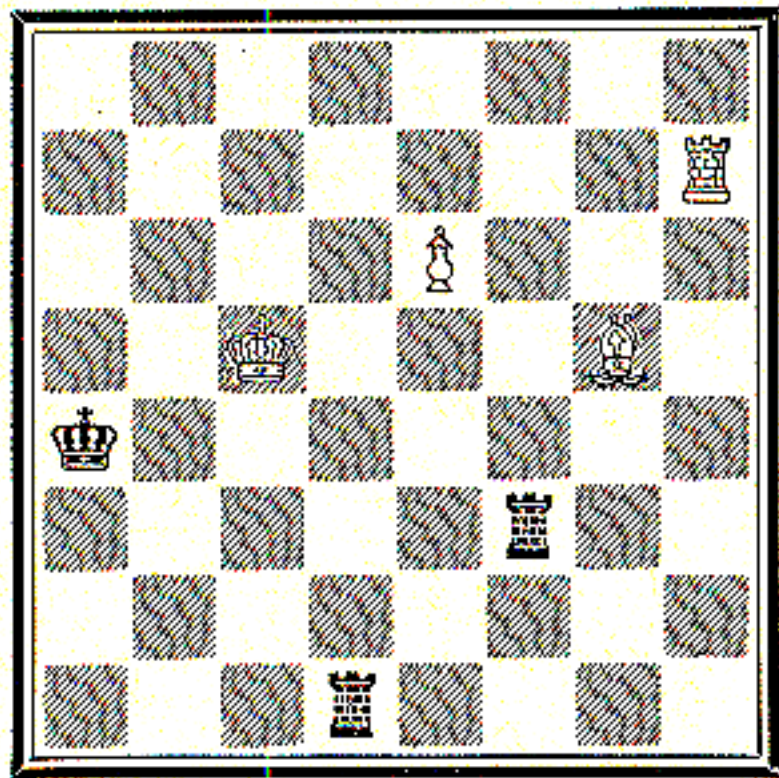
(Continued on Last Page)

Plachutta Interference in the Endgame

By TH. C. L. KOK

(Continued from November C. R.)

NO. 3. Th. C. L. KOK
Residentieboed, 1-6-34
Black



White
White to Play and Win

In Diagram No. 3 we have an ending with only seven thematic pieces. All the pieces are necessary, and all of them participate in the play.

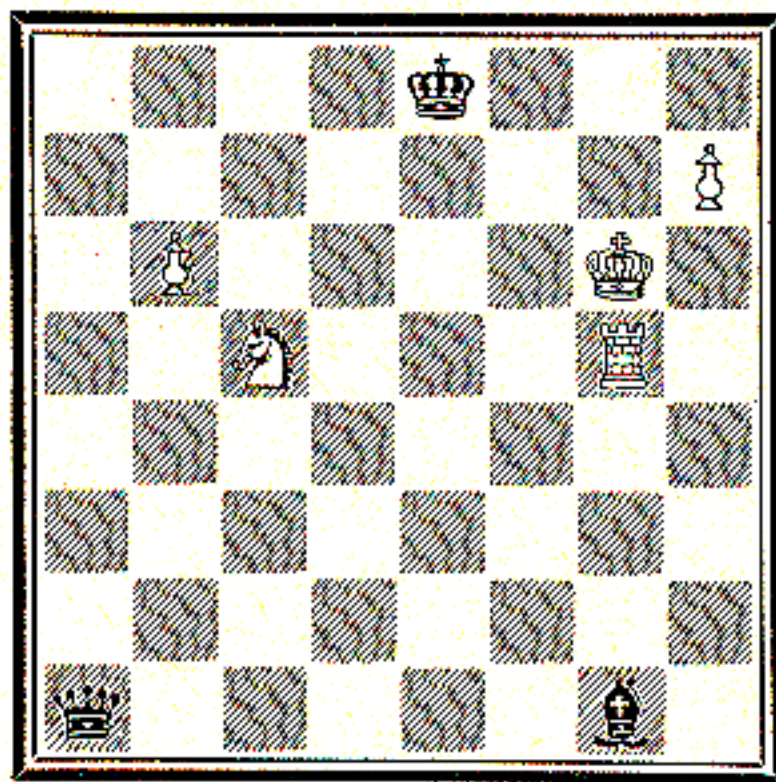
The solution is: 1 K-B4 (threat 2 R-R7 mate), R-B4; 2 R-R7ch, R-R4; 3 RxRch, KxR; 4 P-K7, R-K8; 5 B-Q2ch!, etc. If instead 1 . . . K-R4; 2 P-K7, R-K8; 3 B-Q2ch follows immediately. The best defense is 1 . . . K-R6; 2 R-R2 (threatening 3 B-K7ch, K-R5; 4 R-R2ch, R-QR6; 5 RxRmate), K-R5 (upon 2 . . . R-QR8 follows 3 P-K7, R-K8; 4 P-K8(Q), RxQ; 5 B-B1ch, K-R5; 6 R-R2ch, R-QR6; 7 RxRmate);** 3 P-K7, R-K8; 4 B-K3!! (the sacrifice on the critical square). If 4 . . . R(B)xB; 5 P-K8(Q)ch, RxQ; 6 R-R2mate. And if 4 . . . R(K)xB; 5 R-R2ch, R-QR6; 6 P-K8(Q)ch, K-R4; 7 Q-Kt5mate.

Plachutta interference may occur between bishop and queen as well as between two rooks. It may also occur between two bishops, but then one of the bishops must be made available by means of a pawn promotion. This probably

** The analysis in this sub-variation is the author's but the play for both sides may be improved upon. If 1 K-B4, K-R6; 2 R-R2, R-QR8; 3 P-K7, R-K8; 4 P-K8(Q), R-B6ch!!; 5 KxR, RxQ is much better for Black. The win in this line cannot be definitely demonstrated. BUT there is a definite win possible as follows: 1 K-B4, K-R6; 2 R-R2, R-QR8; 3 R-K2!! and the queening of the pawn cannot be prevented.
—S. S. C.

is an impossibility! An example utilizing bishop and queen is shown in Diagram No. 4.

No. 4. Th. C. L. KOK
Residentieboed, 1-6-34
Black



White
White to Play and Win

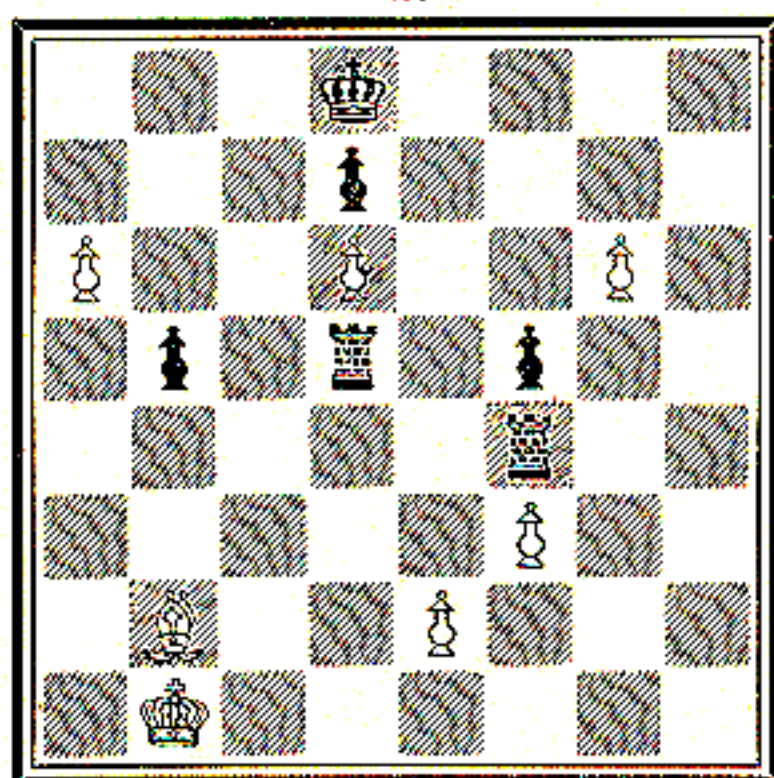
After 1 P-Kt7, Black cannot play 1 . . . Q-Kt8ch due to 2 K-R6, B-Q5 (if 2 . . . Q-Kt3ch; 3 K-R5, etc.); 3 P-Kt8 (Q) ch, QxQ; 4 R-Kt8 ch followed by 5 RxQ, etc. Therefore 1 P-Kt7, B-R7; and now White can sacrifice the rook on the diagonal intersection square by 2 R-K5 ch! If Black captures with the bishop then 3 P-R8 (Q) ch followed by 4 P-Kt8 (Q) ch; while if the rook is captured by the Queen then 3 P-Kt8 (Q) ch followed by 4 P-R8 (Q) ch. In neither variation does White emerge with a superior material force, and therefore the knight is necessary in addition to the thematic pieces to enable White to win.

VARIATION A: 2 . . . BxR; 3 P-R8(Q)ch, BxQ (. . . K-K2; 4 Q-R7ch, K-Q3; 5 P-Kt8 (Q)ch, KxKt; 6 Q(Kt)-R7ch and wins); 4 P-Kt8 (Q)ch, K-K2; 5 Q-B7ch, K-K1; 6 Q-Q7ch, K-B1; 7 Q-KB7mate.

VARIATION B: 2 . . . QxR; 3 P-Kt8(Q)ch, QxQ (. . . K-K2; 4 P-R8(Q)!, QxQ(Kt8) best!; 5 Q-B6ch, etc.); 4 P-R8(Q)ch, K-K2; 5 Q-B6ch, K-K1; 6 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 7 Q-Q7 mate.

The great strength of the queen does not leave much freedom for compositions of this type. The two rooks appear to be much more plastic material with which to illustrate the theme. With the rooks one can work with two free pawns utilizing at least one rook indirectly to prevent pawn promotions.

No. 5. Th. C. L. KOK
Tijdschrift - May, 1936
Black



White

White to Play and Win

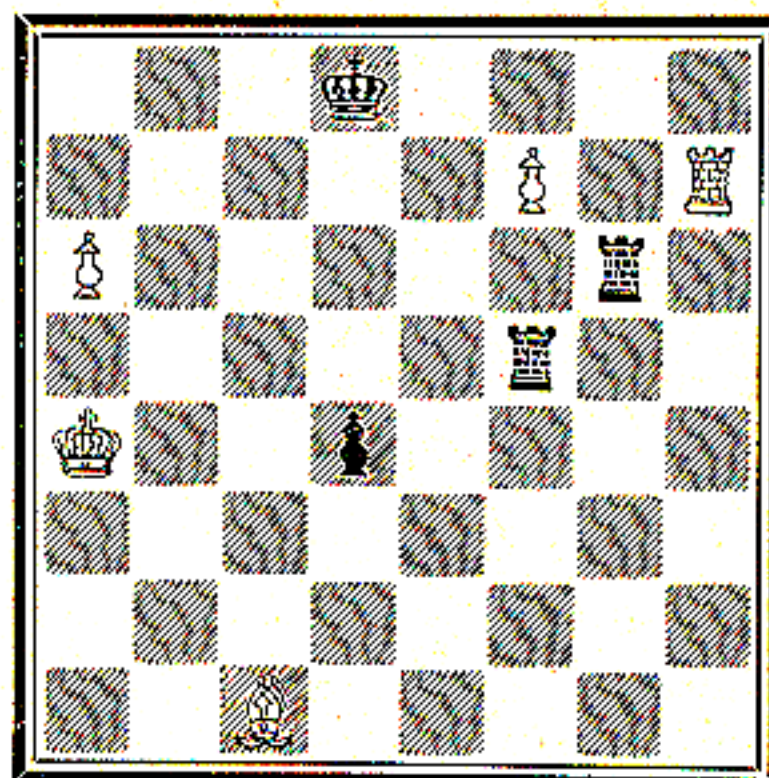
The answer to 1 P-R7 would be 1 . . . R-R5; and 1 P-Kt7 would be met by 1 . . . R-Q8ch followed by . . . R-KKt8. Therefore in order to win we must place a White piece upon the intersection square of the 2 rook lines: 1 B-Q4!! The threat is 2 P-R7 followed by 3 P-R8(Q) mate, as well as 2 P-Kt7 followed by 3 P-Kt8(Q) mate. After 1 . . . RxQP; 2 P-Kt7, RxRP; 3 P-Kt8(Q) ch, White will win because one of the rooks must fall. The bishop sacrifice therefore must be accepted and we obtain the following variations:

VARIATION A: 1 . . . R(Q)xB; 2 P-R7, R-QKt5ch; 3 K-B2, R(B)-B5ch; 4 K-Q2 (not 4 K-Q1?, R-Kt8ch; 5 K-Q2, R-QR5; 6 P-Kt7, R-KKt8), R-Kt7ch; 5 K-K3, R-Kt6ch; 6 K-B2, R-R6; 7 P-Kt7, K-B1; 8 P-Kt8(Q) ch, K-Kt2; 9 Q-Kt8ch followed by 10 P-R8(Q) ch, etc.

VARIATION B: 1 . . . R(B)xB; 2 P-Kt7, R-Q8ch; 3 K-Kt2 (3 K-R2 is also good, but not 3 K-B2, R-KKt8; 4 P-R7, R-B4ch! followed by . . . R-B1), R(Q4)-Q7ch; 4 K-Kt3! (not 4 K-R3 or 4 K-B3 due to 4 . . . P-Kt5ch!; 5 K-Kt3, R-QKt8ch; 6 K-B4, R-KKt8; 7 P-R7, R-R7), R-KKt8; 5 P-R7, K-K1; 6 P-R8(Q) ch, K-B2; 7 Q-KB8ch, followed by 8 P-Kt8(Q) ch, etc.

In Diagram No. 6 one black rook attacks the KBP, preventing its promotion, while the other black rook indirectly prevents the promotion of the QRP due to the threat of . . . R-QR3ch. To win it is necessary to bring the Bishop to the critical square (KB6) and the maneuver commences with 1 B-Kt5ch! If Black takes the B immediately 1 . . . R(Kt)xB (the other rook of course cannot leave the KB file); then White wins by 2 P-B8(Q) ch, RxQ; 3 P-R7 and mate cannot be prevented. The object of the Black P on Q5 is now clear. Without its presence Black could win by alternate rook checks along the B and Kt files.

No. 6. Th. C. L. KOK
Tijdschrift - May, 1936
Black



White

White to Play and Win

The main line of play, however, is:

1 B-Kt5ch K-B1
2 B-B6! R(B)xB

If . . . R(Kt)xB; 3 P-B8(Q)ch followed by 4 P-R7, etc.

3 R-R8ch!

Not 3 P-R7?, R-QR3ch; 4 K-Kt4, R(Kt)-KB3; 5 R-R6, K-Kt2!; 6 P-R8(Q)ch, KxQ; 7 P-B8(Q) ch, RxQ; 8 RxRch and draws.

3 . . . K-B2

The play on . . . K-Q2 is about the same.

4 P-R7 R-QR3ch
5 K-Kt4 R(Kt)-QKt3ch

Best! If 5 . . . R(Kt)-KB3?; 6 P-R8(Q), RxQ; 7 RxR, RxP; 8 R-R7ch, etc. If the Black K had been at Q2 then 6 P-B8(Q), RxQ; 7 RxR, RxP; 8 R-B7ch, etc.

6 K-B4 R-QB3ch
7 K-Q3!!

Capturing the P allows Black to draw by perpetual check. Neither will 7 K-Q5 do because of . . . R-R4ch; 8 K-K4, R-K3ch; 9 K-Q3 (not 9 KxP, R-Q3ch; 10 K-B4, R-QB3ch; 11 K-Kt4, RxRP!; 12 P-B8(Q), R-Kt2ch with perpetual check on R2 and Kt2. Nor 9 K-KB4, R-KB3ch; followed by . . . RxKBP), R-QR6ch; 10 K-B4, R-QB3ch; 11 K-Q5 and White keeps on going in a circle. If in this line 10 K-QB2, R-K7ch; 11 K-Kt1 or Q1, R(K)-QR7; 12 R-QB8ch, KxR; 13 P-B8(Q)ch, K-Kt2; 14 Q-B7ch, K-R1! drawn. Also 10 K-Q2 would not have helped, 10 . . . R-QR7ch; 11 K-Q1 (if K-Q3; 12 R-R6ch), R-KB3! and the mating threat plus the attack on the KBP prevents 13 P-R8(Q) and forces 13 P-B8(Q) which only draws.

7 . . . R-R6ch
8 K-K4! R-K3ch
9 K-B5 R(K)-QR3!

To answer 10 P-B8(Q) with 10 . . . R-KB6ch, etc.

10 K-Kt5! R-KKt6ch
11 K-B4 R-Kt8
12 P-R8(Q) RxQ
13 RxR R-KB8ch
14 K-K4 RxP
15 R-R7ch and wins

(To be continued)

(Translated from Tijdschrift—J. B. S.)

U. S. Championship Tournament

Special Prize Awards

- 1ST BRILLIANCY PRIZE—\$40.00
To A. S. Denker (*vs.* Horowitz)
2ND BRILLIANCY PRIZE—\$30.00
To I. A. Horowitz (*vs.* Reshevsky)
3RD BRILLIANCY PRIZE—\$30.00
To S. Bernstein (*vs.* Reshevsky)
4TH BRILLIANCY PRIZE—\$15.00
To W. Adams (*vs.* Bernstein)
HONORABLE MENTION
To M. Hanauer (*vs.* Kashdan)

- BEST PLAYED GAME PRIZE—\$25.00
Shared equally by:
I. Kashdan (*vs.* Kupchik)
R. Fine (*vs.* Kashdan)
HONORABLE MENTION
S. Reshevsky (*vs.* Treysman)

U. S. Championship Tournament May, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz White		A. S. Denker Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 Q-K3	Q-B5
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	21 R-Kt3	P-R3
3 Kt-B3	P-Q3	22 BxKt	BxB
4 P-Q4	PxP	23 KR-Kt1	R-K1!
5 KtxP	P-QR3	24 KR-QB1	B-Kt4
6 B-K2	Q-B2	25 P-B4	P-K4!
7 O-O	P-QKt4	26 P-B3	PxP
8 P-QR4	P-Kt5	27 Q-K2	P-B4!
9 Kt-R2	Kt-KB3	28 KtxP	RxKP!
10 B-B3	B-Kt2	29 Q-B1	Q-Q4
11 R-K1	QKt-Q2	30 Kt-Q4	R-K6
12 KtxKtP	B-K2	31 R-B2	Q-B5
13 P-B3	Kt-K4	32 R-Q1	QR-K1
14 B-Kt5	O-O	33 R-Kt2	B-R5!
15 Kt-Q3	KtxBch	34 R-KKt1	P-Kt4
16 PxKt	QR-Kt1	35 R-Kt4 QxKt(Q5)!!	
17 K-R1	B-R1	36 PxQ	RxBP
18 Q-Q2	KR-B1	37 Q-Kt2	RxKt
19 R-KKt1	K-B1	Resigns	

Curious Chess Facts

By IRVING CHERNEV

In a tournament game played for the Championship of Berlin in 1933, Sæmisch was under such extreme time-pressure as to have only 4 minutes in which to make 20 moves. His opponent, Gumprich, had a half-hour at his disposal, but became so confused at the rapidity of Sæmisch's play that he lost the game!

A. Steiner, playing against E. Colle at Budapest, 1926, inadvertently knocked his King over with his sleeve, and erroneously replaced him at KKt square instead of KR square where he belonged. During the game, he played a combination which forced a win, but which would not have been sound with the King on KR square.

Unfortunately for Colle, he did not realize the discrepancy until the game was over, and his protest to the committee was turned down, as the rules did not cover such a situation. This accident relegated Colle to 7th place instead of 3rd.

THE MANHATTAN MERRY-GO-ROUND

In the championship Tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, played in 1935:

Platz beat Willman; Willman beat MacMurray; MacMurray beat Kashdan; Kashdan beat Kupchik; Kupchik beat Richman; Richman beat Hassialis; Hassialis beat Horowitz; Horowitz beat Denker; Denker beat Jackson; Jackson beat Simonson; Simonson beat Schwartz; Schwartz beat Cohen; Cohen beat Tenner; Tenner beat Platz.

Start all over again and continue until exhausted. (This proves that every one is better than every one else.)

U. S. Championship Tournament May, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. Adams White		S. Bernstein Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 Q-K2	KtxBch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 RPxKt	Kt-Q4
3 P-K5	Kt-Q4	15 KtxKt	BxKt
4 Kt-B3	Kt-B2	16 RxB	PxR
5 P-Q4	PxP	17 R-Q1	B-K2
6 QxP	Kt-B3	18 RxP	O-O
7 Q-K4	P-QKt3	19 Q-Q2	R-R2
8 B-KB4	B-Kt2	20 Kt-Q4	Q-K1
9 O-O-O	P-K3	21 Kt-B5	R-B2
10 B-QKt5	P-QR3	22 B-R6!	Q-Q1
11 B-R4	P-QKt4	23 BxP	R-K1
12 B-Kt3	Kt-R4	24 KtxBch	Resigns

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Puerto Rico International Tourney

From November 16 to 22 the Puerto Rican Chess Federation held an international tournament in which I. Kashdan (U. S. A.), F. J. Marshall (U. S. A.) and Dr. A. Seitz (Germany), matched their skill against five Puerto Rican stars: Rafael Cintron (their champion), Pedro A. Gotay, Francisco Benitez, Miguel R. Cancio, Jr., and Francisco Prieto. The San Juan C. C. was the scene of action.

Marshall jumped into the lead at the start, then Seitz overtook him, Kashdan remaining in the background due to a number of unfinished games. When these had been scored on the right side of the ledger, however, he assumed the lead and held it to the finish.

In annexing premier honors, Kashdan won

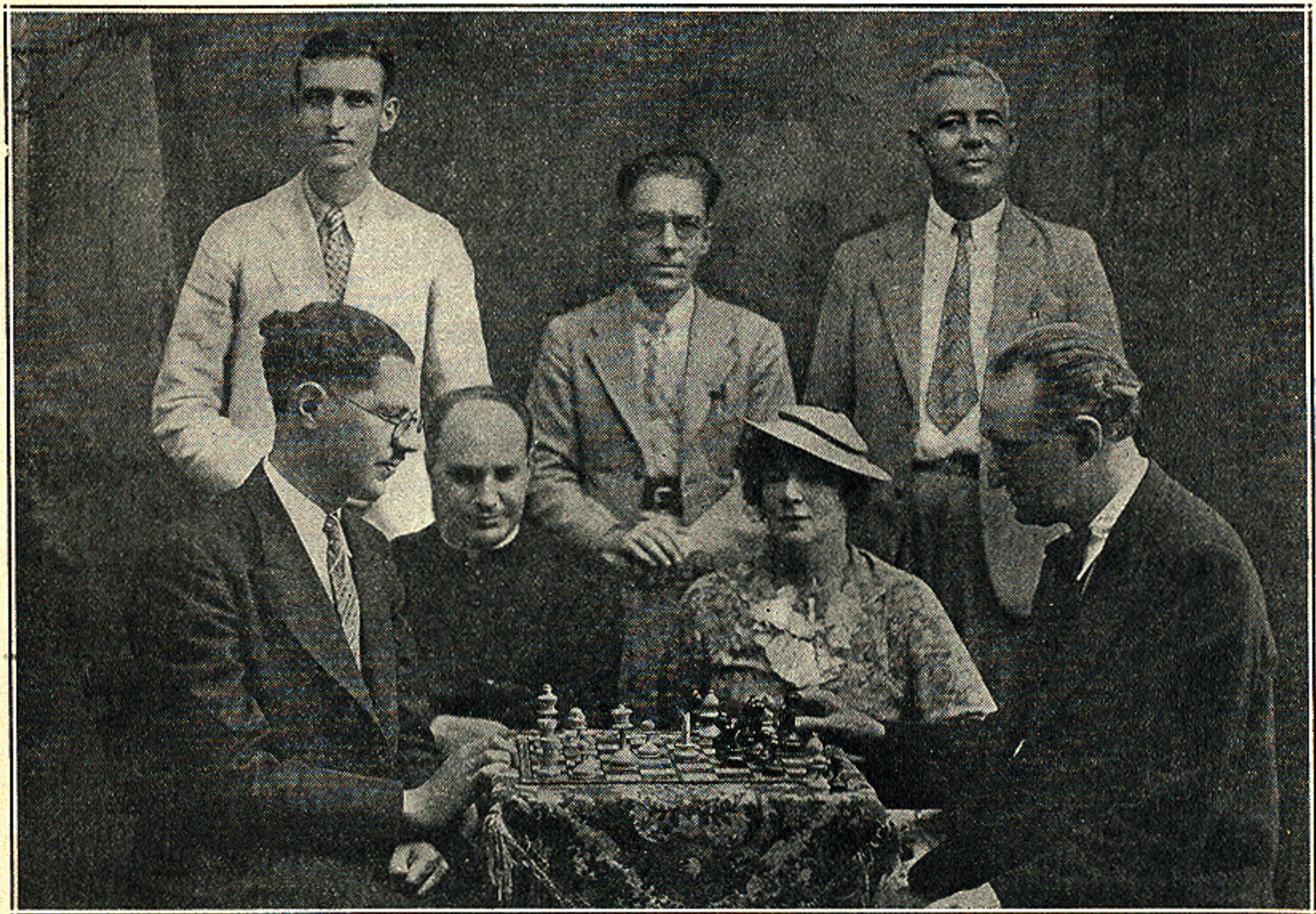
every game except his last round encounter with Seitz, which developed into a short draw. Seitz also went through the schedule undefeated. Marshall finished in third place, losing to Kashdan and drawing with Seitz.

Puerto Rican Tourney
November, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Kashdan White	P. Gotay Black
1 P-Q4	13 B-KB4
2 P-QB4	14 R-Q1ch
3 Kt-QB3	15 B-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	16 P-R4
5 P-QR4	17 P-QR5
6 P-K4	18 B-B7
7 PxP	19 Kt-R4!
8 P-K6!	20 PxP e. p.
9 BxP	21 RxKt!
10 QxQch	22 KtxP
11 KtxKt	23 R-Q6
12 B-K2	
P-Q4	Kt-Kt3
P-QB3	K-K2
Kt-B3	P-QR3
PxP	K-B2
QKt-Q2	B-K2
P-K4?	KtxP
Kt-Kt5	P-QKt4
PxP	B-Kt2
QKt-K4	BxR
KxQ	B-QB3
KtxKt	Resigns
P-B4	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1 I. Kashdan		1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0	1	6 1/2- 1/2
2 A. Seitz	1/2		1/2	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	2	6 -1
3 F. J. Marshall	0	1/2		1/2	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	5 -2
4 R. Cintron	0	0	1/2		1/2	1/2	1	1	2	2	3	3 1/2-3 1/2
5 F. Benitez	0	0	0	1/2		1/2	1	1	2	3	2	3 -4
6 P. Gotay	0	0	0	1/2	1/2		1	1	2	3	2	3 -4
7 M. Cancio, Jr.	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	6	0	1 -6
8 F. Prieto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	7	0	0 -7



STANDING (left to right): Eduardo Robert, Jr., Rafael Pæz, Antonio Rodriguez
SEATED: Isaac Kashdan, Rev. Paul Morondo, Mrs. Marshall, Frank J. Marshall

My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

Hastings, England
December, 1931

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE (Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan Dr. M. Euwe
White Black

1 P-K4 Kt-KB3

Alekhine's Defense, which had quite a vogue in the 20's, but is infrequently seen today. The idea is to induce an early advance of White's Pawns, which may become weak. But the loss of time through the Kt moves is a serious handicap, and White should obtain the advantage.

2 P-K5

The most forceful move. If 2 Kt-QB3, P-K4 turns into the Vienna Game, or . . . P-Q4 will also equalize.

2 Kt-Q4
3 P-QB4 Kt-Kt3
4 P-Q4 P-Q3

Essential at this point. Not 4 . . . Kt-B3?; 5 P-Q5!, KtxKP; 6 P-B5, Kt(Kt3)-B5; 7 P-B4 winning a piece.

5 PxP

The simplest, maintaining a slight advantage in the possession of the center and generally freer game. 5 P-B4 leads to complications, after . . . Pxp; 6 BPxp, Kt-B3; 7 B-K3, B-B4; etc. The resulting position is more to Black's liking, and gives him good chances to play against the Pawns.

5 KPxp
6 Kt-KB3

6 Kt-QB3 is a shade better, to delay the favorable development of Black's QB. However, the threats which Black builds up with his next few moves should not prove effective.

6 B-Kt5
7 P-KR3 B-R4
8 B-K2 Kt-B3
9 P-Q5

Deliberately losing time to induce the exchange of Bishop for Knight. The continuation requires careful treatment and leads to interesting play. 9 O-O was a good alternative, as if then . . . BxKt; 10 BxB, KtxBP?; 11 Q-K2ch wins.

9 BxKt

Not . . . Kt-K4?; 10 KtxKt, BxB; 11 QxB, PxKt; 12 QxPch, etc. Retreating the Kt is evidently inferior.

10 BxB Kt-K4
11 B-K2 Q-R5

. . . KtxBP would lose a piece because of 12 BxKt, KtxB; 13 Q-R4ch. But now the attack on the Pawn becomes more acute.

12 O-O!

This was part of the plan started with the 9th move, and it is an important point that the P can still not be taken. If instead 12 P-QKt3, Q-B3! with threats along the diagonal would be difficult to meet.

12 P-Kt4

If . . . Kt(Kt3)xP; 13 P-B4 wins. If . . . Kt(K4)xP; 13 P-KKt3!, Q-K5 (QxRP; 14 BxKt, KtxB; 15 Q-R4ch as before); 14 Kt-B3 (R-K1 is also very strong), and the Kt must fall. The text is very aggressive, though Black is hardly justified in such storming tactics. However, if 12 . . . B-K2; 13 P-B4! and Black's pieces become badly misplaced.

13 Q-B2 R-KKt1

Continuing his plan of direct attack. If now 13 . . . Kt(K4)xP; 14 P-B4!, Kt-R4; 15 Q-B3, and again the Kt is lost.

14 Kt-Q2 P-Kt5
15 Pxp KtxKtP
16 Q-K4ch?

Up to this point White has obtained a clear positional advantage, which is jeopardized by this ill-considered move. Correct was at once 16 Kt-B3, Q-R4; 17 B-B4, O-O-O (there is hardly anything better); 18 Kt-R2, P-KB4; 19 B-Q3, when the Pawn is lost. Black has no real attack despite the menacing looking open file. The difference in the text move will be made apparent in the next note.

16 B-K2
17 Kt-B3 Q-R4
18 B-B4 P-KB4!

The point is that 19 Q-K6 will not do because of . . . R-Kt3. The Queen must retreat, and as a result White has lost two full moves, which naturally makes the game more critical.

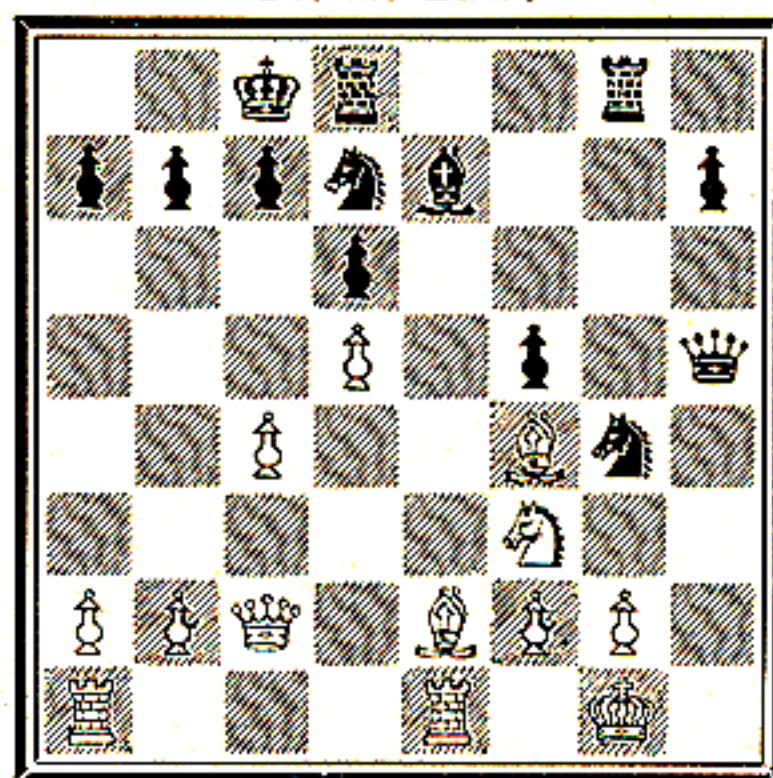
19 Q-B2 O-O-O
20 KR-K1

Threatening B-Q3. The weakness of Black's Pawns is still an important factor, though the attack has gained in strength due to the extra tempos.

20 Kt-Q2

Getting this piece in play and concealing a clever idea.

Dr. M. Euwe



I. Kashdan

21 Kt-R2

If 21 B-Q3, Kt(Kt5)-K4!; 22 KtxKt, PxKt; 23 BxKP, KtxB; 24 RxKt, B-Q3! with a dangerous attack.

21

Q-B2

22 B-Q3

KtxKt

The exchange relieves White's game, and the two Bs soon take command of the situation. If 22 . . . QR-B1; 23 KtxKt, PxKt; 24 B-R6, R-K1; 25 BxP!, R-R1; 26 B-Kt6 wins the exchange. Or 23 . . . RxKt; 24 P-KKt3, Q-Kt2 (if QR-Kt1; 25 BxBP!, RxB; 26 B-K6 followed by BxR wins); 25 K-B1, and the BP cannot be saved.

23 BxKt

P-B5

24 B-B5

R-Kt4

25 B-R3

.

Now White's K side is secure, and he is ready for effective play against the KBP. The pressure on the K file and against the pinned Kt becomes very useful.

25

P-B6

26 Q-K4

Q-Kt2?

An unsound sacrifice which loses off-hand. But there is no good reply. If . . . R-Kt2; 27 B-B4 (threatening B-R6 as well as QxBP); Px P; 28 B-R6, R-Kt3; 29 QxB, QxQ; 30 RxQ, RxB; 31 KxP. The threat then is QR-K1 followed by doubling the Rooks on the seventh to which there is no adequate defense.

27 QxB

RxPch

28 K-R1

.

The only move, but of course amply sufficient.

28

R-Kt1?

Allowing a mate, but there is no good continuation, and the only alternative was to resign.

29 Q-K8ch

Resigns

Bled Tourney, 1931

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

A. Nimzowitsch

I. Kashdan

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-K4

2 Kt-QB3

Kt-KB3

3 Kt-B3

Kt-B3

4 P-QR3

.

An odd move, but typical of Nimzowitsch. He liked to play a backward game, and would often set up defensive formations with White. He would open at times with 1 P-K3 or 1 P-QKt3, with that idea.

4

P-Q3

The normal move in the Four Knights Game, . . . B-Kt5, has been prevented. Black can turn it into a Scotch, with colors reversed, by . . . P-Q4. The text is slower, but quite good.

5 B-B4

.

Inferior, as Black can gain control of the center by the following exchange. 5 P-Q4 was in order, and would have retained a slight initiative for White.

5

KtxP!

6 KtxKt

.

6 BxPch, KxB; 7 KtxKt, P-Q4 would be better for Black, who has the two Bishops and real attacking chances, while his K is quite secure.

6

P-Q4

7 B-Q3

PxKt

8 BxP

B-Q3

9 P-Q4

PxP

. . . KtxP would have prevented the doubling of the Ps, but I did not consider the weakness to be serious, and it is compensated by the active two Bs. 9 . . . KtxP; 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 QxP, O-O; 12 B-K3 (but not 12 O-O??, BxP ch! wins), would have lead to perfect equality.

10 BxKtch

PxB

11 QxP

O-O

12 O-O

P-QB4

13 Q-B3

Q-Q2

The Queen obstructs the Bishop, but as the latter belongs at Kt2, that is no objection. Black wishes to be in position for . . . Q-B3 or . . . Q-B4 should the weak P be attacked. KKt5 is an additional good square with considerable attacking chances.

14 P-QKt3

.

As the long diagonal can be readily blocked, the fianchetto proves meaningless, 14 Kt-K5 followed by 15 Kt-B4 would have offered more prospects of equalizing.

14

B-Kt2

15 B-Kt2

P-KB3

16 Q-Q3

KR-K1

As the Rook can be opposed on the open file, this only leads to a general exchange. Stronger was . . . P-QR4, when the threats of . . . B-R3 and . . . P-R5 would weaken White's Ps and create targets for the Bs and Rs.

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17 KR-K1 RxRch
18 RxR R-K1
19 K-B1 RxRch
20 KtxR Q-K3

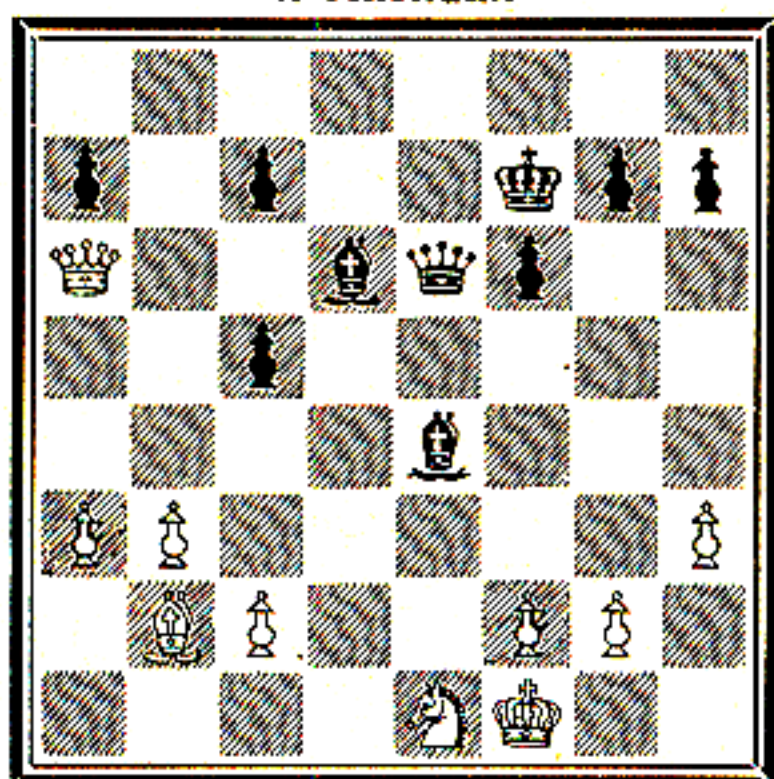
Now Black threatens . . . BxRP for if 22 P-Kt3, P-KR4 and the B cannot be trapped. . . . P-B5 followed by . . . B-R3 is also a strong possibility.

21 Q-Kt5 B-K5
22 P-R3

If 22 Q-Kt8ch, K-B2; 23 QxRP, BxBP!; 24 KtxB, QxKtP, which combination actually occurs on the next move. Nimzowitsch apparently did not realize the danger, but refrained from taking the RP because of 23 . . . Q-Q4. This would also be annoying, as it threatens . . . BxRP or BxBP or . . . Q-Q8.

22 K-B2
23 Q-R6

I. Kashdan



A. Nimzowitsch

Losing a Pawn, and it is a curious oversight for the man who was known as a keen tactician. A defensive move such as 23 Q-K2 was in order, though Black always has the better winning chances.

23 BxBP!
24 KtxB QxKtP
25 Kt-K3 QxB
26 QxP

The game is still far from easy. The extra P is doubled, and White has an outside passed P, which may become most dangerous.

26 Q-Kt4ch

The plan is to combine the advance of the P with direct threats against the K in order to gain time. If . . . P-B5; 27 P-QR4 (but not 27 KtxP, Q-B8ch), P-B6; 28 Q-Q4, Q-R7; 29 K-K1 (better than 29 QxQBP, QxRP etc.), and it is difficult for Black to make any headway.

27 K-K1

If 27 K-Kt1, Q-Kt8ch; 28 Kt-B1, P-B5; 29 Q-Q4, Q-B8; and now White is tied up, and can offer little resistance to the advance of the BP. If then 30 Q-Q5ch, K-K2; 31 Q-K4ch, K-Q1; 32 Q-R8ch, K-Q2; 33 Q-R4ch, K-K2 etc.

27 B-K4
28 K-Q2

The threat was 28 . . . B-B6ch; 29 K-Q1, Q-Q6ch and mate in 2.

28 P-B5
29 Q-R8 P-B6ch
30 K-K1

Forced, for if 30 K-Q1, Q-Q6ch; 31 K-K1, Q-Q7ch; 32 K-B1, P-B7 wins the Kt.

30 B-B5

30 . . . P-B7 is very enticing, and if 31 KtxP, B-B6ch forces mate, but, unfortunately, 31 K-Q2 is a complete defense, after which the P cannot be saved. Another false try is 30 . . . Q-Kt8ch; 31 K-K2, Q-Kt7ch; 32 K-B3, P-B7; 33 Q-Q5ch, and now wherever the K goes either Q-K4ch, Q-B5ch, or Q-B6ch will win the advanced P.

The idea of the text is to exchange the Kt, which is well placed for defense. The resulting Q endgame requires exact play, but Black's advantage must prove sufficient to win.

31 Q-K4

But not 31 Q-Q5ch?, QxQ; 32 KtxQ, P-B7! and the P queens.

31 BxKt
32 PxB

If 32 QxB, Q-Kt8ch; 33 K-K2, P-B7 wins, as White has no checks.

32 P-KB4
33 Q-B2 Q-B4
34 K-K2 K-K2

Now threatening . . . QxRP, which at this point would have been answered by QxPch! Black's plan is to bring his K to the Q side, either winning the QRP, or by protecting the BP, freeing the Q for action.

35 P-QR4 Q-B5ch
36 K-K1

If 36 Q-Q3, Q-B3!; 37 K-Q1 (. . . P-B7 is threatened), QxRPch; which would win with little further trouble.

36 K-Q3
37 P-Kt4

In order to obtain a second passed pawn, but it gives Black an extra P on the KR file, so hardly improves matters. There is little for White to do as his Q evidently must remain fixed.

37 PxP
38 PxP K-B4
39 P-K4 Q-Q5

Stopping the P and threatening, curiously enough, to win the Q by 40 . . . Q-Kt8ch; 41 K-K2, Q-Kt7ch; as either 42 K-Q1 or 42 K-Q3 would allow a mate.

40 K-K2 K-Kt5

40 . . . Q-Q7ch? would be a blunder because of 41 QxQ, PxQ; 42 P-K5, K-Q4; 43 P-R5 and White wins. But the text puts White in "Zugzwang", and he must lose one of his pawns.

41 P-Kt5 P-R4
42 PxP e. p. PxP
43 Q-Kt1ch

There is nothing better, but now Black can easily avoid the checks, and the sequel requires little explanation.

43 KxP
44 Q-R2ch K-Kt5
45 Q-Kt1ch K-B4
46 Q-Kt7 Q-Q3
47 Q-Kt3 Q-Q7ch
48 K-B3 P-B7
49 Q-R3ch Q-Kt5
50 Q-R7ch K-Kt4
51 Q-K3 Q-Kt7
Resigns

Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

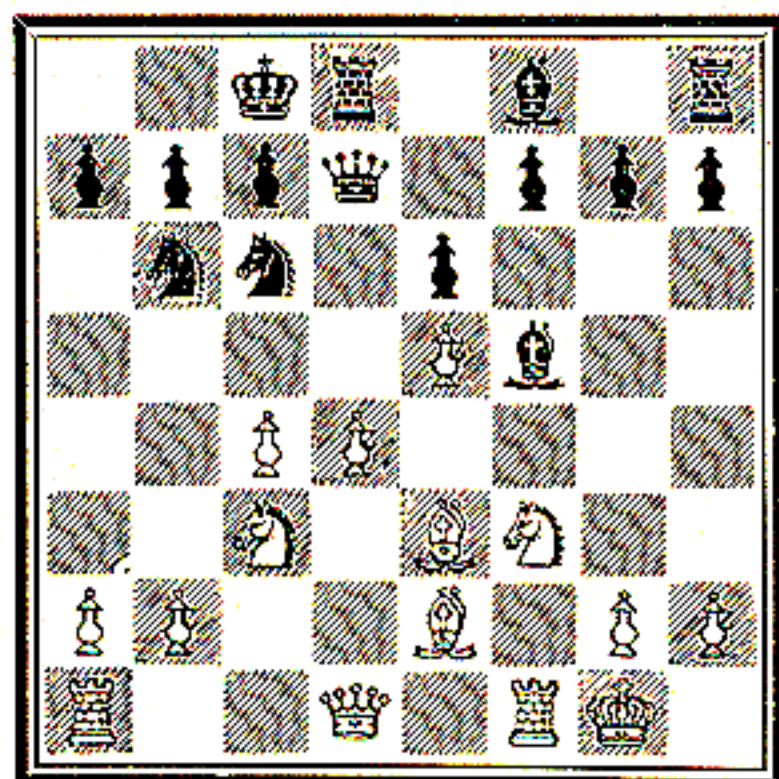
As an afterthought, we hark back in this article to Columns 1-4.

Column 2

After the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	7 B-K3	B-B4
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	8 Kt-QB3	P-K3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	9 B-K2	Q-Q2
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	10 Kt-B3	O-O-O
5 P-B4	PxP	11 O-O	.....
6 BPxP	Kt-B3		

Black



White

The column continues only with the move 11 . . . P-B3.

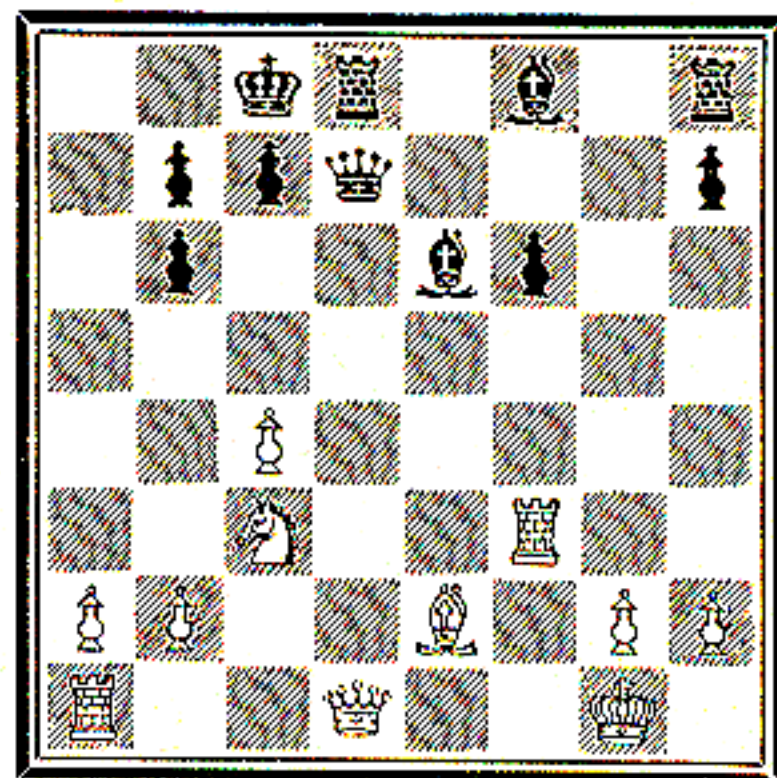
In *Das Neuromantische Schach*, Tartakower suggests 11 . . . B-KKt5 as a possible alternative, with the continuation: 12 Kt-KKt5, BxB; 13 QxB, KtxQP; 14 BxKt, QxBch; 15 K-R1 "with advantage to White." It is not clear that the position is in White's favor after 15 . . . R-Q2; 16 KtxBP, R-Kt1, but at all events Kmoch (*Nachtrag to the Handbuch*, P. 89) has pointed out a stronger, if more complicated line of play for Black beginning with 12 . . . KtxBP!; 13 RxP, Q-K1! 14 B-B2, P-KR3! 15 BxB, PxKt; 16 B-R5, K-Kt1 with a satisfactory game. 17 Kt-Kt5 would be repulsed by . . . Kt(B3)xKP; 18 KtxBP, Q-B3 and too many of White's pieces are en prise! To sum up: after 11 O-O (as above) Black gets a satisfactory game with 11 . . . P-B3 or 11 . . . B-KKt5, but not with 11 . . . B-K2 (see *The Chess Review*, October, 1936).

Column 2

The first 11 moves are as given above. The column continues as follows:

11	P-B3	14 BxKt	KtxKtch
12 PxP	PxP	15 RxKt	RPxB
13 P-Q5	Kt-K4	16 PxP	BxP

Black



White

Note (e) omits at this point the interesting variation given by Tartakower in *Das Neuromantische Schach*: 16 . . . Q-Kt2; 17 Q-KB1, BxP; 18 RxP, B-B4ch; 19 K-R1, QR-B1; 20 RxRch, RxR; 21 B-B3, Q-Q5 and Black regains his P with a fine game. But the text is also quite good. In either variation, the power of the Bs on the open board is bound to regain the P sacrificed.

17 QxQch	BxQ
18 RxP	B-Kt2
19 R-B3	B-Kt5

And the column concludes with the remark "Black has the better position." However, since the soundness of the whole opening depends in a large measure on the game quoted, I prefer to give the student something more tangible, by quoting some more moves:

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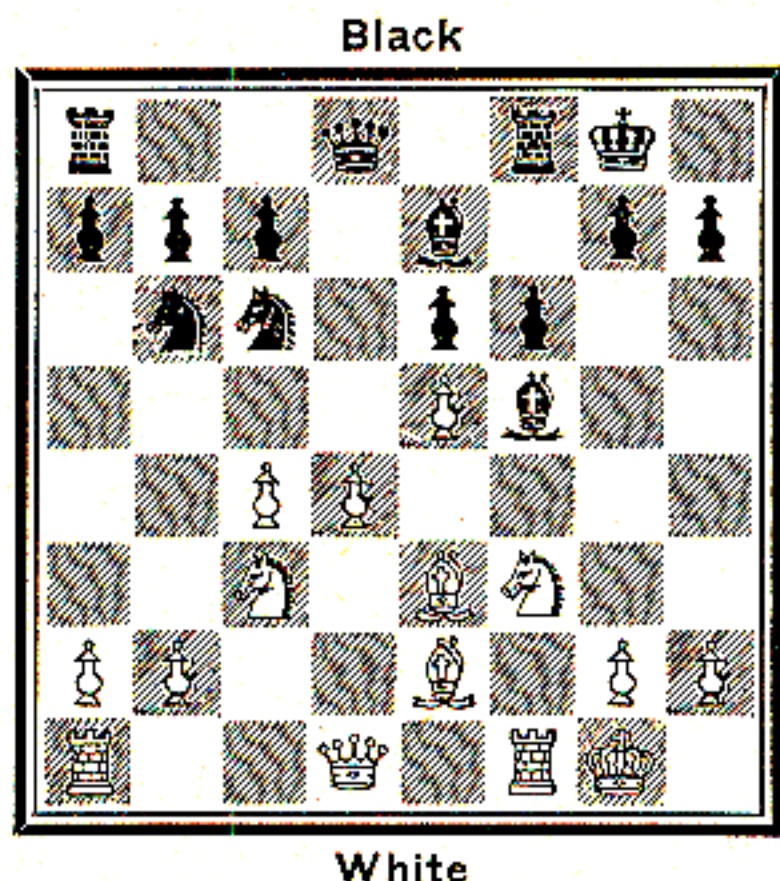
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20 R-Kt3 B-Q5ch! 24 Kt-Kt1 KR-Q1
 21 K-R1 BxB 25 R-Kt3 B-Q5
 22 KtxB BxP 26 Kt-B3 RxRP
 23 R-QKt1 R-Q7
 and Black won (de Veer—Treer, Correspondence 1927-8).

Column 3

This commences with the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	7 B-K3	B-B4
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	8 Kt-QB3	P-K3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	9 B-K2	B-K2
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	10 Kt-B3	O-O
5 P-B4	PxP	11 O-O	P-B3
6 BPxP	Kt-B3		



Here the column continues with 12 Kt-KR4, but there is another continuation which is at least as good as this one, namely:

12 Q-K1

In a game Berndtsson—Takács, Kecskemet 1927, White played the inferior 12 PxP, BxP—bringing the hostile KB into action against the QP. White's task in this variation is to preserve a broad but pliable P center, and at the same time to avoid making moves which increase the scope of Black's pieces.

12 Kt-Kt5

The seemingly strong 12 . . . B-KKt5 is answered by 13 R-Q1!

13 R-Q1 Kt-B7

14 Q-B2 KtxB

15 QxKt

And White has the better game (L. Steiner—Takács, Vienna 1927).

Column 4

This consists of the opening moves of the game Znosko-Borowski vs. Alekhine, Paris 1925—which is rightly called "an extraordinary game."

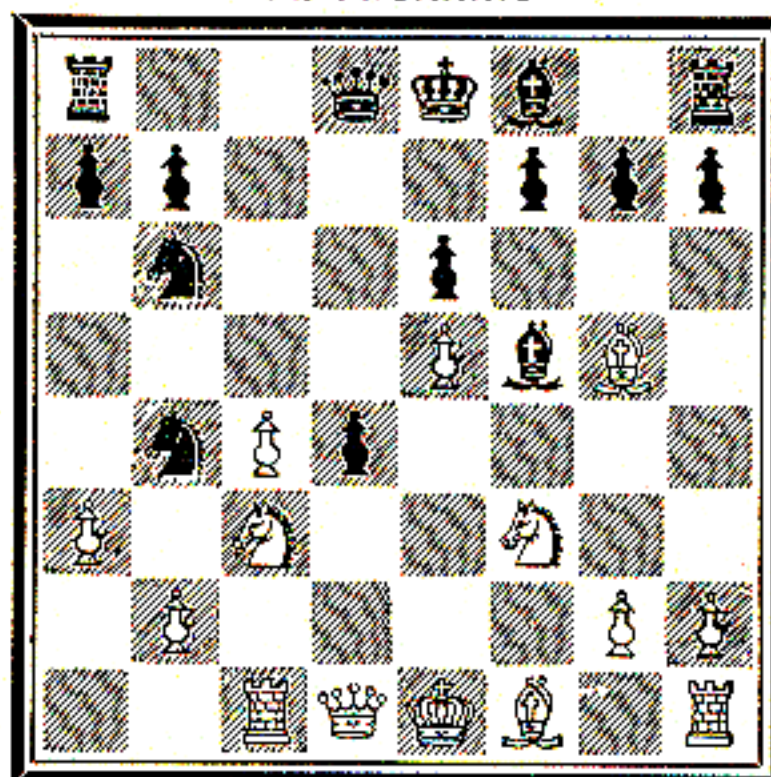
After the introductory moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	7 B-K3	B-B4
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	8 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	9 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt5
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	10 R-B1	P-B4
5 P-B4	PxP	11 P-QR3	PxP
6 BPxP	Kt-B3		

Znosko-Borowski, evidently ambitious for more than mere equality (12 KtxP, Kt-B3; 13 KtxKt, QxQch; 14 RxQ, PxKt etc.), played:

12 B-Kt5

A. Alekhine



E. Znosko-Borowski

Whereupon Alekhine sacrificed his Q with

12 PxKt!

13 BxQ RxB

But this move, which is passed over in the column without comment, is a mistake, so much so that Alekhine writes in his authoritative notes in *Auf dem Wege zur Weltmeisterschaft*:

"A hasty move, which ruined most of my interest in the further course of the game and certainly contributed to my finally allowing my opponent to escape. Correct (and originally intended) was 13 . . . PxP, whereupon the game might have taken the following course:

I 14 BxKt (if 14 PxKt, RxB and wins), Px R=Q; 15 QxQ, Kt-B7ch; 16 K-B2, PxB followed by . . . B-B4ch or . . . RxP etc.

II 14 B-Kt5! PxR=Q; 15 BxQ, Kt-B7ch; 16 K-B2, R-Q1; 17 Q-K2, B-B4ch; 18 K-Kt3, O-O threatening . . . B-Q6 or simply . . . KtxP.

In either case Black would have had a material advantage as well as dangerous threats and would unquestionably have won—a result which can only be achieved after the all-too-'simple' text-move after a rather prolonged struggle."

We turn now to consider a number of variations which, though basic alternatives to the early moves of the variation, are completely ignored.

Columns 1 to 4

After 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-QB4, Kt-Kt3; 4 P-Q4, P-Q3; 5 P-KB4 Black almost invariably plays 5 . . . PxP; etc. There is, however, no reason why he should not first play 5 . . . B-B4 if he wishes. Against this move Tartakower recommends 6 B-Q3, but Dr. Euwe has refuted this move in an instructive analysis which shows how White may easily get a bad game if his center Ps entail too many obligations:

A BATTLE ROYAL!

Amsterdam C. C. Masters Tournament

October, 1936

FOUR KNIGHTS' OPENING

Dr. A. Alekhine

Dr. M. Euwe

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
4 B-Kt5 B-Kt5
5 O-O O-O
6 P-Q3 P-Q3
7 Kt-K2 Kt-K2
8 P-B3 B-R4
9 Kt-Kt3 P-B3
10 B-R4 Kt-Kt3
11 P-Q4 R-K1
12 B-Kt3 PxP
13 PxP B-K3

The KP could not be captured. See why.

14 Kt-Kt5 BxB
15 QxB Q-Q2
16 P-B3 P-KR3
17 Kt-R3 R-K3?

Better is . . . B-Kt3 at once.

18 Kt-B4 Kt-Kt
19 BxKt B-Kt3
20 QR-Q1! QR-K1
21 K-R1 P-Q4!
22 P-K5 Kt-R2
23 Kt-B5 P-B3

To gain freedom for the Black pieces.

24 P-KKt4! PxP
25 BxP Kt-B3
26 Q-Q3 K-R1
27 R-KKt1 B-B2
28 P-B4 Q-B2
29 QR-KB1 BxB
30 BPxB Kt-K5!
31 P-Kt5

See how KtxRP would be refuted.

31 PxP
32 Kt-Q6 Kt-B7ch

33 K-Kt2 KtxQ
34 KtxQch K-Kt1
35 KtxP R-Kt3

Black has weathered the storm and the Q side becomes the battleground.

36 P-KR4? P-B4!
37 PxP? RxP
38 K-R3 KtxP
39 R-B1 R-QB3
40 KR-K1 Kt-K5!

Black invites a wholesale exchange because the ending is won.

41 RxR PxR
42 R-QB1

White rightly refuses to liquidate all the pieces.

42 KtxKtch
43 PxKt R-K3
44 K-Kt4 K-B2
45 R-B3 P-R4
46 K-B3 K-Kt3
47 R-R3 KxP
48 RxP K-B4
49 P-R4 P-Kt4
50 R-R8 R-K5
51 R-KB8ch K-K4
52 R-K8ch K-Q5
53 R-QKt8!

A trap to draw.

53 P-B4!
54 P-Kt4 P-B5
55 P-R5 R-K6ch
56 K-B2 R-QR6
57 R-KKt8 P-B6
58 RxP R-R7ch!
59 K-B3 P-B7
60 R-Kt1 and resigns.

6 B-Q3?

BxB

7 QxB

PxP

8 BPxP

P-QB4!

9 P-Q5

. . . .

If 9 Kt-KB3, PxP; 10 KtxP, Kt-B3 wins at least a P.

9

P-K3

And the double threat of . . . PxP or . . . Q-R5ch wins a P.

(To be continued)

AN INTERESTING BLINDFOLD GAME

(Both sides playing sans voir)

Washington, D. C.

November, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

I. S. Turover

S. Reshevsky

White

Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 P-QB4
3 P-B3 KKt-B3
4 P-K3 QKt-Q2
5 B-Q3 Q-B2

This type of development for White is known as the Colle System.

6 Q-K2 P-K4
7 PxKP KtxP
8 KtxKt QxKt
9 Kt-Q2 B-Q2
10 P-K4 O-O-O
11 Kt-B3 Q-R4
12 Kt-Kt5! QxQch
13 BxQ B-K1
14 P-K5! Kt-Q2?

Better was . . . Kt-K5. The text should lose the exchange.

15 P-K6! Kt-K4
16 P-KB4 Kt-Kt3
17 P-B5! Kt-K4
18 B-KB4 P-KR3
19 BxKt PxKt
20 P-B6! B-Q3
21 PxKtP R-Kt1
22 B-Kt4?

Here White falters. B-B6 would have won the exchange.

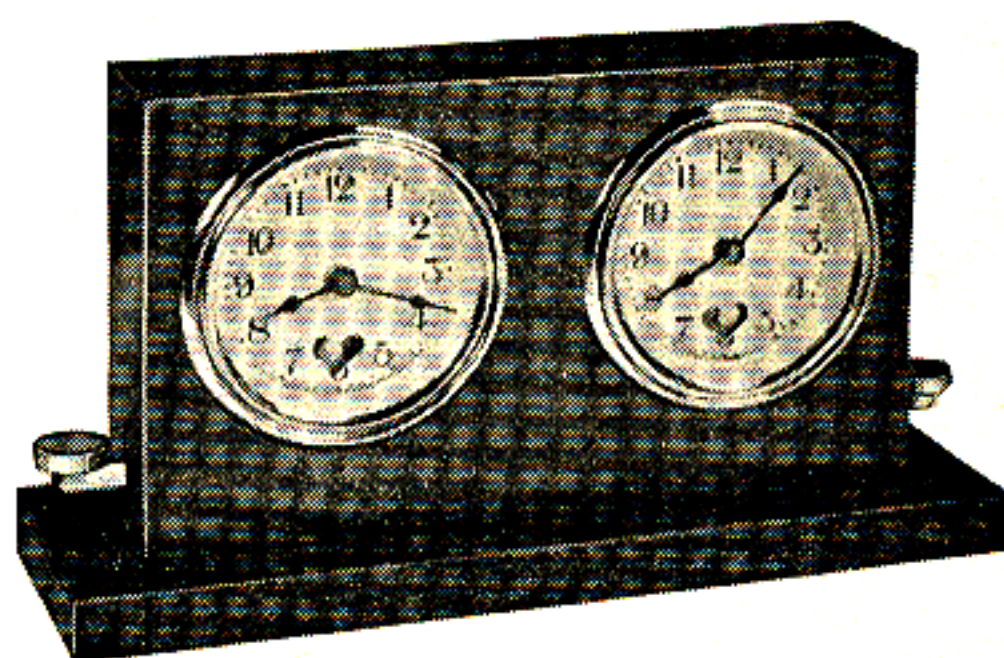
22 P-B4!

The correct defense!

23 BxB RxB
24 BxP RxKtP
25 O-O K-Q1
26 R-B2 K-K2
27 QR-KB1 B-Kt4!
28 R-K1 P-Q5
29 PxP PxP
30 R-Q2 R-Kt1
31 R-K4 R(Kt)-Q1
32 K-B2 B-B3
33 R-Kt4 K-B3
34 B-B2 RxP
35 R(Kt)xQP RxR
36 RxR BxP!
37 B-Kt3 R-K5
38 R-Q6ch K-K2
39 R-KKt6 R-KKt5
40 R-K6ch K-Q1
41 R-Q6ch K-B2
42 R-Q3 B-B3
43 B-Q5 BxB
44 RxB R-QB5
45 R-Q2 K-B3
46 K-Kt3 P-QR4
47 R-Q3 P-Kt4
48 R-QB3 RxRch
49 PxR P-QKt5
50 PxP PxP
51 K-Kt4 K-Kt4
52 KxP K-R5
53 P-R4 K-R6
54 P-R5 KxP
55 P-R6 P-Kt6
56 P-R7 P-Kt7
57 P-R8(Q) P-Kt8(Q)

Drawn

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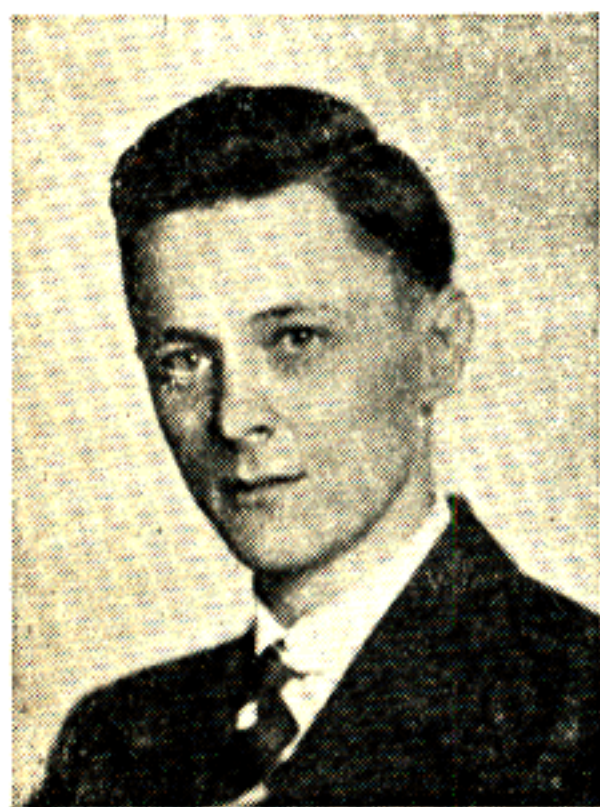
by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

A Merry Christmas to Everybody

The favorite old chorus of "Jingle Bells" is again in sway, and like a bugle call its tuneful notes carry a warning message in most cases: "Just so many shopping days before Christmas." A time for Yuletide folks to plan celebrations, exchange greetings and give parcels

of presents. For some, it means a long trek through snow to a department store to exchange a parcel. Department stores bring visions of a likely plight of the average chess player, there at a book counter with mind at sea, fishing for a gift suggestion of something a chess friend can use—maybe a chess



book; a set of pieces; perhaps a subscription to THE CHESS REVIEW—or, last but not least, just a cigar! Getting away from department stores, one should not overlook the bell jinglers. Far be it for a chess player to interpret a few oranges and a game of chess as a Merry Christmas. Any good-hearted philanthropist, whether a chess player, golf player, politician or what else? knows the true meaning of Christmas, and of the hospitals, homes for kiddies minus a daddy to play Santa Claus and other such worthy objects of assistance. In time of war, people may be urged to give until it hurts! But why only then?

Hero of Philadelphia!

"Clap hands, here comes Horowitz." And so it was that upon his arrival in Toronto a rousing ovation greeted the conqueror of Philadelphia's recent A. C. F. Congress. Thus, the test of Toronto's chess ability was ushered in for a thorough checking on the night of last October 27th. It is natural to surmise that the bulk of the opposition deliberately contemplated netting points to their own advantage, and such as it might have been—'twas nigh to naught! With an appreciable audience of en-

thusiastic spectators in attendance, no less than twenty-six sparring partners fidgeted with their hands and fumbled with chess pieces as Mr. Horowitz commenced action against the first line of aspirants. The New Yorker experienced little trouble maneuvering his way to the majority side of a $23\frac{1}{2}$ — $21\frac{1}{2}$ count, conceding victory to J. H. Belson and K. Kerns, with one draw to J. S. Morrison. Toronto club players' time average: approximately seven minutes per board! Moral: "The rub to tarnish a glowing star may sometimes serve to add more polish." The chess association of Toronto is to be praised once more for the continued fulfillment of its endeavor to promote entertainment for the chess public in its vicinity. The elaborate community hall at St. Andrew's Church provided ample space for the occasion.

Miscellaneous News

Annual elections at the Toronto Chess Club list officers for ensuing year in order of: Honorary Presidents, W. A. J. Case and F. A. Moure; Vice-President, M. L. Cole; Treasurer, R. G. Hunter; General Secretary, J. P. Erichsen-Brown; Tournament Secretary, D. E. Reid; Match Secretary, R. G. Hunter; Directors, E. B. Smith, S. D. Ballard and S. W. Stock; Press Agent, F. W. Watson; Curator, J. Mitchell. A King's Gambit Tournament is the club's latest attraction.

Toronto's Queen City Club announces news of a recent visit to London, Ont., made by C. A. Crompton, club member, who in the company of Messrs. M. Sim and B. Freedman, local promoters, filled a lecture and simultaneous engagement. This youthful Toronto player is reported to have lost only two games against eighteen players, after giving a very fine lecture on the French Defence. W. N. Wilson and A. F. Whitehead are the reported victorious London players.

The appended account from Malcolm Sims' chess column, Oct. 31st, gives a splendid detailed writing of a startling Queen City—Varsity match: "Honors were easy in an exciting fifteen board match at Hart House last Monday, when Queen City players were visitors and shared the points with Varsity, $7\frac{1}{2}$ each. C. A. Crompton got a snap win over R. B. Hayes at top board. This was offset by A. D. McConnell's commendable success against P. Auer-

News Events

Pennsylvania Chatter

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chess Ass'n the following officers were elected: President, Wm. A. Ruth; Vice-President, H. B. Oster; Secretary, I. Goldstein; Treasurer, H. Morris. P. B. Driver was appointed Tournament Director.

The Executive Committee of the Ass'n released a ranking list of the first 20 players in Philadelphia, and we give the first 10:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. J. Levin | 6. D. Weiner |
| 2. B. Winkelman | 7. W. Ruth |
| 3. A. Regen | 8. H. Morris |
| 4. S. Drasin | 9. I. Ash |
| 5. J. Gordon | 10. V. DiMartino |

The Erie C. C. defeated the German C. C. of Buffalo, N. Y., in a 9-man match held at Buffalo on Nov. 15th, by the score of 7-2.

bach at the second table. An indefatigable worker for chess, B. Freedman has no time to delve in chess books, but a natural ability carries him far, and he notched a point for Queen City at third board. The individual results follow, with Queen City players given first: Crompton 1, Hayes 0; Auerbach 0, McConnell 1; Freedman 1, Campbell 0; Underhill 1, Mendelssohn 0; Tighe 1; Moure 0; Rover 0, Morrison 1; Jotham $\frac{1}{2}$, Smith $\frac{1}{2}$; Gottlieb 0, Bayly 1; Westergrad 1, Lewis 0; Spence 0, Graham 1; Jellings 0, Kaplansky 1; A Zimmerman 0, Paisley 1; I. Zimmerman 1, Watson 0; Wisebloom 1, Duncan 0; Day 0, Scott 1."

Final scores of Montreal chess club championship award laurels to winning average of $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ as tallied by W. H. Rawlings, with B. Blumin's count of 12-2 second best.

Winnipeg chess continues to flourish, as indicated by recent accounts respecting the latest of its monster tourneys now in progress—the Garwell Club winter event, involving forty players, and the City championship with fifty-three entries! In the Garwell feature, opening rounds brought as early leaders in respective sections: T. R. Johnston and G. Regal, Sec. 1; C. D. Courbould and A. Shrug, Sec. 2; C. Blondall and C. Scott, Sec. 3; W. J. Shaw and R. Doe, Sec. 4. Reports of the City tournament are not available—pending deferred games and adjournments.

**DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION!**

Empire State News

The advent of the Winter season witnesses the usual heightening of chess activities.

The Manhattan C. C. began its annual championship tournament with twelve entrants: S. S. Cohen, A. S. Denker, E. S. Jackson, I. Kashdan, Dr. H. Kline, A. Kupchik, D. MacMurray, Dr. J. Platz, E. Schwartz, A. Simchow, O. Tenner and R. Willman. The Directors have allotted a total of \$170 in prize money. The field is a very strong one and keen competition is expected. It is too bad that I. A. Horowitz, A. Kevitz and A. C. Simonson could not participate. Horowitz is at present on tour and will not return until December 19th. Kevitz could not get away from his business activities. Simonson did not return from the Pacific Coast until after the tournament had started. Their presence would certainly have turned the event into a super-tournament.

Twenty-eight players divided into 4 groups will contest the preliminaries of the Marshall Chess Club Championship Tournament. The first two in each group will meet with the four prize winners of last year in a final round-robin to determine the club champion.

In a nine board match held at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club, the team representing that club defeated a picked team from Elizabeth by the score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The score:

Marshall C. C.	Elizabeth C. C.
1 E. Martinson .....1	M. Fishbone .....0
2 J. S. Battell .....1	L. Ault .....0
3 T. A. Dunst .....1	D. Meisel .....0
4 D. McClellan $\frac{1}{2}$	J. D. Neuss $\frac{1}{2}$
5 M. S. Isaacs .....1	B. Anderson .....0
6 J. S. Szold .....0	S. Katz .....1
7 K. Darby .....1	S. Horowitz .....0
8 Mrs. Rivero .....0	L. Neidich .....1
9 C. E. French .....0	B. Williams .....1
$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$

The championship tournament of the I. L. Rice Progressive C. C. is scheduled to commence December 24. Entries are expected to reach a total of 40. The Tournament Committee intends to select the 10 strongest and seed them. The other 30 will be expected to eliminate each other until six remain to join the 10 seeded players in the Major Tournament. \$100 will be distributed in prizes.

The Club's quarters are being enlarged to twice its present space, and its new facilities will be formally made available for use on December 24, 1936.

George N. Treysman, dark horse of the recent U. S. Championship Tournament, has opened a club at 323 E. 13th St., N. Y. C. The "Modern Chess Club," as it is called, plans an active program including weekly simultaneous exhibitions, a club championship to begin December 10th, and entering a team in the Metropolitan Chess League.

A tournament for the Amateur Championship of Queens County is being sponsored by the Queens C. C., 58-11 39th Ave., Woodside, N. Y. \$100 in prizes is being offered. Entrants must be bona fide residents of Queens County. Playing hours are Fridays at 8 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M. Mr. Fritz Brieger has been appointed Referee.

Texas Jottings

The tournament for the championship of the city of Dallas finds J. C. Thompson 7-0, E. Hartsfield 7-1, and D. E. Moore 6-1 leading the race.

Texas Championship Tournament September, 1936

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

C. Hrissikopoulos		W. N. Kendall	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	16 QxP	Kt-Q2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	17 K-R1	K-R1
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	18 R-B3	B-B4
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	19 Q-Q2	Kt-K4
5 P-KB4	PxP	20 R-R3	Kt-Kt5
6 BPxP	Kt-B3	21 BxKt	PxB
7 B-K3	B-B4	22 R-Q3	Q-B3
8 Kt-QB3	P-K3	23 Q-Q1	QR-K1
9 B-K2	B-K2	24 P-QR3	B-K6
10 Kt-B3	O-O	25 P-QKt4	Q-R5
11 O-O	P-B3	26 Kt-K2	R-K4
12 Kt-KR4	PxP	27 Kt-Kt3?	QxKt!
13 KtxB	PxKt	28 RxB	QxR
14 P-Q5	Kt-Q5		
15 BxKt	PxB		

Chess in Ohio

Dr. H. H. Slutz of Cincinnati has donated a trophy for the Southern Ohio Championship Tourney. This affair is an annual event, the winner meeting a representative from Northern Ohio for the State title.

A tourney for boys under sixteen was held in Cincinnati on the municipal playgrounds. It was divided into junior and intermediate sections with 12 entries in the former and 14 in the latter. Paul Cate took first prize in the Junior Division with Pierson Davis as runner-up. William Bohnenkamper annexed the honors in the Intermediate Division and Albert Becker was second.

Horowitz Concludes Tour

I. A. Horowitz is due to conclude a tour that lasted over two months and took him through New England, Canada, the Middle West and the Middle Atlantic States with a simultaneous exhibition at the Manhattan Chess Club on Saturday evening, December 19th.

Since the exhibition is in the nature of a "welcome home" event, the Directors of the Manhattan C. C. have declared the club open that evening to visitors as well as members. Members may take a board free of charge and will receive seating preference, while non-members wishing to play against Mr. Horowitz must pay a fee of 50c.

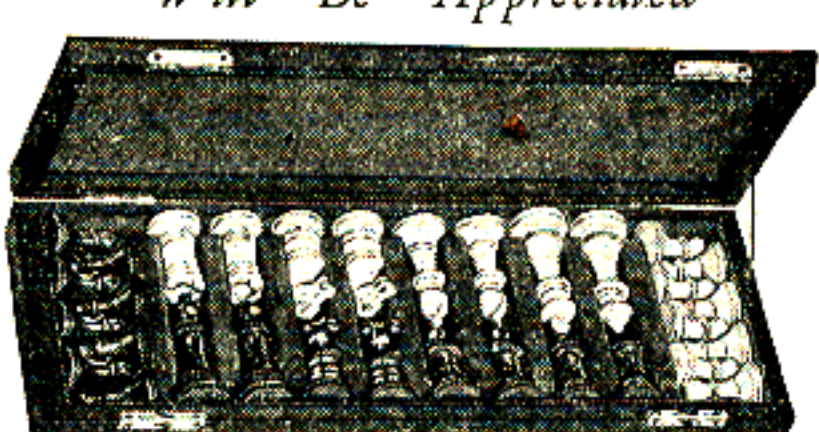
Correspondence Chess

The Collingwood Sales Co., 149 Collingwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., has sent us a sample of their Chess Recording Boards. The board is unique in that it is equipped with special registering columns that eliminate errors in record keeping. It should prove very useful to correspondence players and problemists who desire to keep track of a number of changing positions.

Established **HORN** 1846

CATALIN CHESSMEN

A Christmas Gift That
Will Be Appreciated



Beauty and Strength Are Found in Catalin

It is *odorless* and *safe*, as it contains no cellulose and does not support a flame. It resists alcohol and all common acids.

Size of King	Price
2" high, 1" base	\$15 each
2½" high, 1⅛" base	\$20 each
3⅛" high, 1¼" base	\$25 each

Each of these numbers can be furnished in Black and Ivory White or Red and Ivory White. They are packed in genuine American Walnut boxes, beautifully finished in clear lacquer. Hinged top, velvet lined, partitioned to hold the pieces in place.

THE CHESS REVIEW

60-10 Roosevelt Avenue
WOODSIDE, N. Y.

Selected Games

Puerto Rican Tourney
November, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. J. Marshall

White

F. Prieto

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 B-B6	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Kt-K5!	R-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	16 B-Q5	B-R5
4 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	17 QxB	QxB
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	18 QxP	Q-Kt2
6 P-K3	BxKtch	19 QxQ	RxQ
7 PxB	O-O	20 BxKt!	RxB
8 PxP	PxP	21 P-Q5!	Kt-Kt3
9 B-Q3	R-K1	22 Kt-B6	P-Kt4
10 Q-B2	Kt-B1	23 KR-Kt1	R-B4
11 O-O	P-QKt3?	24 P-QR4!	P-R4
12 P-K4!	PxP	25 P-R5	Resigns
13 BxP	R-Kt1		

A RARIS AVIS!

Amsterdam C. C. Masters Tournament
October, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Knoch

White

R. Fine

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	29 BxR	Q-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	30 Q-R3	Kt-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	31 Q-Kt4	Q-R2
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	32 B-B2	Kt(B)-Q2
5 P-K3	B-Kt5	33 B-KKt3	Kt-Kt1
6 PxP	PxP	34 Q-Q6	Kt(3)-Q2
7 B-Q3	P-B4	35 Q-Kt4	.....
8 KKt-K2	P-B5	White is in time trouble at this point.	
9 B-B2	P-KR3	35	Kt-Kt3
10 B-KR4	O-O	36 P-KR3	P-Kt3
11 O-O	B-K2	37 Q-B5	Q-Kt2
12 P-B3	P-QKt4?	38 Q-Kt4	Kt-R3
Fine apparently underestimates Knoch and sacrifices a pawn for complications.		39 Q-Q6	Kt-Q2
13 KtxKtP	R-Kt1	40 Q-R3	Kt-Kt5
14 KtxP	RxP	41 B-Kt1	Kt-Q6
15 Kt-B6!	Q-K1	42 B-Q6?	P-R4
16 KtxBch	QxKt	43 K-B1?	.....
17 Q-B1	R-Kt3	The correct line of play should have been Q-Q6 followed by P-K4, etc.	
Not ... Q-R6; B-K1-B3, etc.		43	Kt-Kt3
18 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	44 Q-R5	K-R2
19 Q-Q2	R-K1	45 B-B2	Kt-B1
20 KR-K1	Q-R6	46 B-R3	Kt-R2
21 QR-Kt1	RxR	47 K-K2	Kt-Kt4!
22 RxR	B-B3	48 KtxKt	BxKt
23 B-B2	K-R1	49 B-Q6	B-R3
Preventing Q-B1 which is playable with the Black K on Kt1.		50 Q-R3	P-B6?
24 B-Q1	K-Kt1	51 QxP	Kt-B8ch
25 Q-Kt2	Q-R4	52 K-B2	Q-Kt4?
26 Q-Kt4	Q-R2	53 BxPch!	KxB
27 B-B2	R-Kt1	54 QxKt	Q-K7ch
28 Q-Q6	RxRch	55 K-Kt1	QxRP
		56 Q-K1	.....
		Fine overstepped the time limit.	

FINE MUST HAVE SEEN THIS ONE

Match Hungary vs. Holland

Board 6

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

A. Gereben
(Hungary)

White

A. D. deGroot
(Holland)

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5ch
5 Kt-B3	PxP
6 P-K4	P-B4
7 P-K5	PxP
8 Q-R4ch	Kt-B3
9 O-O-O	B-Q2
10 Kt-K4	B-K2
11 PxKt	PxP
12 B-R4	Kt-Kt5!
13 QxKt!!	.....

Stronger even is 13 Q-R3, Kt-Q6ch?; 14 RxKt, BxQ; 15 Kt xPch, K-B1; 16 RxP, etc.

13	BxQ
14 KtxPch	K-B1
15 RxP	Q-R4

White secures 3 pieces for the Q and a strong attack.

16 KtxBch	K-K1
Not ... K-Kt2?;	
17 R-Kt4ch,	K-R3;
18 B-Kt5ch,	K-R4;
19 Kt(Q)-K5!	

17 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
18 Kt-K5	P-KR4
19 Kt(K)-Q7ch	K-Kt2
20 BxP	KR-QB1
21 K-Kt1	B-B6!
22 R-K4	BxP!
23 KxB	Q-Q7ch
24 K-Kt1	P-QKt4!
25 B-QKt3	Q-Q6ch
26 K-R1	Q-B6ch

Drawn by perpetual.

BEFORE HE PLAYED THIS ONE

Amsterdam C. C. Masters Tournament

October, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

R. Fine

White

E. Grunfeld

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-B4	P-K3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-K4	B-Kt5
6 B-Kt5	P-B4
7 P-K5	PxP
8 Q-R4ch	Kt-B3
9 O-O-O	B-Q2
10 Kt-K4	B-K2
11 PxKt	PxP
12 B-R4	Kt-Kt5
13 QxKt	BxQ
14 KtxBPch	K-B1
15 RxP	Q-R4
16 KtxBch	K-K1
17 Kt-B6ch	K-B1

Up to this point the moves have been identical with the game above, Gereben-de Groot.

An improvement by Fine. It brings out another piece, and keeps Black's KR out of the game.

18	R-B1
19 K-Kt1	P-KR4
20 KR-Q1	B-K2
The threat is ... BxKt; BxB, Q-KB4 ch, etc.	
21 Kt-Q7ch	K-K1

22 B-KKt3!	R-KKt1
23 P-KR3	R-Kt2
24 P-R3	P-Kt4
25 B-Kt3	P-Kt5?
26 PxP	BxP
27 B-K5	RxP
28 RxB	QxR
29 Kt-B6ch	K-K2
30 R-Q7ch	K-B1
31 B-Q6ch	QxB
32 RxQ	RxP
33 R-Q3	K-K2
34 KtxP	R-KB8ch
35 B-Q1	.....

Not K-R2?, R-QB4! wins a piece.

35	R-KKt1
36 Kt-Q4!	P-K4
37 Kt-QB6ch	K-K3
38 K-R2!	RxB
39 RxR	R-Kt4
40 Kt-B4ch	PxKt
41 Kt-Q4ch	K-B3
42 R-KB1	R-QR4ch
43 K-Kt1	R-R5
44 Kt-B3	R-K5
45 R-K1	R-K3
46 RxR	PxR
47 K-B2	P-K4
48 K-Q3	K-B4
49 Kt-Q2	K-Kt4
50 K-K4	K-R5
51 KxP	KxP
52 KxP	Resigns

Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THEME PALAESTRA

Our Christmas collation contains a goodly number of delightful and mysterious packages, all gifts to the solver but which he must first untie! After removing the deceptive wrappings from these baffling donations, you are quite likely to discover that you have penetrated only the outer covering and that there are realms of concealing swathings still to be unwound. But just remember that much of the sport is in untying the packages and don't be discouraged by the knots.

No. 548 by Simon Costikyan is a theme creation which the author hopes is a new discovery. While we believe that his idea has been anticipated by Shinkman and numerous other worthies, we are nevertheless giving the nexus of it as phrased by Mr. Costikyan:

"The mating piece is pinned. To unpin it the White king moves to a square where he is subject to check by discovery. Thereupon the mating piece which is now unpinned, intervenes on the line of check, at the same time discovering mate by double check." Mr. Costikyan is to be commended upon his admirable attempt to add to the lore of problem ideas, and upon this pretty example.

No. 549 is an exceedingly skillful four-fold Schiffman. Combination of the Schiffman defense with crosscheck play is a rarity, and yet Mr. Deiss has dexterously obtained it.

No. 550 is the first published effort of a fifteen-year-old composer, Carl Diesen of Cloquet, Minnesota, whose talent surely merits encouragement.

No. 554 by A. J. Fink is a promotion novelty especially suited to beguile the Yuletide hours, and similarly No. 556 by K. S. Howard, a pawn-disclosure specialty, displays unique handling.

In No. 555 A. D. Gibbs successfully jousts with the redoubtable "London Theme" and has yet to find the theme he cannot subdue.

No. 557 by W. Jacobs is an adroit conception, revealing successive decoying of two black rooks for unpin.

No. 560 is by F. Palatz with typical strategy in one of this master's cleverest miniatures which, as the composer explains, illustrates "tempo-duell."

No. 563 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, is a surprising Christmas novelty which should enthrall all lovers of the unorthodox problem. In the retro-mate the solver must prove by retro-analysis from the position as given that either White or Black has moved last, and therefore it is either Black-to-move-and-mate-in-two or White-to-move-and-mate-in-two. Then the solution proceeds. The Grasshopper (inverted Queen) moves in same lines as the Queen, but only by hopping over one man of either color, to the square beyond, and has power *only* over that square. Thus 1 G(g6)g3 now covers only d6 and g5.

We believe that No. 564 by P. L. Rothenberg will prove an ideal holiday pastime, and the author suggests it will amply revenge the perpetration of No. 492 by G. E. Carpenter which we reproduced in the September *Quoted Section*.

No. 565 concerns what is known in problem terminology as "anti-block," and with Nos. 566 and 567 demonstrates a variety of defenses. A move is known as an anti-blocking move when a Black man which is adjacent to the king of the same color and which acts

as a block in the threat, moves from its square, thus destroying the threat by removing the block and giving the black king a flight square. This idea is usually combined with Black or White self-interference, as in No. 565 and with self-blocking by Black. In the majority of problems of this type, the anti-blocking move forms a new self-block on another square adjacent to the Black king, as in the examples given herewith.

Nos. 568 and 569 are two particularly piquant examples from an article by N. Easter on "A Line Opening Theme." In this theme, following the key, each of Black's main defenses opens a White line which enables mate. Obviously, the theme is broad and flexible enough to permit blending with an endless gamut of ideas, such as self-interference, self-blocking, self-pinning, etc.

No. 570 by K. S. Howard introduces us to a highly specialized device known as "anticipation of unpin." As an introduction to the theme, we quote from some recent notes by T. R. Dawson. "In normal direct-mate problems, White unpins Black with deliberate intent for one reason only—to relieve impending stalemate. However, he often unpins Black incidentally, without intention, while pursuing some other aim. If the unpinned Black man is able to interfere actively with White's aim, provision has to be made first before the unpin occurs." This gives us the clue, and it is with problems in which this provision is an integral part of the strategic play that we are concerned.

No. 570 shows three unpinning mates, and the motive behind the key is the forcing of Black self-interferences which provide for the unpin of the Black Queen. This idea has been extended into problems of five moves, but we give two three-move examples, Nos. 571 and 572 by W. D. Ellison. In No. 571, the motive behind the anticipating-unpin key is the anticipation of check by Black, which is here gloriously worked out. In No. 572 this idea is exhibited in a totally different matrix and with brilliant added variations.

It is a real pleasure to reproduce No. 573, a recommended problem sent to us by George N. Cheney of Syracuse, N. Y., nephew of the famous composer of identical name who died seventy-five years ago at the disastrous Battle of Blackburn's Ford. Gems of this lustre are all too few nowadays and this early American composer shows us that a work of high genius endures undimmed by the efforts of posterity.

To all solvers, composers and readers we extend cordial greetings and heartiest good wishes for a joyous holiday season!

NOTES AND NEWS

Greetings and felicitations to R. J. Bermudez, a comparative newcomer to our pages, who wins the Honor Prize with his Problem No. 508!

Ladder Prizes are won by H. B. Daly and P. Rothenberg who tie with a score of 84 points. Our congratulations to them, and also to Dr. Gilbert Dobbs and I. Kashdan who receive the dollar prizes for the most accurate and complete solutions.

Dr. Dobbs scored the maximum of 25 points on the Quoted Section and appended keen comment. I. Kashdan, international master and perhaps the most rapid solver in America, does not surprise us with his lead score of 85 points on the Original Section.

As a result of the experience of the past issues we concur with the opinion expressed by several solvers that the dollar prize might be more justly awarded to the winner of the Ladder rather than to the very strong solvers who return invariably high scores and so may receive the prize month after month. Certainly, it is true that while the present custom maintains, many solvers will feel totally out of the running. Therefore, in addition to the Book Prize offered by the Editors, the Ladder winner or winners (if tied), will receive a dollar Prize. This innovation takes effect with the February issue in which the December solutions appear, and we earnestly hope it will satisfy all.

Remember! The Ladder includes points for ALL problems—Original and Quoted.

Solvers who send solutions to all the direct-mate originals are again urged to vote for the Honor Prize problem. Critical comments on the problems will be greatly appreciated, and receive publication when concise and apposite.

To all our solving friends, readers and associates, a Merry Christmas and a Joyous New Year!

SOLUTIONS

No. 493. E. Foschini. 1 Sc8. Attractive theme—royal self-pins.—G. Dobbs.

No. 494. C. Gavrilov. 1 Rg5. Sort of sliding pin mates.—G. Dobbs.

No. 495. A. F. MacKenzie. 1 Sc6. Classic, symmetrical waiter.—G. Dobbs.

No. 496. Vincent L. Eaton. 1 Bf7. Threat 2 Rg6ch
1 . . . Rg4; 2 Bg7ch
1 . . . Rh3; 2 Qa3!
1 . . . Rh2; 2 Qd6!
1 . . . Rh1; 2 Qa1!
1 . . . Bd3; 2 QxB

There are a number of short mates, which, however, are inherent to this delectable hide-and-seek theme.—P. Rothenberg.

No. 497. R. Cheney. 1 Kb2. Threat 2 Re3 (or Rxe2)ch.
1 . . . Bf6; 2 Rd4ch!
1 . . . Kd6; 2 Sc4ch
1 . . . BxP; 2 Rxe2ch
1 . . . P=S; 2 RxSch

No. 498. H. Guttman. 1 Qc3. Threat 2 Qh8 mate.
1 . . . Pe5; 2 Qh3
1 . . . Be5; 2 QxB

These lighter problems of the London Theme are neater.—G. Plowman.

No. 499. O. Wurzburg. 1 Qd7, waiting.
1 . . . Sf4; 2 Qg4!ch
1 . . . Se5; 2 Qh3ch
1 . . . S else; 2 Qd6ch
1 . . . Kf4; 2 Qd4ch
1 . . . Rf5; 2 QxR

A lovely miniature.—P. Rothenberg. Three blocks with waiting key in a miniature is something of a task.—Ed.

No. 500. Dr. G. Erdos. 1 Kb6. Threat 2 Sf6 mate.
1 . . . QxB; 2 Qa1!
1 . . . SxB; 2 Qxh6
1 . . . PxB; 2 Rg6
1 . . . RxB; 2 Bc5!

All hail the new London Theme and success to the Viennese group.—G. Dobbs. Compares well with the other London Themers presented.—P. Rothenberg.

No. 501. C. M. Fox. 1 Sf5, Pg4; 2 Kd5, PxS; 3 Bc4, Pb4; 4 Sb1, Bxf3.

The order of moves is perfect, and the problem is perfect.—H. B. Daly. Tricky! Why all the bait lumber?—P. Rothenberg. Decidedly Foxy in its subtle modus.—G. Dobbs.

No. 502. R. J. Bermudez. Cooked by 1 Qd7. Intention: 1 Qc4.

No. 503. V. L. Eaton. 1 Pd4.

Clever *en passant* interference.—G. Dobbs. Both of Eaton's two-movers are excellent.—G. Plowman. Some pretty R interference.—H. Hausner.

No. 504. V. L. Eaton. 1 Qc1. Very pretty cross check.—P. Rothenberg. Nice changed mate after 1 Pf4ch.

No. 505. W. Patz. No solution after 1 Sd4, Sb4!

No. 506. K. S. Howard. Cooked by 1 Sd3ch. Intention: 1 Bc1.

No. 507. O. Wurzburg. 1 Sc8. The Wurzburg touch is the master's touch.—P. Rothenberg. Has the Wurzburg artistic touch.—G. Dobbs.

No. 508. R. J. Bermudez. 1 Sa4, KxS; 2 Qc4!
Pa5; 2 Sc3ch
Pc4; 2 Qe8ch
PxP; 2 Kb3

This receives my vote. A rich Meredith with a sacrifice as a waiting move, followed by quiet waiting moves. The model mate, in one variation, comes as a surprise.—P. Rothenberg.

No. 509. V. L. Eaton. 1 Kc6, Threat. 2 Sc3ch
1 . . . QxR; 2 SxQch
1 . . . SxQ; 2 Rd3ch
1 . . . Bd6; 2 Rd3ch

A real problem. White and Black pins, half-pins, and unpins galore. First by far in my opinion.—G. Plowman. Looks as though he started a "Cheney" but shifted gears in a different direction.—G. Dobbs.

No. 510. Dr. G. Erdos. 1 Be7, Threat; 2 Sf6 mate
1 . . . BxP; 2 Qb8!
1 . . . Qxg4; 2 Sf6ch

Good original strategy but the position is very heavy.—G. Dobbs. I still think small ones are better.—G. Plowman. These over-populated problems, however laudable the theme, are frequently annoying.—P. Rothenberg.

No. 511. A. D. Gibbs. 1 Kg5, Threat; 2 Sc7ch
1 . . . Pc4; 2 Qc5
1 . . . BxPch; 2 SxBch
1 . . . BxS; 2 Pf5ch

The best by far of Mr. Gibbs' several versions.—G. Dobbs.

No. 512. K. Hajek. 1 Rd8, Threat; 2 QxSch
1 . . . BxS; 2 Rh8
1 . . . Qc1 or g2; 2 Pf4

Solvers did not seem to admire the beautiful Bristol continuation after 1 . . . BxS which distinguishes this fine creation.—Ed.

No. 513. C. S. Kipping. 1 Bd3, S(b)d6ch; 2 Rb7ch
1 . . . S(f)d6ch; 2 Rf7ch
1 . . . Pg4; 2 Rf1ch
1 . . . Bg3; 2 Sf2ch

Bold echo-cross checker.—Dobbs. Probably harder to compose than to solve. Pinning key weak.—G. Plowman.

No. 514. A. Qualkowitzer. 1 Bb6, Threat Rd3ch
1 . . . RxB; 2 Qg8
1 . . . BxB; 2 Qa3
1 . . . PxB; 2 Pc7
1 . . . PxP; 2 Rh5!

Duals nicely eliminated. This is probably the best London Themer in this issue. The 1 . . . PxP variation is superb.—P. Rothenberg.

No. 515. W. K. Wimsatt. 1 Bf8, Bc5 or Pc5; 2 Bh6
1 . . . PxS; 2 Se2ch
1 . . . B else; 2 Se2ch
1 . . . Pe3; 2 Se7

Perhaps I should have given this second choice. Good key.—G. Plowman. One fair model mate.—P. Rothenberg. Neat bit of play by the minor quartette.—G. Dobbs.

No. 516. G. Dobbs. 1 Qd2, Kd5; 2 QxPch, Kc6; 3 Be2
1 . . . Ke6; 3 Bh5
1 . . . Kc4; 2 Qa5, Pd2; 3 Bc2
1 . . . Kd4; 3 Qc5 or Qe5ch

1 . . . Ke4; 2 Qg5, Pd2; 3 Be2
Nicely echoed and pretty symmetry.—P. Rothenberg. Very difficult, but not too perfect a solution.—G. Plowman.

No. 517. E. McCarthy. Intention:
1 Ka4, Bc3; 2 KxP, Kc1; 3 Qd3!
1 . . . Kb2; 2 Qd3!, Kc1; 3 KxP
1 . . . Pb2; 2 Qc3, Ka2; 3 Qd3!!
1 . . . Ka2; 2 QxP mate

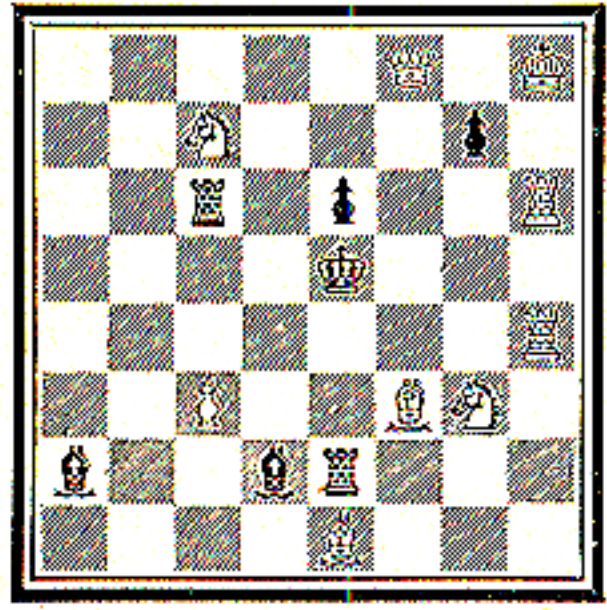
B else; 2 KxP, Ka1 or Bc3; 3 Qf1ch
Cooked by 1 Kb4, Bc3ch; 2 KxB, Pb2; 3 Qa6 or a4
Also 1 . . . Bc3ch; 2 KxP (dual), Kc1; 3 Qd3!

1 . . . Ka1; 3 QxBch
1 . . . B any; 3 Qc2ch
1 . . . Pb2; 2 Kc3, Kc1; 3 Qf1mate
1 . . . B else; 2 KxP, Ka1, Bc3; 3 Qf1ch
1 . . . Ka2; 2 QxP mate
1 . . . Kb2; 2 Qe2ch, Any; 3 KxP

Original Section

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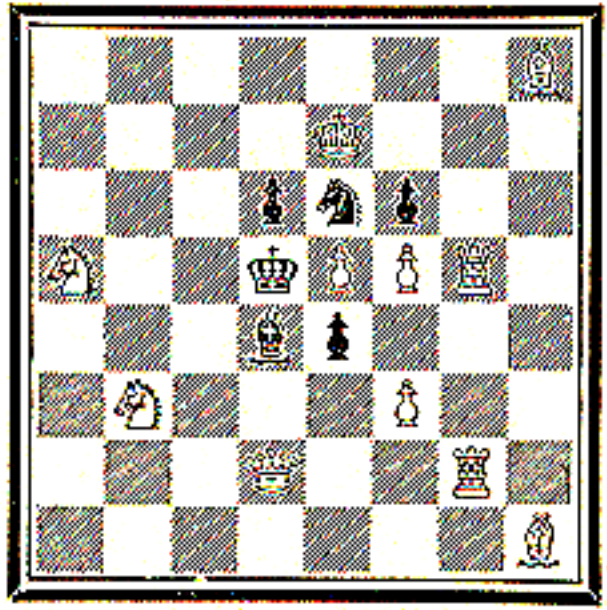
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



Mate in 2

550

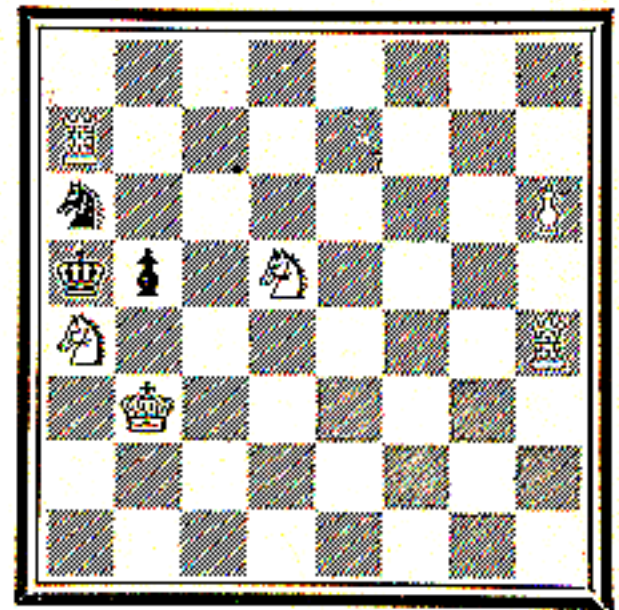
CARL DIESEN
Cloquet, Minn.



Mate in 2

553

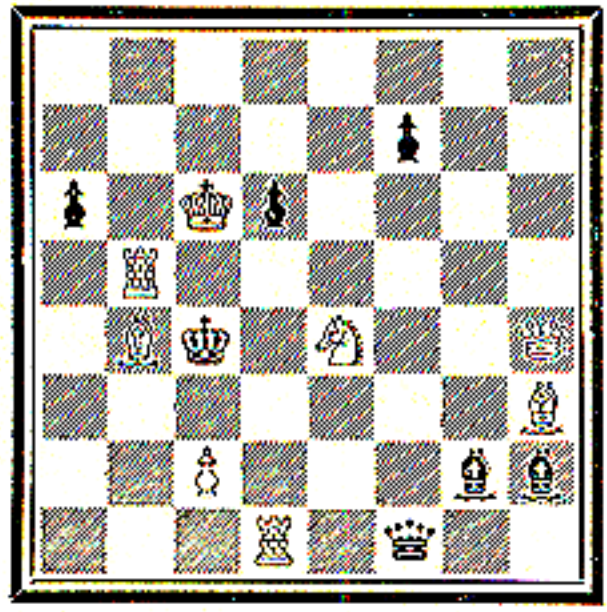
R. J. BERMUDEZ
Aguascalientes, Mexico



Mate in 3

548

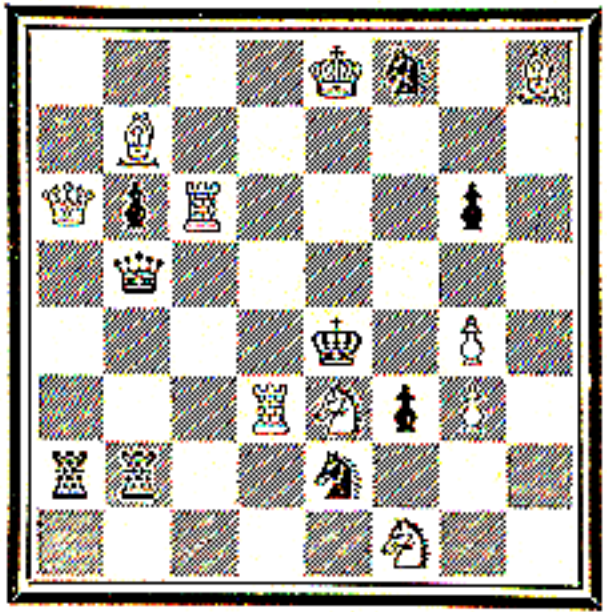
SIMON COSTIKYAN
New York City



Mate in 2

551

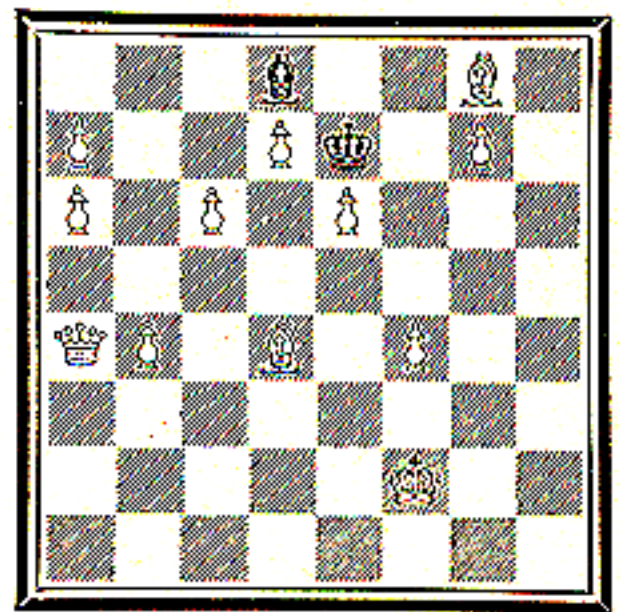
B. M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.



Mate in 2

554

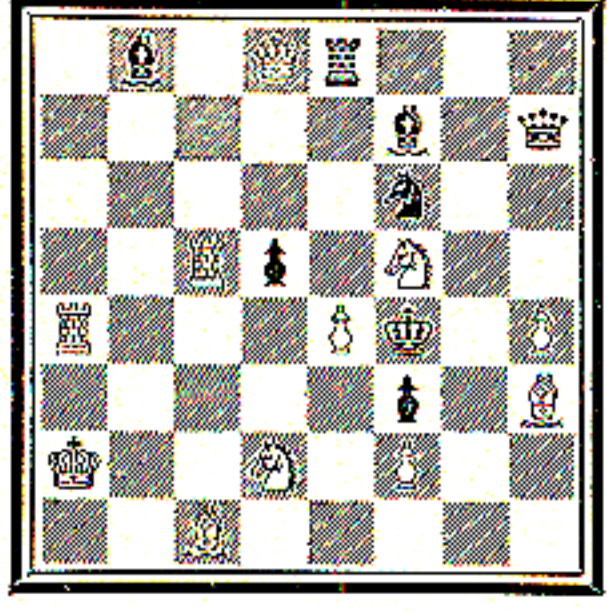
A. J. FINK
San Francisco, Calif.



Mate in 3

549

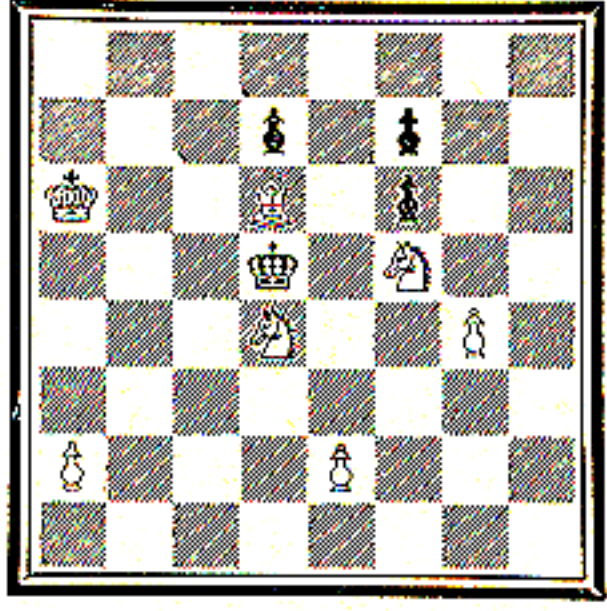
EDWARD L. DEISS
Covington, Ky.



Mate in 2

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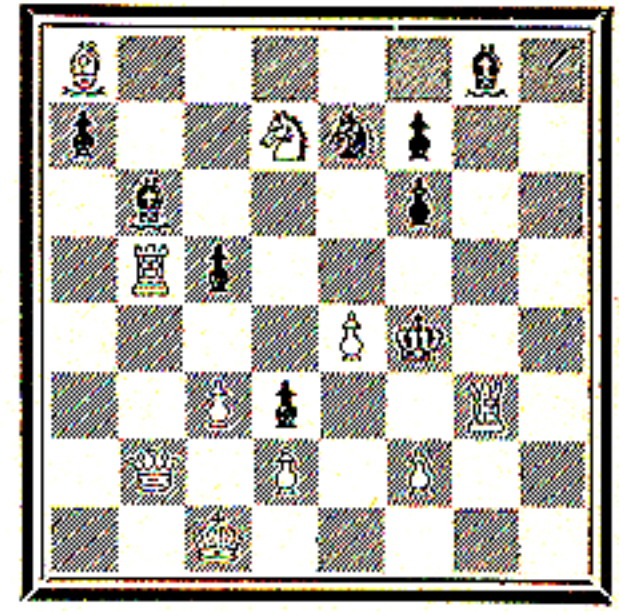
FRED SPRENGER
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Mate in 2

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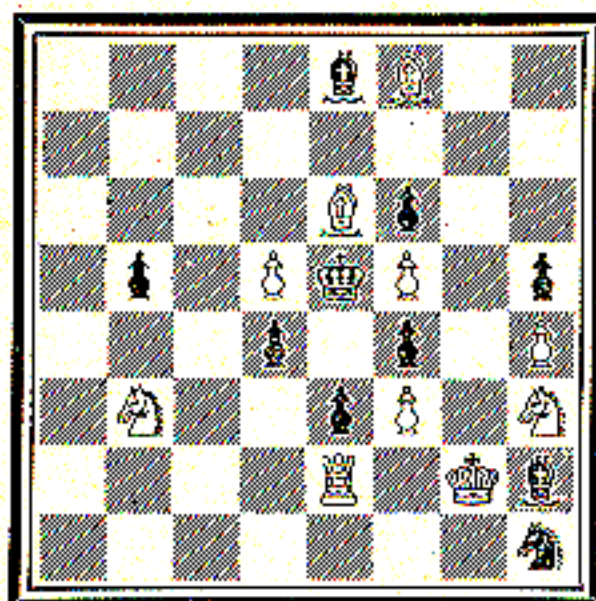
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Rochester, N. Y.



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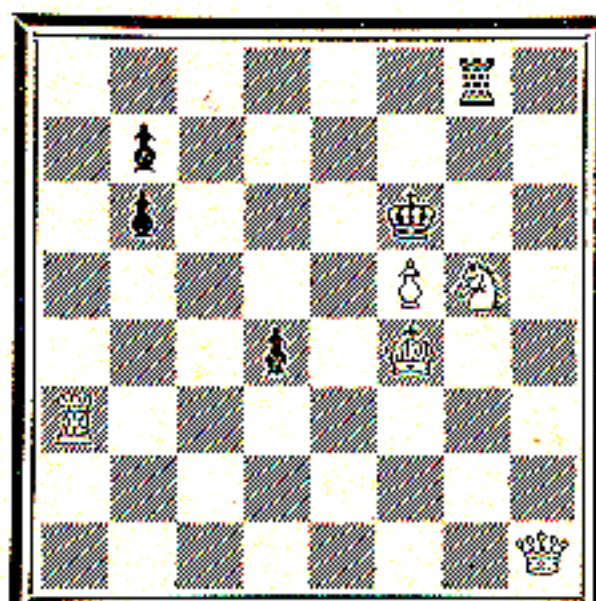
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Erie, Pa.

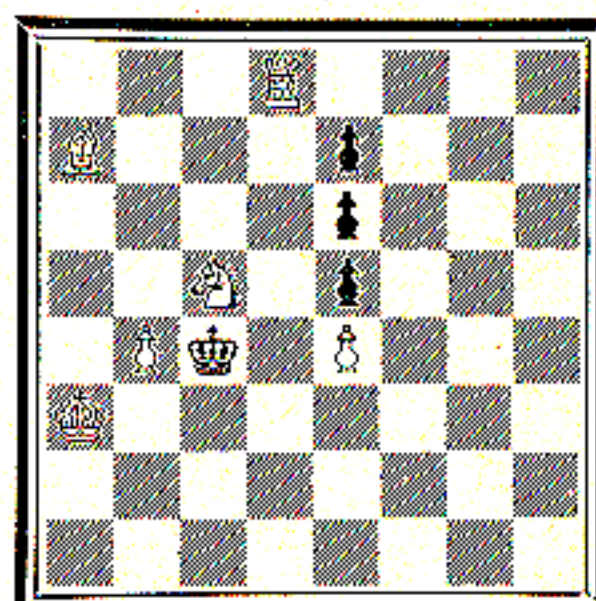
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GEO. B. SPENCER
St. Paul, Minn.

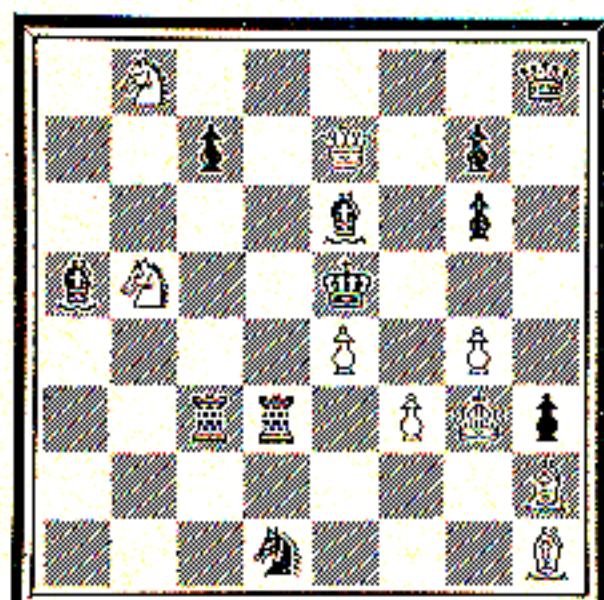
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BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.

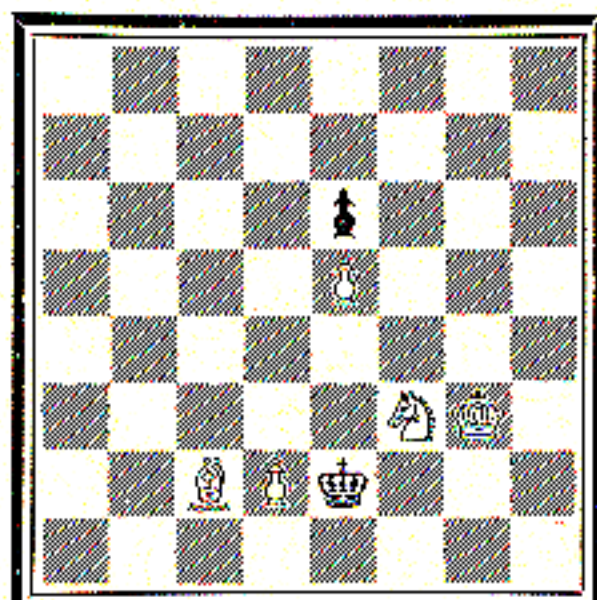
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W. JACOBS
New York City

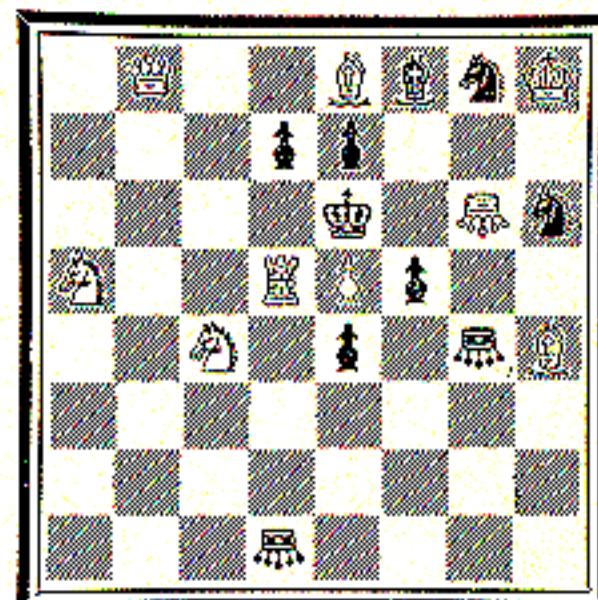
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F. PALATZ
Hamburg, Germany

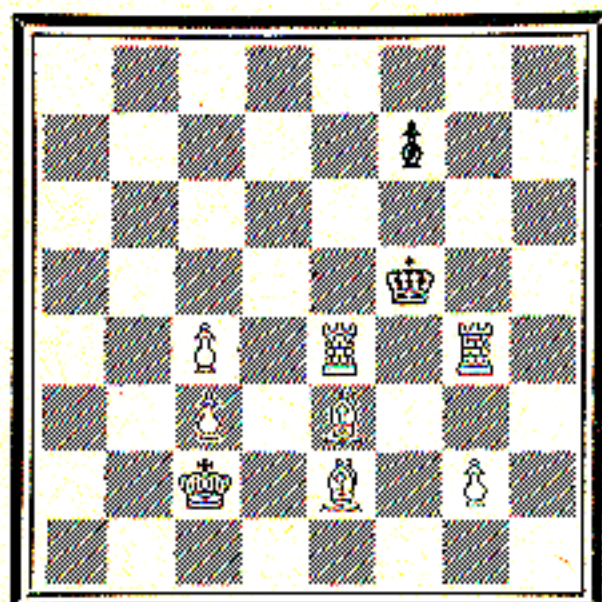
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Carrollton, Ga.

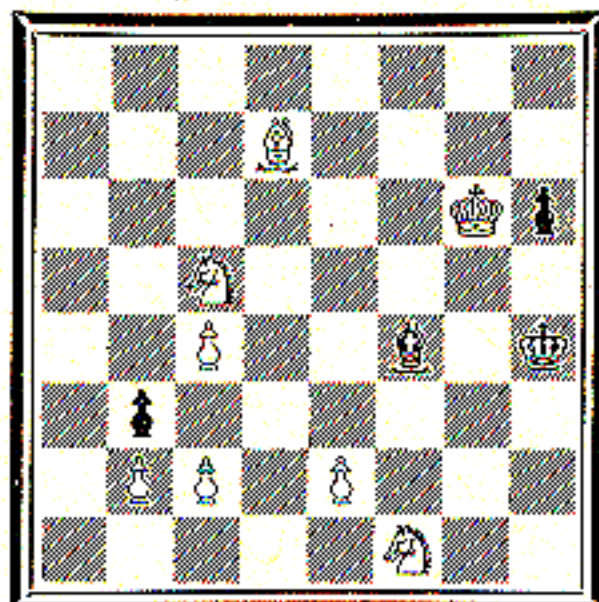
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Caguas, Porto Rico

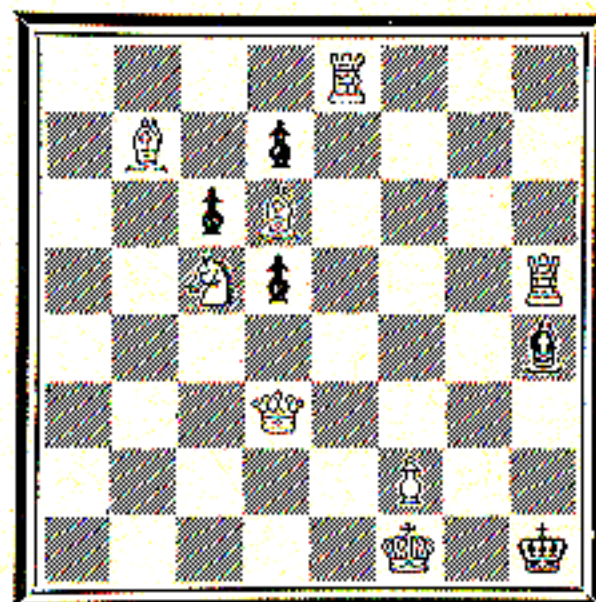
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W. K. WIMSATT
Washington, D. C.

Mate in 4

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P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York City

Self-Mate in 7

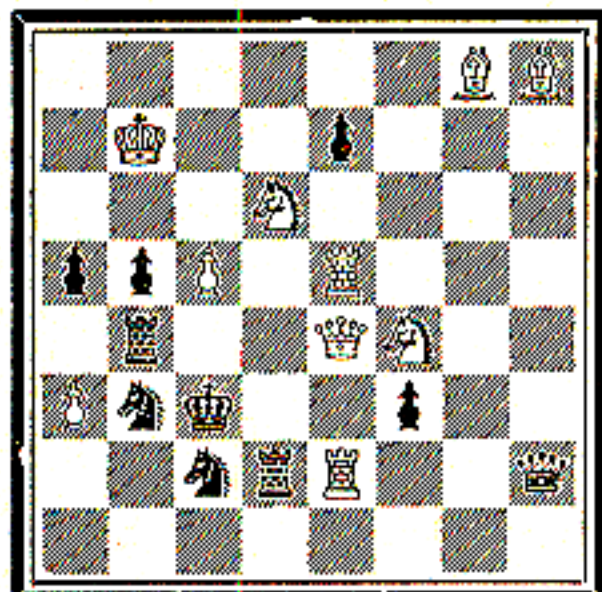
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M. SEGERS

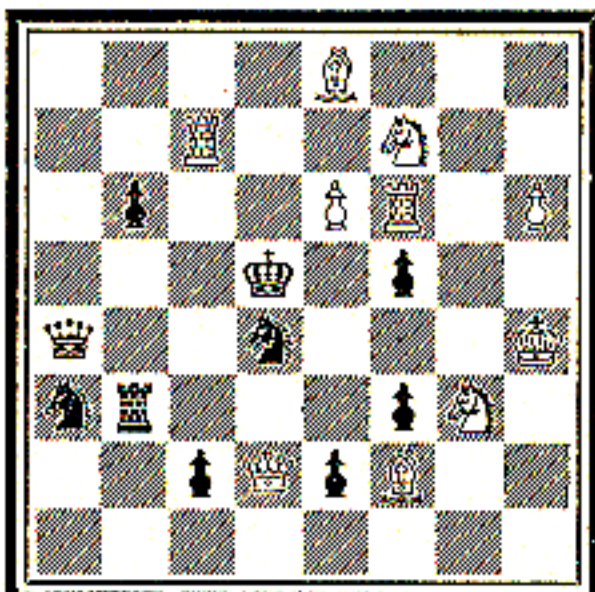
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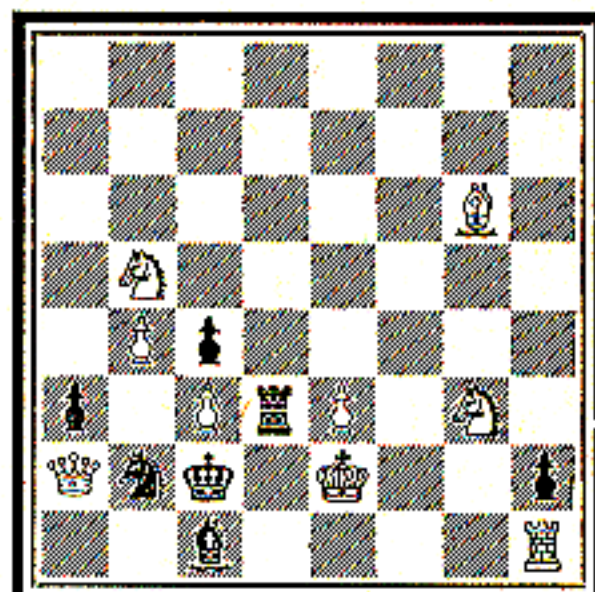
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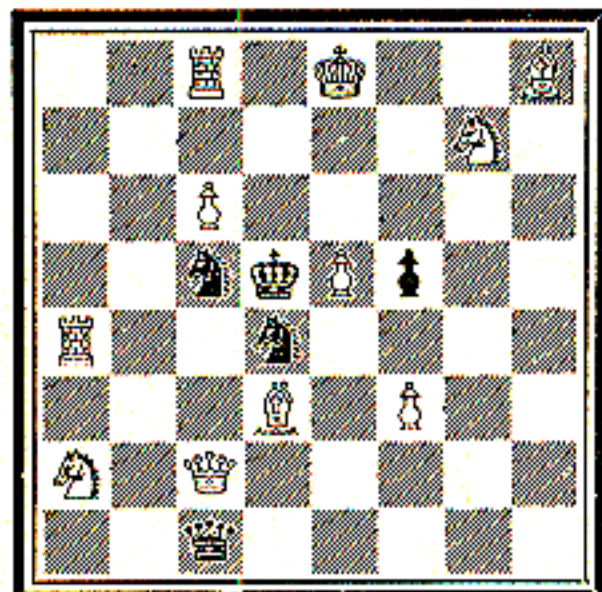


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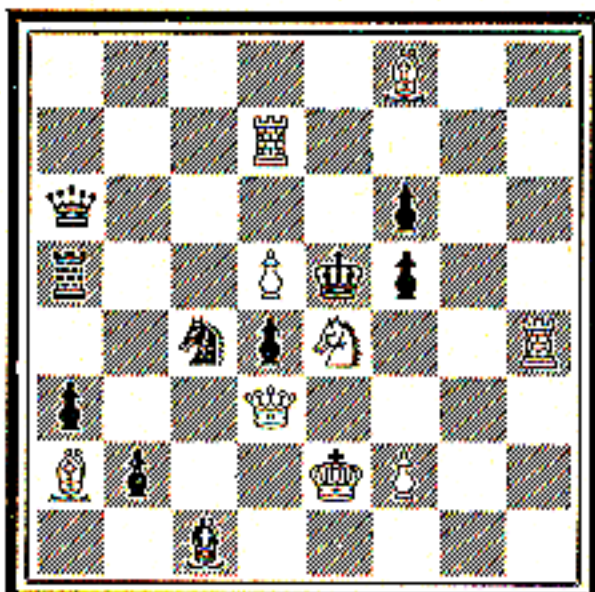
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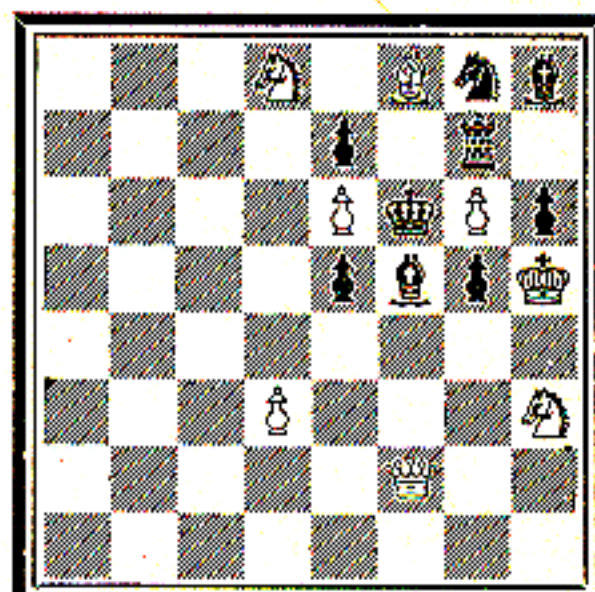
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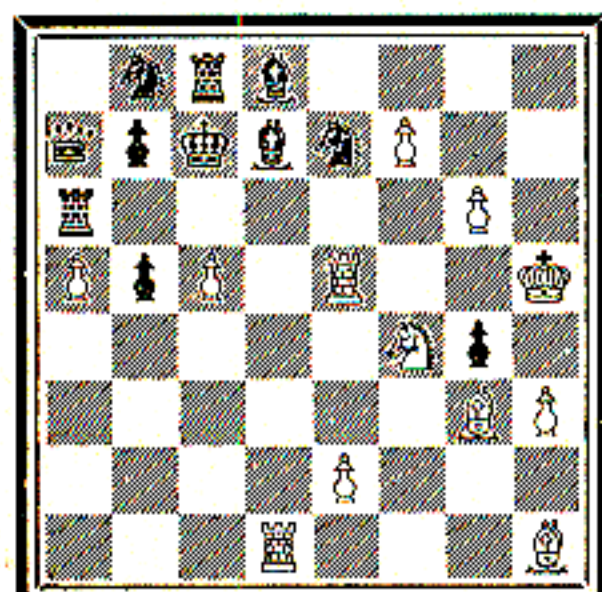
British Chess Magazine - 1936



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O. STOCCHI

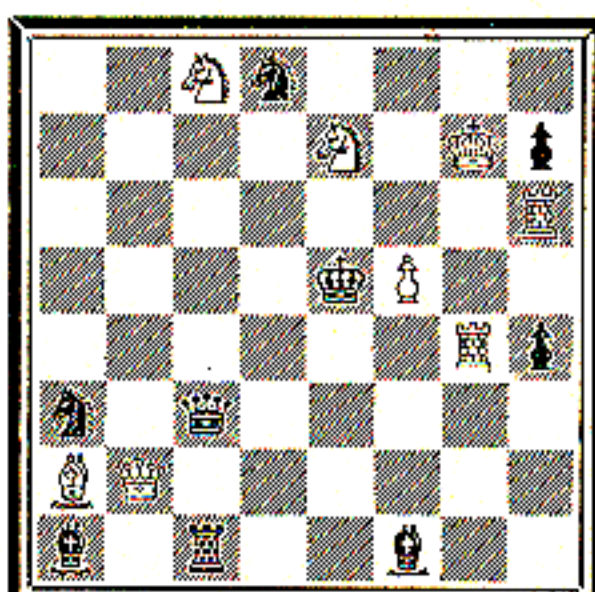
1 Pr. "La Don. dei Guiochi"
1933

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KENNETH S. HOWARD

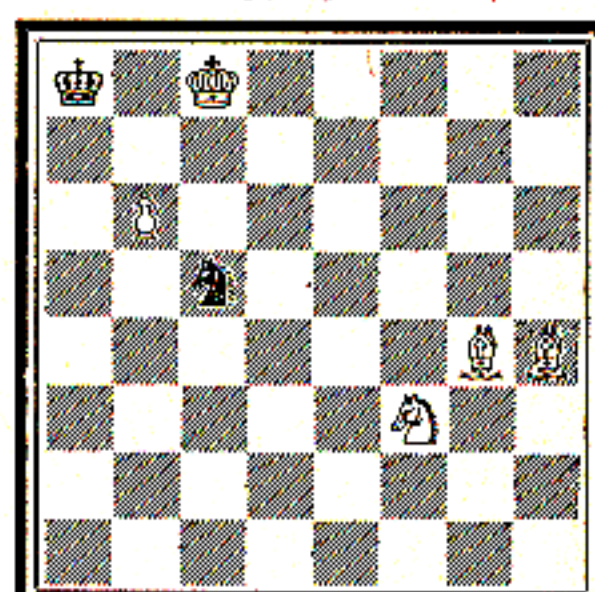
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Mate in 2

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GEORGE NELSON CHENEY

London Era, 1861
(Recommended by
G. N. Cheney, Syracuse, N. Y.)

Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JANUARY 10th, 1937

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Howard, K. S.: No. 434, 3-er, July Chess Review
Gring, Jr., A. D.: No. 444, 3-er, August Chess Review

No. 518. M. Charosh. 1 Bd3, Gd4; 2 Bg6, Gh7; 3 Kc7, Gb7; 4 Bf7, Gc4; 5 Ge3 mate
Ingenious and subtle single line maxi—my vote.—G. Dobbs. The mating move is indeed a powerhouse.—P. Rothenberg. Mate is nicely formed with a minimum of force.—G. Plowman.

No. 519. J. F. Tracy. 1 Ra4, PxP; 2 Rd4, B any; 3 Qg8ch, BxQ; 4 Sf6ch, Kf7; 5 Kd5, KxS mate
1 . . . Bf7; 2 Qg8ch, BxQ; 3 Sf6ch, Kf7; 4 Rd4, PxP; 5 Kd5, KxS mate
The play is good and accurate though the mate is fairly obvious.—G. Dobbs. Not as formidable as some of the Tracy suis.—P. Rothenberg.

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Bermudez, R. J.: No. 508, 3-er, December Chess Review

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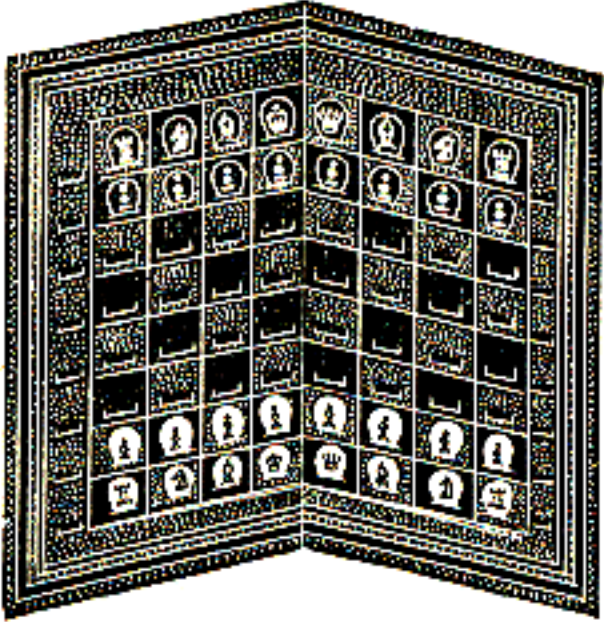
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"Alekhine continued to study the board and made his last move about 6:15 P. M. He then protested that his attention had not been called to the time and he had revealed his next move instead of sealing it ready for the re-start.

"Play should have resumed in the match at 8 P. M., but owing to the dispute there was no further play. The matter went before the Committee, Capablanca eventually making a sealed move about 8:40 P. M. The whole matter was then adjourned until a decision by the British Chess Federation is reached

"The controller of the tournament, Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, announced later that a bell had been provided, and would be rung sharply at two o'clock and again at six o'clock, and where play was necessary in adjourned games in the evening at 8 P. M. and 10 P. M. He hoped that would be satisfactory."

That speaking of bells reminds us this is the season of the year when they are supposed to jingle most merrily. Therefore, your editor will hitch his Season's Greetings to their joyous "tintinabulation." MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our subscribers, readers, patrons and friends:

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